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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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HISTORY
OF
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP,
BURLINGTON COUNTY, N. J.,
FROM ITS
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME,

COMPRISING THE GENEALOGY OF MANY OF ITS INHABITANTS, TOGETHER WITH
SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS, AND MOST
EVENTS WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

BY LEAH BLACKMAN.

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THE LIBRARY
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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

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OF

WEST NEW JERSEY,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE
AUTHOR,

LEAH BLACKMAN.

1237408

PREFACE TO THE 1963 EDITION

Leah Blackman's "History of Little Egg Harbor", all but buried at the back of a report of the 1880 West Jersey Surveyors' Association and long a collectors' item, has been reissued by the Great John Mathis Foundation with a special goal in view: The enlistment of funds with which to restore the Great John Mathis house built in 1729 on the Bass River.

Great John Mathis—called great because of his assistance to his country before and during the Revolution in a variety of emergencies—was, among other achievements, frequently unsung and as often unrepaid by the Government or other sources, the first patriot to build great ships beside the river on whose bank his house still stands. Officials of the Bass River Marina, seeing with members of the Foundation, a great opportunity in transforming the Mathis house into a marine museum, already have cooperated in moving the old house to higher land, actually a better site than it had before.

Further, wings of the house pronounced spurious additions by architectural authorities, have been removed and now the great work of restoration has begun in earnest. Some relics of the colonial shipyard and pioneer ships, discovered in the mud of the Bass River, have been rescued and are stored for exhibit in the great days ahead. No greater tribute can be paid to Great John than in the republication of Leah Blackman's book which, in so great a measure, is the genealogy of the first families of the New Jersey Coast as well as the history of a region which boasted its own customs house at Middle-of-the-Shore.

In the first paragraph of the first chapter of my own *Jersey Genesis* "the Cramers who once were Cranmers, the Mathewses who now were Mathises, the Birdsalls, the Blackmans, the Fords, the Collinses" and "the Searses" appear without delay. These serve as but an index to the panorama of great names which, I have found, could be generally classed as those of *The Coasters* in that they were not only "on the water" or "lived by the water" but moved down along the coastal waters from Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Long Island, New Jersey, and even further south. A few moved north, always making sure, it seems, that the sea was in sight, if not actually then certainly at the mouth of a river or on the edge of a bay.

It has been said that even Leah Blackman unintentionally pruned some twigs from branches of a few family trees and I have been told that some regrafting may be undertaken for some future additions and alterations—that, too, will depend on the acceptance of this volume which, even when borrowed, I have found invaluable. Now perhaps you

Great John Mathis Foundation - 1950

know why I never have dabbled in genealogy, beyond the limited references that ooze out of researches into folklore. Actually, I never have owned a copy of the original, prices of which have remained out of reach of my pocketbook. I have traced copies down to old families which, I was assured eventually, had already specifically listed them in wills for succeeding generations.

Leah Blackman's "History of Little Egg Harbor" as a book is in the traditions of the best *Jerseyana* and, further, will speed a restoration of the Great John Mathis house well on its way.

—HENRY CHARLTON BECK



The Great John Mathis House
A photograph by William F. Augustine

History of Little Egg Harbor Township.

By Leah Blackman

Little Egg Harbor is one of the original townships of Burlington county, being the easterly point of the county, and was established in the year 1741. Its first boundaries have been contracted in order to assist in forming other townships. In 1802 Washington township was established, which then fixed the boundaries of Little Egg Harbor as follows: Bounded north by Oswego, or east branch of Wading river, which separates it from what was then Northampton township; southeast by Stafford township, Ocean county; south by Mullica river and Little Egg Harbor bay, and west by Washington township. Within these limits its greatest length from north to south is about twenty miles, breadth east and west ten miles.

I shall confine my history of Little Egg Harbor township to that portion of it which is included within the above designated limits. In the year 1864 Bass River township was taken from Little Egg Harbor township, but I shall not recognize it as a separate township in my historical sketches, most of which belong to a period anterior to its formation. The present boundaries of Little Egg Harbor township are northeast by Ocean county line; southeast by the Atlantic ocean and Great Bay, and on the west by Bass River township.

The first recorded account of a visit of Europeans to Little Egg Harbor is that of Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, commander of the renowned ship "Fortune," which sailed into the harbor in the year 1614, reaching the harbor by the Old Inlet, which then flowed between Long and Short Beaches. This visit seems to have taken place during the season for birds' eggs, which must have been in the months of May or June, for in their explorations of the marshes, the crew of the "Fortune" found immense quantities of gulls' and other meadow birds' eggs, and the unusual abundance of those fair oval prizes induced the Dutch adventurers to name the place Eyre Haven, which, in their language, means Egg Harbor.

After the visit of Captain Mey there does not seem to have been much, if any, notice taken of the place, until the year 1698, (a period of

eighty-six years) when several persons from the upper section of Burlington county, made various locations of land in the township. Among the proprietors of these surveys I have noticed the names of Henz Jacobs or Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Eleazer Fenton, Susannah Budd, Edward Andrews and his brother, Mordecai Andrews.

It is probable that before the settlement of the county, that there were Caleb and Joshuas who came to view the land, and on their return reported that it was a goodly land, (not flowing with milk and honey) but that its marshes and waters were overstocked with many and various kinds of water-fowl, fish, oysters, and terrapin, and that the forests were alive with deer and other kinds of game, and also an abundance of wild fruits, and that altogether it was a desirable country in which to dwell, and further, that they had resolved to move in and take possession of the land; yet not with the intention of forcibly dispossessing the Indians of their ancient and just heritage.

Tradition says that Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr., was the first white man who settled in Egg Harbor. He had been the Indian interpreter for the first European settlers in upper Burlington county, and therefore a suitable man to negotiate with the Indians of Little Egg Harbor; and he seems to have been chosen or else volunteered to consult and trade with the Indians of Little Egg Harbor for certain portions of their land; and it is evident that he was successful in his mission, for the aborigines immediately sold him the most valuable portions of their lands; and it is said that the goods he gave the Indians for their lands were of little value, and scant in quantity, but like the goods of other peddlers they were admired and coveted by the ignorant savages, and he knew how to accomplish a successful bargain. It is probable that the land comprising Osburn and Wills' Islands, and the Eayre Oliphant, the Elihu Mathis and the Joseph Parker farms, were the first lands ever sold by the Indians of Little Egg Harbor, and Henry Jacobs Falkinburg was the purchaser, and he at once settled on his new possessions, and as soon as possible had his Indian purchase confirmed by the Council of Proprietors.

Very soon after Falkinburg settled in Little Egg Harbor, Edward Andrews and his brother Mordecai Andrews, and Jacob Ong, settled in the place, all of them from upper Burlington county. And soon after these came Richard Osborn, Richard and Joseph Willits, and perhaps others from Long Island, and about the time the Long Island emigrants came James Pharo and Thomas Ridgway from the upper section of Burlington county; and by the year 1714 Evi Belangee, Moses Embro, Charles Dingee, John Higbee and John Mathis were residents of Egg Harbor.

All of the above named persons established themselves on farms in Egg Harbor, where most of them spent the balance of their lives and at present have a numerous race of descendants.

Edward Andrews settled on the east side of Tuckerton creek—his farm being the land on which the village is now situated. Mordecai Andrews settled on the west side of Tuckerton creek, on what is now called the Nathan Bartlett farm. Thomas Ridgway located on the farm where Amos Ridgway now lives. Richard Willits located the farm where Nathan Andrews now resides. Henry Jacobs lived on the Joseph Parker and Elihu Mathis farms; in his time these two farms were one farm. Richard Osborn settled on Osborn's Island. Evi Bellangee lived on the farm now known as the Eayre Oliphant farm. John Mathis settled on Daniel Mathis Island at Bass river. James O'Hara settled on the farm now owned by Joseph B. Cox, at West Creek, Ocean county; the farm is situated near the Province line between East and West New Jersey. On the third day of April, 1706, Michael Buffin executed a deed to Joseph Willits for several tracts of land containing in the whole nine hundred acres, but I cannot ascertain where Joseph Willits' farm was. John Higbee had a farm in Little Egg Harbor which he willed away in the year 1715. I cannot locate his plantation, and it is probable that Jacob Ong, Moses Embro, Charles Dinges and others had farms in the place of their adoption.

Most of the first settlers made large locations of land. At first they located the lands from the Eayre Oliphant farm, including Osborn's and Wills' Islands, all along the borders of the salt marsh to the division line between Burlington and Ocean counties. Each person taking sufficient land for a farm, and a large scope of woodland besides.

Between the years 1715 and 1750 there were various emigrations to Egg Harbor. Among whom were Joseph Parker, Robert Allen, Hannah Gauntt, Stephen Cranmer, Samuel Rose, John Leak, Joseph Bartlett, Joseph Seaman, Charles Loveland, Caleb Carr, Francis French, Jonathan Petitt, Adam Petitt, Jonathan Gifford, William Havens, Samuel Shourds, Joseph Lippincott, Jeremiah Baker, John Mott, John Stanton and others, who seem to have been but transient sojourners, as nearly all of the above names are recorded in the Monthly Meeting Books of the Little Egg Harbor Friends' Meeting.

The first settlers in Egg Harbor appear to have been people of respectability, possessing the means and enterprise necessary for establishing themselves in a new country. Most accounts go to say that they were eminent for piety and good works; living in strict accordance with the discipline of the Friends' Society, so that their descendants have no cause to be ashamed of the characters or professions of their forefathers, who adopted as their home, lived and died and were buried in what ought to be called "Quaker Township."

When speaking of the inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor, it is often necessary to refer to residents of Ocean county, some of whom had been residents of Little Egg Harbor, or were nearly related by blood

or marriage to more or less of the people of Egg Harbor. In ancient times the Shaws, Seamans, Bartletts, Havens, Spragues and Gaskell's resided at or near West Creek, the Cranmer's at Cranmertown, the Moores, Jennings, Browns, Truaxs, Southwicks, Cranes, Wainrights, and some of the Willits at or near Mannahawkin. The Birdsalls, Lopers, Burrs, Inmans, Arnolds, Collins, Motts, and some of the Ridgways and Cranmers at Barnegat.

It appears that most of the ancient residents of Little Egg Harbor followed farming to some extent, and most of them were skilled in the mechanic arts, such as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, shoe-making, tanning and other useful trades. Men made themselves proficient in the use of the musket, and many of them proved themselves "great hunters" and fowlers, nor is it to be wondered at when fat deer would be started up in almost any wooded locality, and the salt marshes, bays and rivers were literally covered with swan, geese, canvass back, brant, black ducks and many other kinds of wild fowls, and on the marshes the eggs of meadow birds would be collected by the bushel. The angler had a delightful time in plying his art, for the waters were alive with fish of many species, of all ages and sizes, and the flats of the bays were covered with various kinds of shell fish. The forests abounded with red deer, bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, foxes, rabbits, opossums, polecats, hedgehogs, and wild turkeys; pheasants, grouse and quails reared their broods in the thickets, and also many species of smaller birds enlivened the woods with their songs, and at the close of the day scores of whippoorwills came near the dwellings of men and sang the twilight hours away; and at midnight the hoot owls were heard calling to and answering each other back as they were perched on the topmost branches of the tallest trees.

The females carded and spun wool, and hackled and spun flax and tow, and then dyed the yarn they had manufactured with the bark or leaves of the forest trees or shrubs, and many of them wove the yarn into cloth, and then made it into bedding or wearing apparel. There was a loom in almost every house, and every family possessed at least one pair of wool cards, a spinning, or what they denominated a woolen wheel, linen or flax wheel, and a hackle for combing the tow from the flax.

A young lady who was not a proficient in the above named useful accomplishments had rather a meagre chance for obtaining a worthy husband. In those days young ladies who would have scorned the idea of doing kitchen work for strangers, went out among their neighbors to card and spin and weave, and then these occupations were considered as honorable and refined employments as millinery or dressmaking is in these our days.

The young ladies of those primitive times had no newspapers, magazines or novels to read, and no pianos or organs on which to play, and

even if they had been blessed with such articles, they would not have had much time to devote to such amusements. A girl, who, at twelve years of age commenced to spin and continued to spin the usual amount of yarn from year to year until she was an old woman, walked many, many thousands of miles at the spinning wheel. Many women would spin two pounds or more of fine yarn in a day.

The young ladies of those primitive days must have been very beautiful or very amiable, or perhaps they were possessed of both of these admirable qualities. It is evident that they were very fascinating, for when the young men of distant localities visited the daughters of the Quakers of Little Egg Harbor, they resolved on taking them for wives. No doubt those healthy, rosy-cheeked, industrious and animated young maidens looked very pretty, dressed in robes which had been manufactured by their own competent hands, and their faces encircled with bonnets which were entirely destitute of feathers, flowers, or knots of ribbon.

If any one will take the trouble to examine the list of marriages for some generations of the ancient inhabitants of Egg Harbor, they will be convinced of the fact that a large number of the young ladies married men who were residents of distant places, such as Long Island, Monmouth county, Gloucester county, and the upper part of Burlington county.

The first settlers had many difficulties to contend with in the wilderness and isolated land of their adoption. They at first built themselves rude dwellings, such as caves in the ground, or else log huts, in which they resided until circumstances admitted of their erecting more commodious and substantial habitations. There were no stores, manufactories, grist or saw mills, churches, schools or roads, except Indian paths or hastily formed bridle paths. It is evident that every enterprising man of the little colony had determined on having a farm, and with that intention they applied themselves to the task of clearing their lands in order to make farms on which they could raise their bread and vegetables. Indian corn and rye were the grains which they cultivated. Wheat is a modern production of the soil of Egg Harbor. The soil produced good crops of rye, but the farmers thought that wheat could not be raised on Egg Harbor farms, and with that erroneous idea generations of them lived and died. But modern Egg Harbor farmers cultivate wheat in preference to rye. The elements which are requisite to produce the grain of rye seem to have been greatly exhausted, leaving the soil in a condition to produce good wheat.

The first crops of grain which the colonists raised were transported on the backs of horses to Mount Holly, to be ground. It is said that husbands and wives, sons, and all who could be spared from home, put sacks of grain across the backs of horses, and then mounted them.

and rode in Indian file through a greenwood bridle path to the grist mill at Mount Holly ; and this was their mode of going to mill, until the year 1704, when Edward Andrews built a grist mill. There is a tradition among some of Edward Andrews' descendants, that while the farmers and their retinue were going on their journeys to mill, the children, who were left at home at night, were terrified by the angry growls of bears, wolves and wild cats, which were so numerous and so tame, as to come prowling around their dwellings. At such times, those of the children who were brave hearted, would (in order to appease the hunger and wrath of their nocturnal visitors) throw out to them a number of dead wild fowl, fat and luscious enough to please the palate of the most fastidious epicure. Though the youthful house-keepers were besieged by wild beasts, yet they had nothing to fear from their Indian neighbors. The savages had learned that those men who wore broad-brimmed hats and shad-breasted coats, were friends who could be trusted. Therefore, all that belonged to such persons were safe from the depredations of the Indians. The red men, if they were ignorant savages, knew how to appreciate friendly and christian-like treatment. If all of the first white settlers in the western world had treated the natives as if they were human beings, possessed of souls and sensibilities like white men; and also had a right to their native country, it would have saved the scalp of many a " pale face," and the blood of many an Indian.

Edward Andrews soon got tired of going to mill to Mount Holly, and when as he and his neighbors got to raising grain in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of a grist mill, Andrews, who was an enterprising man, and one of those courageous and energetic spirits, who do not shrink from difficult undertakings, constructed a cedar log grist mill, on or near the site of the present grist mill at Tuckerton. The beavers accommodated Andrews with a dam for his mill pond. The mill must have been a great accommodation to the settlers, and its usefulness has been enjoyed by many generations of their descendants. The grist mill must have been a curiosity to the Indians. They must have considered Andrews a great " Medicine man;" and stared when they saw the grains of Indian corn crushed so fast and to such small atoms, they must have deemed it a great improvement on their mode of manufacturing Indian meal, which was by crushing one grain at a time between two stones.

Every husbandman planted an orchard of fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches and cherries. For a long time after the settlement of Egg Harbor, peach trees lived to a great age, and produced abundantly, but in modern times, their size and age are greatly curtailed. The farmers raised horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In old times the farmers of upper Burlington county came to Egg Harbor to buy horses and cattle, to be driven to their farms in upper Bur-

ton county. The salt marshes afforded pasturage and hay, and the forests contributed acorns and nuts for swine, and also browse for cattle and sheep.

There is no account of who was the first merchant in the place ; yet there was not much call for merchandize, for each family manufactured most of its own dry goods, and any farmer who was gifted with even a moderate share of ingenuity, manufactured his own farming utensils, and also household and kitchen furniture. They were, indeed, an independent people, living far away from the rest of civilization, and sustaining themselves by their own industry. I believe they were a happier people than we, of this generation are ; we, who have so many fashions to follow, so many wants to supply, and enjoy so many privileges, and deem ourselves so much more enlightened and comfortable than our ancestors. It is probable, that for a long time, the people of this lonely settlement bought what merchandize they needed at Burlington city, and that there the young ladies purchased their bonnets and wedding dresses, those dresses destined as best dresses during the owner's life. In those days fashions did not change every month.

For a long time Egg Harbor was thinly inhabited. The first emigrants, with few exceptions, estsblished themselves along the borders of the salt marshes, in order to be near the natural pastures, and the bogs and rivers, from which they procured the most luxurious portions of their provisions.

After they had gotten their farms in a fair state of cultivation, most of the owners built thereon commodious dwellings, whose roofs and four sides were covered with cedar shingles, or as some term them, "clapboards," nailed on with large headed wrought nails ; in many cases the nails were manufactured in the farmer's own blacksmith shop. The shingles of which these mansions were composed, were rove from huge dead cedar trees, whose ages could not be estimated. Those dead cedars were mostly such as had died from extreme length of years, and had fallen down, or such as still remained in an upright position. The huge frames of one of these clapboard edifices, would have made frames for three or four modern structures of the same dimensions. The frame stuff was either oak or heart pine ; the trees were cut down and the timber hewn into shape with a broad axe in the forest where the trees grew and were felled. After being thus prepared, it was carted with an ox team to the place where the house was to be erected. When about to raise one of these heavy timbered houses, the owner invited all of his acquaintances from Barnegat to the Green Bank, in order to procure sufficient help to place the unwieldy pieces of lumber in the required position. My readers must remember that at that period an Egg Harborian's circle of acquaintances resided in an extensive tract of country, but as

regarded numbers they were rather small, so that it is not probable that there was an overcrowded raising party. These "raisings" are said to have been greatly enjoyed by the little community where social gatherings were "few and far between." What would our great great great grandparents have thought of modern church festivals and picnics? The ladies of all ages were invited for the purpose of having a little social chat, and also to assist in preparing the banquet which always followed the raising of the house, where the old and the young were congregated together, and many were the pleasant jokes that were passed around; but the husbands and wives, the young men and maidens, where are they? They have been borne away by the stream of time, and all, or most of them, have mouldered to dust in the Friends' graveyard at Tuckerton. For over an hundred years the grass has spread its green blades and the wild flowers bloomed over the graves of these old-time merry-makers, but like the tomb of Moses, "no man knoweth" the exact spot where any of them were buried. Even the great houses which they assisted in raising are among the things of the past, most of them changed to dust or ashes. These strongly-built houses withstood the severest gales for more than an hundred and fifty years—not even the great September gale of the year 1821 could budge one of those old shingle-covered mansions, built by the Falkinburgs, Andrews, Ridgways, Willits, Belangees, Dingees, Cranmers, Shaws, Mathis and others.

It is probable that James Belangee, Sr., built the largest clap-boarded mansion in the township, it having six large rooms and one large and two small halls on the first floor. The substantial kitchen chimney of this farm house was composed of stone and mortar, and was built on the outside of the end of the house. The present Nathan Andrew's farm house is an evidence of what James Willits' mansion was, the frame of the present house being the frame of the ancient clap-boarded edifice.

The kitchen fire places of those mansions were exceedingly ample, often occupying all or nearly all of the gable end of the house, and within the extensive jams the whole family could be comfortably seated. The chimneys had capacious throats, and were furnished with what was termed a lug pole, that extended from one side to the other of the broad chimney, from this stout lug pole depended three or four long and heavy iron trammels, each composed of a wide bar and a stout rod of iron which could be raised or lowered as the case required—the wide bar being pierced with several holes by which the rod could be raised or lowered. On those trammels the house wife hung the tea kettle, dinner pot, big wash kettle, and at the season of hog-killing, soap-boiling, and coloring cloth or yarn, and other important housekeeping operations, the mammoth kettle was lifted on to the strongest trammel.

At this stage of time the farmers had plenty of fire wood and a stout ox team to haul it home, and it was the custom with them to cut down large oak or pine trees, and then cut them up into what they denominated back-logs. These logs were three or four feet long and often two or three feet in diameter, and when wanted to burn, the kitchen furniture was moved back and huddled together in another part of the room so as to allow ample room for the ingress of the back-logs. The big logs were rolled up and the monster logs carried or rolled into the house, and placed one at a time into the fire place. There were usually three sizes of back-logs, the largest in diameter forming the foundation, then the second in size was placed on the first, and then the third and smallest log on top; this the first great feat accomplished, the fire builder laid three or four splintered pitch pine knots on the coals, which had been placed against the base logs, then a small log (called a fore-stick) was laid on the strong bars of iron called the and-irons, thus forming a fore-stick, and then between the fore-stick and back-logs was heaped up an armful or two of smaller, round or split wood; this done, the farmer soon had a pile which would last a considerable time, and suffice to warm and illuminate the ample room. Those who were blessed with such fires had but little use for candles or lamps, for the blazing pine knots and wood afforded sufficient light for all the work or reading going on in the apartment, and to be added to this first fire of the evening, there were an armful or two of nicely split pitch pine knots heaped up within the jams ready to be added to the fire whenever the light decreased. This split pine was put on, one piece at a time, and when that ceased to give the required light another was thrown on to keep up a successive blaze. For some generations the forests were full of those old pine knots, they being the relics of old pine trees that had fallen, and all except the knots had decayed; but the pine knots would have lasted forever, if people had not gathered and burnt them. At this time, a real old-fashioned pine knot is a rare sight. Around those large evening fires were collected the inmates of the household, consisting of parents and children, hirelings, and in some instances, slaves. During the long winter evenings the male part of the family usually had some kind of employment, such as making or mending shoes, hoe handles, baskets, ladles and ox-bows, or moulding buck or duck shot, preparatory to a hunting or fowling excursion. While the males were thus employed, the females knit, sewed, carded tow, or spun flax, while the juveniles, under the tuition of the father or some of the older brothers or sisters, learned the letters of the alphabet, or spelling, or reading, or were initiated in the mysteries of numeration, and many a child of that time in this way received the whole of their education. Often a member of the family circle, with a tuneful voice, read the Bible or some other book. In those days many people read

with a singular tone of voice, and those who were considered good readers usually spelt about half of the words, or more or less syllables of a word as they were reading.

One hundred and eighty years ago Little Egg Harbor was an unbroken wilderness, where towered thousands of stately, dark, green-headed pine trees, interspersed with giant oaks, whose brawny limbs had been shaken by the storms of many centuries, and in the low lands the tall and fragrant cedar, gum, bilstead and maple, none of which had ever been marred by the woodman's axe, but the fate of many a noble tree had been decided on. The unfeeling and avaricious woodmen sharpened their axes and went in among the grand old trees of the forest and felled many of them to the ground in order to clear up farms and have the timber to build houses, barns, fences and other things belonging to civilized life. During the season for flowers, the uplands were beautified by the blossoms of the dogwood, sassafras, laurel, wild rose, and many other varieties of flaming shrubs and plants, and the swamps were fragrant with the cream-colored blossoms of the magnolia, swamp lily, water cup, and scores of other kinds of sweet-scented and many-colored low-land flowers.

In this grand old solitude the bear, panther, wolf, the graceful red deer, and many of the smaller race of quadrupeds made their lairs. There the monarchial eagle built his eyrie among the branches of the stately pine, and the turkey, grouse, pheasant, and quails made their nests among the dead leaves which encumbered the ground, and the buzzard, raven, owl, hawk, wood duck, quanck, blue-jay, robin, mocking bird, whippoorwill, gold finch, red bird, sparrow, bobolink, cat bird, cedar bird, thrasher, blue bird and killdeer, and several other kinds of birds raised their broods in the hollows of trees, on the ground, or constructed their nests on the trees and shrubs of the forest. There the rattlesnake, pine snake, black snake and such like reptiles slowly trailed their serpentine courses. There was plenty of food for all of the denizens of the forest; some of them preyed on each other, and others subsisted on the roots, herbage, fruit and seeds of the wilderness. The salt marshes and the waters were overstocked with a great variety of wild fowl, fish and shell fish. If I were to relate the truthful tales I have heard of the abundance of such things, I should expose myself to ridicule, for the people of this generation would not believe what they would deem extravagant stories. The white man came from afar with his wonderful civilization, and the Indians, and the beasts of the forests, and the inhabitants of the marshes and waters, slowly decreased, until at this date there is a scarcity of such things, and some kinds of them are already extinct.

For some years after the settlement of Egg Harbor, there were no markets for the timber of the forests, but at length cedar lumber became an article of exportation to the West Indies and other places.

In the year 1713, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, there was an act passed by the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, for the protection of pine and cedar timber from the depredations of strangers, who, it appears had been in the habit of trespassing on the lands of the New Jersey Proprietors, and other owners of timbered lands, by cutting pine and cedar and manufacturing it into pipe and hogshead staves and also extracting turpentine from pine trees for exportation. At the same time and place, there was an act passed to lay a duty on all pipe and hogshead staves exported out of New Jersey to other places.

I think the stave trade accounts for the people of that time being so anxious to purchase rights for cedar swamps. In process of time, pine and then oak wood were largely exported to New York and other cities.

Forty years ago there were large shipments of oak and pine wood from Little Egg Harbor to New York city. There were a considerable number of vessels owned in the place, which were engaged in carrying wood, and besides these, vessels from Long Island, Staten Island, New Brunswick and other places followed, coming to Egg Harbor to get freights of wood and rails.

All of the timber sufficiently near to a landing place on rivers or creeks has been cut into market wood, and such as was at too great a distance from the landings to pay for the cartage has been manufactured into charcoal for the New York market. All of the primitive growth of timber has disappeared, and new generations of forest trees everywhere meet the view. On some portions of the land the timber has been cut several times. It takes about thirty years for a new growth of timber to arrive at a size to be suitable for the axe, yet a great deal is cut before it arrives at that age.

The reason why Egg Harbor is not more of a farming country, is owing to its valuable timbers and the abundant products of its waters. While men could live easier by the sale of their lumber and the produce of the waters, they would not perform such laborious work as clearing land from which to make farms. The lumber age is nearly at an end, and Little Egg Harbor is slowly rising in the farming scale.

Sixty years ago Jeremiah Willits, Sr., was styled the best farmer of Little Egg Harbor, and in after time Jeremiah Ridgway was considered the most successful farmer. Joseph B. Sapp and Willits Parker, Sr., may be justly called the modern pioneers in agricultural improvements in Egg Harbor. For some time after those enterprising men commenced improving their farms, other farmers pursued the even tenor of their old-fashioned ways, but finally "the scales fell from their eyes," and they passed into line and marched along the road of improvement, at each judicious step, becoming more and more convinced of the fact that Egg Harbor soil was capable of a high improvement, and that with proper cultivation it may be made to yield as good crops of every kind as any other section of New Jersey.

INLETS AND BEACHES.

The old inlet was wholly within Little Egg Harbor township, and lay between Long Beach and Short, or Tucker's Beach, and in old times it was the only connecting link between the Atlantic ocean and the waters of Little Egg Harbor. It is probable that the first vessel that entered the old inlet was the ship Fortune, commanded by Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, in the year 1614. After the breaking through of the new inlet, sand bars soon formed across the old inlet, destroying its former usefulness for the purposes of navigation, and at this date, (1879) the old inlet is entirely obliterated, the sand bars having increased until there is a solid beach where the old inlet once rolled its majestic waves; and in consequence of this accumulation of sand, Long Beach and Tucker's Beach are connected, forming one beach from the new inlet to Barnegat inlet, making a stretch of solid beach for a distance of twenty-one miles..

The new inlet, or as sometimes called Little Egg Harbor inlet, lies between Tucker's Beach and Little Beach. The new inlet is about two miles wide from beach to beach, and is the best inlet on the coast of New Jersey. Vessels drawing fifteen feet of water pass safely over its bar at high tide; and during adverse weather, the surface of the waters of Egg Harbor, near the new inlet, is thickly dotted with the sail-furled hulls of coasting vessels. When the storm-god has been mustering his forces, how many thousands of seamen have placed their hopes of safety for themselves and their vessels, in the security afforded by the excellent anchoring ground of Egg Harbor?

It is said that the new inlet broke through Tucker's Beach in the year 1800, during a violent northeast storm, and in the gloom of night. That portion of the beach where the new inlet now flows, was at the time of the inlet creating occurrence, thickly covered with red cedar trees, it being a kind of valley between two ridges of sand hills, affording an ingress for an unusually high sea. On this eventful night, the storm-troubled billows of the Atlantic rose higher and higher, tossing their snow-white caps, and roaring like ten thousand lions; they rolled with irresistible force on to the land, making the strand tremble as if shaken by an earthquake, and each receding wave bore a portion of the same into the sea; and again the waves flowed up the beach, approaching a little nearer the opposite shore, and after a few more repetitions of this kind, the last sand bank gave way, and the besieging billows, exulting like soldiers of a conquering army, took possession of the breach they made, and have ever since held the position.

The sea-coast of Little Egg Harbor has been the scene of innumerable shipwrecks. Many a gallant vessel of stalwart timbers has been stranded on the beach's sand-bars; many a rich cargo has sunk into the caves of the ocean or been borne on the crests of the waves to

the beach's sloping side; many an inanimate sailor's form has the billows cast on the coast of Egg Harbor; many a vessel's despairing passengers and death-threatened crew have been rescued from watery graves by Egg Harbor's brave and humane "wreckers;" many valuable articles lie stored in the chambers of the ocean, but no one will ever be able to lift the screen that conceals those rich treasures.

A small portion of the point of Long Beach belongs to Egg Harbor, but the principal part of it lies in Ocean county.

Short or Tucker's Beach is within the limits of Little Egg Harbor township. It received the name of Tucker's Beach from Reuben Tucker, Sr., who purchased it in the year 1765. At an early date Tucker's Beach became a resort for health and pleasure seekers, and without doubt it is the oldest watering place on the coast of New Jersey. From the first settlement of Egg Harbor, people from Pennsylvania and the upper part of Burlington county were in the habit of visiting Egg Harbor for the purpose of gunning and fishing, and to get a view of the wondrous Atlantic Ocean, whose majestic waves roll with such force to the strand of Short Beach. As soon as Tucker had settled on the beach, his being the only habitation, naturally became a place of resort for visitors to the beach, and this was the beginning of the first watering place on the Jersey coast. Each year brought an increase of visitors, and beach parties were as common and as much enjoyed as they are at the present time. In those times there was a yearly meeting of Friends held at Tuckerton, and elderly, as well as young people, came from abroad to attend the meetings, the young people's minds being occupied with beach parties rather than the yearly meetings, and to such a pitch did the young ladies and gentlemen carry the beach parties, that in order to put a stop to their performances, the Friends were compelled to discontinue the yearly meeting at Tuckerton. But this did not put an end to beach parties, nor break up the only watering place on the Jersey shore. Past generations residents of the Jersey shore had a large number of relatives in the upper section of Burlington county. They and also many strangers were in the practice of visiting at the sea-shore—the gentlemen with the intention of chasing the wild red deer, or fishing or fowling, and the ladies with a social visit and a beach party in prospect. Little did the young Quaker gentlemen and young Quakeresses care for the severe reprimand that awaited them on their return home for the heinous offence they had committed against the discipline, by dancing in the ball-room on Tucker's Beach. In old times the people of Little Egg Harbor and the people of upper Burlington county inter-married to a remarkable degree, and no doubt but those beach parties were match-making concerns.

Tucker's Beach, as a sea-side resort, continued to increase in interest until it became a noted watering place. After it passed out of Tucker's

hands the house was enlarged, and for many years it was crowded with Philadelphians, and continued so until between thirty or forty years ago, when it was burned to the ground.

Years ago there was a breakwater constructed on Tucker's Beach, but it proved a failure, for the monarchial ocean seemed determined to hold absolute control of the coast, and in conformity to that ambitious determination swept the breakwater into the sea.

The Little Egg Harbor Lighthouse is on Tucker's Beach, and is situated near the entrance to Little Egg Harbor. "It was erected in 1848, abandoned and discontinued in 1859. It was re-established in 1867. It has an elevation of tower, painted red, of forty-four feet, and its light above the sea level is fifty feet. It is visible at a distance of twelve nautical miles.

It has the fourth order of lens, a fixed white light, varied by white flashes at intervals of one minute. Its arc of illumination is N. N. E. around by eastward to S. S. W. It is distant twenty and one-half miles from Barnegat Lighthouse, and twelve from Absecon Lighthouse. It stands in latitude $39^{\circ} 30' 19''$; longitude $74^{\circ} 17' 09''$.

The above is taken from New Jersey Coast Atlas.

There is a "Life Saving Station" on Tucker's Beach, provided with a crew of several men and a life boat, life car, and everything else necessary for boarding shipwrecked vessels and rescuing crews and passengers.

After Reuben Tucker removed to his farm near Tuckerton, Joseph Horner must have been the next resident in Tucker's house, on Tucker's Beach, until the year 1815, when he built a house on Long Beach, and removed there. After Joseph Horner left Tucker's Beach, Thomas Cowperthwait, a son-in-law of Reuben Tucker, kept the house several years. In 1828 Rebecca Ragor was the mistress of the boarding house on Tucker's Beach, and then John Horner lived there several years, after which Stephen Willits kept it during boarding season, and while under his superintendence the house was burnt.

At this date (1879) there is a new boarding house on Tucker's Beach erected by Eben Rider, the lighthouse keeper. There is a new boarding house erected on Little Beach, which formerly was a part of Tucker's Beach, it having been severed from Tucker's Beach by the breaking through of the new inlet.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

Mullica, or as it is frequently called Little Egg Harbor river, separates Little Egg Harbor township from Atlantic county, and empties into Little Egg Harbor bay. In ancient writings this river is called Mullicas, Mullican and Mullica. It is impossible to say which of these designations is the original, or from whence the name originated. It may have been the Indian name for the river. I adhere to the name

of Mullica, because I deem it the prettiest of the above designations. Near the mouth of this river are the celebrated gravelling oyster beds, the excellent qualities of which oysters, have been so long and widely known. If the money that has been made out of these oyster beds could be accurately computed, the immense sum would astonish even those who believe they possess a considerable knowledge of the oyster trade. The gravelling has been like a mine of gold to the oystermen of Little Egg Harbor, and still they hold out, and every year there are thousands of bushels of young oysters taken from these prolific beds and planted in the adjacent waters.

As early as the year 1720, there was a law passed for the preservation of oysters in the province of New Jersey, which reads thus :

WHEREAS, It is found by daily experience, that the oyster beds within this province are wasted and destroyed by strangers and others, at unseasonable times of the year, the preservation of which will tend to the great benefit of the poor people, and others inhabiting this province.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of this Province, And is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that no person or persons whatsoever, shall rake or gather up any oysters or shells, from and off any beds within the said province, from the tenth day of May, to the first day of September, yearly, and every year after the publication hereof.

2d. *And be it further enacted,* by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons whatsoever, not residing within this province, from and after the publication hereof, shall, directly or indirectly, rake or gather up any oysters as shell, within this province, and put them on board any canoe, periangue, flat scow, boat or other vessel whatsoever, not wholly belonging to, and owned by persons who live within the said province, under the penalty of seizing and forfeiting of all such canoes, periangues, flats, scows, boats or other vessels, or shall be found doing the same, together with all the oysters, shells, oyster rakes, tongs, tackle, furniture, and apparel thereto belonging.

For the enforcement of the above laws at the same time and by the same authority, there were appointed a certain number of officers for each of the seven seaboard counties of the province.

For Burlington county, whose oyster beds are in Little Egg Harbor, were appointed Richard Willits and Ruddick Townsend.

The second river in point of size is Wading river, which empties into Mullica river, below Swan bay, and is a part of the bounding line between old Little Egg Harbor and Washington township.

Bass river is the third river in importance, and is wholly within the limits of Egg Harbor township, as it existed before the formation of Bass river township. It has two branches, which unite above the lower bridge, and there increasing in width, it flows some distance and empties into Mullica river. In ancient writings this river was called "Rock river," on account of the immense quantities of that excellent fish which the first settlers found in its waters. At a later period it was named Bass river, another designation for a rock fish.

This river has an appropriate name, for from time immemorial large shoals of rock and perch have congregated within its banks during the winter months, affording profitable employment for winter fishermen.

The principal creek of Egg Harbor is Tuckerton creek, or as the Indians called it, "Pohatcong." In some of the old writings it is called by its Indian appellation, and in others Andrew's Mill creek, Jacob Andrew's Mill creek, and Shourd's Mill creek; all of those designations have become obsolete, and for many years it has been called Tuckerton creek.

Tuckerton creek flows into Tuckerton bay, and is the most useful creek in the township; the mill pond is at the head of the creek.

Osborn's creek flows through a large scope of salt marsh and empties into Little Egg Harbor bay. It received its name from the Osborn family, along whose domains it passes in its course to the bay; it was formerly called Great creek.

Belangeo's creek is named from Evi Belangee, who in very early times built a fulling mill at its head. In some old documents it is called Evi's creek, and in others Belangee's creek, and now it is mostly called Mathistown creek. It flows through the marsh and empties into Mullica river.

Job's creek empties into Bass river, and was named for Job Mathis, 2d, along and through whose property it had its course.

Willits' Thoroughfare flows through a marsh in the settlement of Down Shore, forming a communication between Little Egg Harbor and Tuckerton bays.

SHIP BUILDING.

It is uncertain when the ship building business commenced in Egg Harbor. The first recorded account of a vessel being owned in the township, was in the year 1724, at which date Thomas Ridgway, Sr., bequeathed his son John a sloop. John Ridgway followed the sea for some time, and appears to have made considerable money by the business to which he devoted himself. Undoubtedly by the means of this little craft, John Ridgway assisted in laying the foundation for the immense future which was afterwards accumulated by his son, Jacob Ridgway, the millionaire of Philadelphia.

At an early date, John Mathis, Sr., owned a vessel commanded by his son Daniel, who followed the West India trade, carrying lumber for his father from Egg Harbor to the West India Islands, and on his return bringing produce from those Islands. There is a great probability that John Mathis had the vessel built which his son Daniel sailed.

It is said the first large vessel built in Tuckerton, was the brig Loranier, owned in the Shourds family, and built sometime after the revolutionary war. The Loranier was commanded by Captain Ham-

mond, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph Shourds, Sr. The brig Loranier was destined for foreign voyages.

About the time of the building of the Loranier, the brig Argo was built at Bass river. She was built at Micajah Mathis, Sr.'s landing, on what is now called the "Francis French farm," and for many years this was a noted shipyard. The Argo was commanded by Captain John Sowers, a son-in-law of Captain John Leak, Sr., of Bass river. Soon after the building of the Argo, Micajah Mathis built at the same place a large sloop called the Hope, of Bass river. She was designed for the purpose of carrying lumber from Egg Harbor to New York city, and was commanded by Barzilla Mathis, son of the owner of the vessel. After Micajah's death, his sons Job and Barzilla were the proprietors of the Hope. All of these old-time crafts entered the Atlantic ocean by way of the old inlet, the new inlet then being a thing of the future.

Ever since the construction of the brig Loranier, ship building has been on the increase in Egg Harbor. The principal ship yards are at Tuckerton, where there were, a few years ago, four or five large vessels all on the stocks at one time. Ebenezer Tucker had a number of vessels built, and Timothy Pharo, a still greater number, and his sons greatly exceeded him in that line of business. The most extensive ship owners of the township have been the Pharos and Jarvis H. Bartlett, and there are also many others of the inhabitants of the place who own vessel property. The Captain usually owns a share of the vessel which he commands.

The large number of vessels which are owned in Egg Harbor require a considerable number of men for their management, so that many of the inhabitants of the place are seamen. All of them who are prudent make a comfortable living, and many of them accumulate property thereby. A lad who goes on board of one of these vessels, if he is active and attentive to his business, may soon become a competent sailor, and at no distant day rise to be a money-making captain. There are many instances of this kind among the seamen of Egg Harbor. Those who are not so fortunate as to attain to a captaincy, usually get good wages for the part they perform.

A few years ago it is said that Tuckerton had sailing under its Custom House papers over a hundred schooners and sloops, many of them schooners of the first class. The white sails and broad hulls of the vessels, in which Egg Harbormen are owners, are seen in almost every part of the seaboard of the United States. Solomon Rockhill was for a long time the principal shipwright of Tuckerton.

There has been considerable ship building done at Bass river, the principal ship owners being the Mathis, Cranmers, Adams, Frenchs, Lovelands, Allens and others. The principal ship yards at Bass river were on the Francis French place and the Caleb Cranmer place.

At various times there have been vessels built at Bridgeport, on Wading river. The ship timber of Egg Harbor has been exhausted and vessel building has ceased to be a business in the place.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In the year 1704 Edward Andrews established a Friends' Meeting in Tuckerton, and in the year 1708 he deeded the society two acres of land on which he built a meeting house, and formed a graveyard; and in the year 1709 the meeting house was erected, and in the year 1715 a Monthly Meeting was organized. Some time after the establishment of the Monthly Meeting, there was a Yearly Meeting organized there, and continued to be held until 1772, and perhaps some years after that date.

John Churchman, a noted minister among Friends, in the year 1772, says, "reached Little Egg Harbor on Seventh-day, and the next attended the Yearly Meeting."

The whites had resided in Egg Harbor some years previous to the building of the meeting house, and it is probable that Edward Andrews held his religious meetings in his dwelling house or cave, or else under the canopy of some of the primitive trees that graced the site of the present village of Tuckerton. For one hundred and fifty-four years the meeting house that was built in the year 1709 served the Friends' Society as a church, wherein to await the visits and inspirations of the spirit. In the year 1863 this venerable edifice was taken down and the present building erected.

The old meeting house was a one-story edifice, built in the plainest style of architecture. There was a smaller structure attached to the west end of the principal building, wherein the females transacted the business pertaining to their portion of the society. The roof of the meeting house was a hipped roof, as was the fashion of that primitive age; and the four sides were covered with cedar shingles, and the inside of the house was ceiled with boards, and what they called the gallery was a raised platform; and seats for the audience were long benches with two rows of slats for backs; most of the seats had movable cushions covered with brown holland. On the north side of the church there were large wooden shutters, which, in warm weather, were opened for the purpose of admitting the air. The builders had been sparing of glass, and there were but four windows in the church, and they were about four feet square, with nine panes of seven by nine glass. These were the windows which it contained when it was demolished. The first windows of the meeting house were imported from Old England, and the panes were small diamond-shaped, and the sash was formed of lead; and during the Revolutionary War, the windows were taken out and concealed behind the wooden ceiling, in order

to keep them out of the hands of those who would have been likely to have appropriated the leaden sash to the formation of musket balls.

The inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor township used to hold their town meetings in the Friends' meeting house, there being no tavern or other public edifice in the place, until after the commencement of the Revolutionary War, when the inn familiarly known as the "Old Tavern" was built by Daniel Falkinburg, when the town meetings were transferred to that place.

At a monthly meeting held the 9th of the 7th month, 1715, Jarvis Pharo and Richard Osborn were selected as overseers, while the meeting belonged to the Crosswicks Monthly Meeting, and at that meeting Thomas Ridgway and Jacob Ong were added overseers, along with them; and at the same meeting, Jarvis Pharo and Richard Osborn, were appointed elders to sit in the meeting of ministers.

The first monthly meeting of women Friends, held in the meeting house, was on the 14th of the 5th month, 1715, and at that meeting Jean Osborn, Elizabeth Pharo, Elizabeth Ong, and Elizabeth Willits, were appointed to be overseers of the meeting.

As before stated sometime during the youthful age of the meeting house, there was a yearly meeting established at Egg Harbor, which continued for a number of years, and Friends came from distant sections to the yearly meeting at Egg Harbor.

In the year 1772 John Churchman states that there was a large concourse of people at the yearly meeting then held at Little Egg Harbor. Friends who came from the upper section of Burlington county crossed the east branch of Mullica river, at the place now known as Quaker Bridge. After fording the stream they watered and fed their horses, and then sat down in the shade of a venerable and majestic oak tree and partook of the lunch they had brought with them. Fording the stream was not a very pleasant job, especially for people who were dressed in their "meeting garments," and finally Little Egg Harbor Friends and Friends of the upper section of Burlington county, agreed to meet at the east branch of Mullica river, at the fording place, in order to construct a bridge as a more convenient way of crossing the stream. They met at the appointed time, and the banks of the stream being heavily timbered with large and primitive cedars a number of them were cut down and a bridge constructed of them, and thus came about the name of Quaker Bridge, or as formerly called the "Quaker's Bridge." There is a place a distance from the mouth of Mullica river, called "Swimming Over Point," which designation arose from the Gloucester county (now Atlantic county) Friends swimming their horses across Mullica river, when they were on their way to and from meeting at Tuckerton, then called Little Egg Harbor. Friends followed crossing Mullica river in this way until some of them were drowned during their watery journeys, after which they relinquished

that dangerous mode of going to meeting. Many of the young men of Little Egg Harbor used to go on courting expeditions to Atlantic county; the Atlantic county "boys" came to Little Egg Harbor on the same errand, both parties swimming their horses across Mullica river; and several wedding parties crossed the river in the same inconvenient way, when they had been to and were returning from the "Old Meeting House," whither they had gone to be married "according to Friends' ceremony." When travellers reached "Swimming Over Point," they came across the salt marsh to the Oliphant farm, and then pursued their course along the "Old Meeting House road" to Tuckerton. This ancient road is now considerably changed in its course, yet still there are indications of a road leading from each one of the Down Shore farms to the Meeting House road along which the primitive colonists pursued their way to that church, which was a new edifice one hundred and seventy years ago. From the same farms and along the same roads, some of their descendants journeyed to the new meeting house of the year 1863, and along the same ways which their ancestors were borne to the grave. Are they likely to be transported, to lie die down to "unbroken slumber" with many generations of their kindred?

Most of the residents of Little Egg Harbor township became converts to Edward Andrews' religious opinions, and ancient chroniclers state that he was instrumental in doing a great deal of good in a religious way.

For about seventy years after the settlement of Little Egg Harbor, the Friends were the only religious denomination in the township, and every one who went to a place of worship bent their course to the Friends' meeting house. But it will be seen that Little Egg Harbor was for a long time the most thorough Quaker settlement ever instituted, and existed longer than any other without the incursions of other denominations.

The graveyard adjacent to the Friends' meeting house was established about the time of the building of the church, and for nearly a century it was the only public burying ground in the township. Beneath its green turf lies the dust of Edward Andrews, Ann Gauntt, Ann Willits, Daniel Parker and others, whose ministerial voices have been heard in the old meeting house.

The Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting has produced a number of distinguished ministers, among whom were Edward Andrews, the founder of the meeting, Isaac Andrews, Peter Andrews, Jacob Andrews, Ann Gauntt, Ann Willits, Daniel Parker, Rhoda O. Lamb, and some others who had small gifts in the ministry. In the year 1715 there was a female minister by the name of Mary Jacobs who was then a resident of Egg Harbor, and I am strongly in the belief that this Mary Jacobs was the wife of Henry Jacobs Falkenburg, Sr., the

first white settler in the township. At that time he was called Henry Jacobs, and there is nothing to controvert the supposition that Mary Jacobs, the minister, was not his wife.

Edward Andrews is buried in the Friends' graveyard at Tuckerton; Peter Andrews is buried in the city of Norwich, old England, where he died when on a religious visit; Jacob Andrews died at Jacobstown, where it is likely he is buried; Isaac Andrews died at Haddonfield, where it is probable he is buried; Ann Gauntt is buried at Tuckerton; Ann Willits and Daniel Parker likewise; and if Mary Jacobs was Henry Jacobs' wife, she must have been interred at Tuckerton. In the graveyard are buried that first and diminutive colony of Friends who meekly endured the many hardships which are the heritage of settlers in a new country, and around them sleeping the "dreamless sleep" are many generations of their descendants, unconsciously awaiting the morning of the resurrection. No one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the history of the former generations of the inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor can have an accurate conception of the number of silent inhabitants of the inclosure called the Friends' graveyard. This graveyard ought to be a venerated spot to every one who claims to be a descendant of the ancient inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor township. There are also many of the ancient inhabitants of Washington and Stafford townships who are here sleeping their last sleep.

None of the old-time graves have anything to mark their sites, and none of the friends of the departed can stray among the tombs and say, "This is my kinsman's grave." It would be a solemn satisfaction to many (and no detriment to any one's religion) if they could trace out the graves of all their ancestors who are buried beneath the green sod and simple wild flowers of this ancient garden of the dead.

The time was (and a long time) when the Little Egg Harbor meeting of Friends was a meeting of renown, and has been visited by a great number of ministers, both native and foreign, and has produced several of the most eminent ministers of New Jersey. The old meeting-house used to be well filled, but at this time the meeting is very small and gradually decreasing. It used to be thought that honor and justice were personified in the officials of the church, but now the officials of the meeting in the business transactions of the Society utterly disregard the discipline and its principles, and act according to their own interests and prejudices, mammon having trampled honor and justice in the dust. If a poor person is a member of the Society, and a rich member sets out to cheat him, the officials of the meeting join him in his roguery and persecute and oppress the wronged person to the utmost of their ability; and if the abused member persists in defending himself, the officials will not listen to his complaint, but instead thereof, slam the door in his face and utterly disallow him any chance for the redress

of his wrongs. I know whereof I write, and also much more of which I could state. Such as I have seen and heard I am ready and willing to testify to at any time or in any place.

In a very few years the final decline and fall of the once celebrated Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting will have been accomplished.

In the year 1863, the Friends resolved on pulling down the old meeting-house and erecting a new one on its site. The last meeting held in the old church was on the 14th day of June, 1863. George M. Elkinton, a public Friend, was present and addressed the meeting. It is probable that Edward Andrews or Mary Jacobs, or both, were the speakers (if any one did speak), at the first meeting held in the house after its completion, in the year 1709, they then being resident ministers of the place. Friends having decided on erecting a new church, it was accordingly built in the year 1863, and the first meeting held in it was in November of the same year. The old landmark is gone, and the time will arrive when there will not be a person living who remembers the old hipped-roof meeting-house which the primitive settlers built in the infant days of the township. It is now about one hundred and seventy-five years since the Friends established themselves in Egg Harbor, and they are still meeting with as much regularity as they did a century and a half ago, but the end is fast approaching.

Ann Gauntt, Egg Harbor's most distinguished female minister, was a daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., of Egg Harbor, her mother being Ann, daughter of James Pharo, Sr., of upper Burlington county.

Ann Willits was a minister; she was the daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr.; and (Mary Ong), his wife, and she was also the niece and namesake of Ann Gauntt. Ann Willits was the wife of James Willits, 2d.

Daniel Parker, Jr., son of Joseph Parker, Sr., by his third wife, Hannah, was one of those whom the Lord ordained a teacher in the Friends' Society. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and many years ago was laid to rest with his ancestors, in the Friends' burying ground, at Tuckerton. He and Ann Willits, the minister, are laid side by side, near by the fence, and on the right hand side of the gate as it leads into the graveyard.

For a number of years Lucy Ann Evans taught the Egg Harbor Friends how to walk in "the straight and narrow way." She was held in high esteem as a minister, and also for her great wealth of amiable qualities. When the separation took place in the Friends' Society, Lucy Ann Evans sided with the new sect, and thus relinquished her ministry and influence among Orthodox Friends. Lucy Ann Evans was the wife of Jesse Evans, the proprietor of the iron foundry known as Martha furnace. Lucy Ann Evans died in the year 1834, aged 65 years, and is buried in a lonely graveyard at Bridgeport, in Bass river township; and when I have passed that lonely place I can-

not realize that the dust of Lucy Ann Evans lies beneath the sandy surface of that desolate burial place.

Rhoda O. Lamb is a native of Egg Harbor, and commenced her ministerial career long before her marriage. When the schism was formed in the Friends' Society, her opinions favoring the doctrine of the new Society, she became one of that Society, in which she is a distinguished minister.

About the year 1815 John Halleck came to reside in Egg Harbor, and during his residence there he frequently preached in the Friends' church, but when the separation was instituted he joined the new order.

When separation became the order in the Quaker Society, nearly all of the Egg Harbor Friends clung to the Orthodox creed. All of the resident ministers subscribed to the newly formed creed. At quite an early date the Friends built a meeting house in Bass river neck. It was situated near by the old Methodist church, and on the lower main road from Bass river to Bridgeport, and opposite the Uriah Cranmer place.

Over fifty years ago, (now 1879,) the Friends built a meeting house at Bridgeport, and at the separation of the two sects of Friends, the church at Bridgeport was resigned to the new denomination of Friends or Hicksites. The members of the Hicksite branch of this meeting house soon removed to other sections, and there were no members left to go to this little church, except Lucy Ann Evans, and on meeting days she would go to the meeting house and sit during the usual worshipping hours all alone, herself being sole minister and audience.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE MEN WHO WERE OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF
THE FRIENDS' MEETING AT TUCKERTON, FROM TIME TO TIME,
FROM THE YEAR 1715 TO THE YEAR 1790:

Edward Andrews, Jarvis Pharo, Jacob Ong, Thomas Ridgway, Sr., Richard Osborn, Roger Osborn, William Cranmer, Richard Willits, Thomas Ridgway, Jr., John Ridgway, Sr., Joseph Willits, Samuel Andrews, Jacob Andrews, Mordecai Andrews, Jr., Hannah Gauntt, Stephen Birdsall, James Willits, James Belangee, Daniel Shourds, Micajah Mathis, Sr., John Gauntt, Henry Jacob Falkenburg, and perhaps several others, as I have not found a continuous record of such like proceedings.

NAMES OF MOST OF THE FEMALES WHO WERE OFFICIAL MEMBERS
OF THE FRIENDS' MEETING FROM TIME TO TIME, FROM THE
YEAR 1715 TO THE YEAR 1790.

Jean Osborn, Elizabeth Pharo, Elizabeth Ong, Elizabeth Willits, Mary Jacobs, Esther Andrews, Phebe Ridgway, Ann Andrews, Abigail Osborn, Marjorie Belangee, Hannah Ridgway, Mercy Mathis,

Elizabeth Andrews, Mary Andrews, Sarah Ridgway, Ann Willits, Ann Gauntt, Christiana Shourds, Susannah Ridgway, Ruth Ridgway, Phebe Osborn, Sarah Cranmer, Jean Gauntt, and perhaps others.

It is asserted that most of the first settlers of Washington and Stafford townships, and all of the first locators of Little Egg Harbor township were Quakers. If any doubts are felt as to the above assertion, they may be dispersed by examining the following list of names of male members of the Friends' meeting at Egg Harbor, from the year 1715 to the year 1763. There were then a considerable number of men who belonged to the meeting whose names do not appear in the list; only the most prominent members being named. Some of the names in the list do not belong to residents of the above named townships. They are the names of men of other sections, who married women who were members of the Egg Harbor meeting. I am unable to say to a certainty, how far the jurisdiction of the meeting extended. Tradition states that it reached from Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, to Cape May, it of course being along what is called the sea coast of New Jersey.

LIST OF NAMES RECORDED IN THE LITTLE EGG HARBOR MONTHLY MEETING BOOKS, FROM THE YEAR 1715 TO THE YEAR 1763.

Jarvis or Gervas Pharo, Richard Osborn, Thomas Ridgway, Sr., Jacob Ong, Sr., James Willits, 1st, Edward Andrews, Roger Osborn, Thomas Cranmer, William Cranmer, Nathaniel Birdsall, Stephen Birdsall, Moses Embro, Ive Belangee, Robert Allen, Charles Dingee, Robert Smith, John Cranmer, Joseph Willits, Richard Willits, Sr., Joseph Parker, Sr., Samuel Andrews, John Mathis, William Satterthwaite, Peter Andrews, Jacob Andrews, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Ridgway, Jr., Jacob Ong, Jr., Mordecai Andrews, Jr., Joseph Gardiner, Richard Willits, Jr., Isaac Ong, Samuel Somers, Peter White, Jonathan Adams, James Belangee, John Cranmer, Jr., James Pharo, Henry Jacob Falkinburg, Jr., Peter Andrews, Jr., John Ridgway, Sr., Timothy Ridgway, John Butler, Hananiah Gauntt, Nicholas Delaplaine, Solomon Willits, Jacob Conover, Henry Shoemaker, Edward Ridgway, Robert Leeds, Thomas Havens, Jacob Henry (probably he was Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, as he was known by both of these names), John Delaplaine, Nehemiah Andrews, Joseph Parker, Jr., Micajah Willits, Sr., James Willits, 2d, Henry Pearsall, Richard Osborn, Jr., Daniel Mathis, Sr., Levi Cranmer, Nathan Birdsall, Joseph Lippincott, Samuel Belangee, Ebenezer Mott, Stephen Cranmer, Sr., Caleb Carr, Anthony Morris, Marmaduke Coats, Richard Willits, 3d, William Cranmer, Jr., Jeremiah Mathis, Sr., Jacob Falkinburg, 3d, Richard Ridgway, Samuel Parker, Edward Havens, Gideon Scull, John Leeds, George Holloway, Amos Willits, James Cranmer, Joseph Bartlett, Sr., Josiah Cranmer, Richard Ridgway, John Havens, John Gauntt, Jacob Cranmer, Peter

Parker, Sr., Ive Smith, Jonathan Petitt, Abraham Cranmer, John Cranmer, Semor Cranmer, Caleb Cranmer, Sr., Abraham Cranmer, Jr., John Pearsall, Joseph Shourds, Sr., Micajah Mathis, Sr., Amos Pharo, Sr., Jonathan Gifford, Sr., Mahlon Wright, Edward Darling, Daniel Shourds, Sr., John Moore, Nathan Bartlett, Sr., John Ridgway, Jr., James Pharo, Jr., Joseph Gauntt, Joseph Parker, Jr., Daniel Cranmer and Thomas Jennings.

In the year 1767, there was a Friends' meeting organized at Barnegat. It was and still is under the jurisdiction of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. The following was taken from the Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting books: "Our monthly meeting of women Friends, held at Little Egg Harbor the 11th day of the 6th month, 1767. This meeting appoints Sarah Ridgway and Deliverance Birdsall to be in the place of overseers of Barnegat meeting, and to report the state of the meeting to this meeting." Timothy Ridgway and Stephen Birdsall were the overseers of the men's meeting at Barnegat, these two men being the husbands of the women who were overseers of the women's meeting at Barnegat in the year 1767.

MARRIAGES, ETC.

A list of most of the marriages, and a few interesting items recorded in the Books of the Little Egg Harbor monthly meeting of Friends.

1715, James, (son of Richard Willits, Sr.,) married without the consent of the meeting.

At the 9th monthly meeting, 10th 3d month, 1716, Thomas Cranmer and Abigail Willits, laid a proposal of marriage before the meeting. In due time they were married, and their's is the first marriage recorded in the books, which were commenced in the year 1715.

5th day of the 6th month, 1717, Robert Allen of Shrewsbury, and Edith Andrews married—daughter of Edward Andrews.

On the 5th day of the 1st month, 1718, Jacob Ong was appointed to look after the graveyard for the ensuing year.

1720, Robert Smith, of Great Egg Harbor, and Elizabeth Belangee married; daughter of Ive Belangee, Sr.

1721, John Cranmer and Mary Andrews married.

1721, Joseph Parker, of Shrewsbury, and Hannah Andrews married.

1723, William Satterthwaite, of Chesterfield, and Mary, (daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr.,) married.

1723, Thomas Johnson and Mary Jones, of Manasquan, married,

1723, Thomas Ridgway, Jr., and Mary, (daughter of Jacob Ong,) married.

1723, Jacob Ong, Jr., and Mary Sprague, married.

1723, Mordecai Andrews, Jr., and Mary Taylor, married.

1724, Joseph Gardiner and Catherine, (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr.,) married.

1724, Evi Belangee, Jr., married out of the meeting.

1725, Isaac Ong got a certificate in order to marry in some other meeting.

1726, Samuel Somers and Mary Leeds, both of Great Egg Harbor, married.

1726, John Cranmer, (this is his second marriage) and Rebecca Stout, of Shrewsbury, were married, and at the same time and place, Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth, (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr.,) were married.

1727, James Belangee, Sr., and Marjorie Smith, married.

1727, Thomas Ridgway, Jr., was chosen overseer in the place of his father, Thomas Ridgway, deceased, and Jacob Ong, removed.

1728, Thomas Cranmer and Mary Ridgway, married.

1728, Peter Andrews, (the eminent minister) got a certificate in order to marry Esther Butcher, of the Burlington monthly meeting.

1728, John Ridgway, Sr., received a certificate in order to marry Phebe Titus, of Westberry, Long Island.

1729, Timothy Ridgway and Sarah Cranmer married.

1730, Hananiah Gaunt and Ann Ridgway married.

1731, Henry Jacob Falkenburg, jr., and Penelope Stout, of Shrewsbury, married. Penelope Stout and Rebecca Stout, wife of John Cranmer, were sisters.

1731, Nicholas Deleplaine and Sarah, (daughter of John Ong, Sr.,) married.

1731, Jacob Conover and Grace Cranmer married.

1732, Henry Shoemaker and Mabel, (daughter of Jacob Ong, Sr.,) married.

1732, Richard Willits, Jr., (son of Richard Willits, 2d), and Sarah Barton married.

1732, Robert Leeds (son of Japhet Leeds, 1st; and Abigail, (daughter of John Higbee, and step-daughter of John Mathis,) married.

1732, Edward Ridgway and Mary Deleplaine married.

1735, Robert Ridgway got a certificate for the purpose of marrying in Burlington monthly meeting.

1736, Richard Osborn and Christian (daughter of Evi Belangee, Sr.,) married. This Osborn was a relative of the Osborns who settled in Egg Harbor; after his marriage he went to reside on Long Island.

1737, Thomas Havens and Sarah Cranmer married.

1738, Stephen Birdsall and Deliverance Willits married.

1739, Joseph Parker, Sr., and Hannah, (daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr.,) married. This is Parker's second wife.

1739, John Delaplaine and Sarah Johnson married.

1739, Nehemiah Andrews and Elizabeth Lippincott married.

1740, Micajah Willits and Elizabeth, (daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr.,) married.

1740, James Willits, 2d, and Ann, (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr.,) married. This was Ann Willits, the minister.

1741, Thomas Havens and Sarah Taylor married.

1743, Daniel Mathis, Sr., and Sophia Gaunt married.

1743, Levi Cranmer and Esther Horn married.

1744, Joseph Lippincott and Esther, (daughter of Samuel Andrews, Sr.,) married.

1745, Samuel Belangee and Alice (daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr.,) married.

1746, Anthony Morris and Sarah Cranmer married.

1746, Caleb Carr, of Rhode Island, and Sarah, (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr.,) married.

1747, Micajah Mathis procured a certificate, in order to marry Mercy Shreve in Upper Springfield monthly meeting.

1747, Marmaduke Coate and Sarah, (daughter of John Mathis, Sr.,) married.

1747, Jeremiah Mathis, Sr., and Hannah, (daughter of Samuel Andrews) married.

1749, Edward Havens and Sarah, (daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr.,) married.

1750, Gideon Skull and Judith (daughter of James Belangee, Sr.,) married.

1751, Thomas Ridgway, (must have been one of the Barnegat Ridgway's,) and Mary Pearsall, married.

1751, John Leeds, (son of Japhet Leeds, 1st,) and Sarah, (widow of Marmaduke Coate) married.

1752, Israel Stoakim and Grace Conover, married.

1754, John Ridgway, Sr., and Phebe (daughter of James Belangee, Sr., married.) This is Ridgway's second wife.

1755, Peter Andrews, Jr., (son of Samuel Andrews,) and Hannah Somers married.

1755, Joseph Parker, Jr., and Edith (daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr.,) married.

1756, John Gauntt and Jane Satherwaite married.

1756, Jacob Cranmer, (son of John Cranmer) and Phebe Valentine, married.

1757, Peter Parker, Sr., and Elizabeth, (daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr.,) married.

1758, John Pearsall and Mary, (daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr.,) married.

1758, Abraham Cranmer and Abigail Birdsall, married.

1759, Joseph Shourds and Kesiah (daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr.,) married.

1760, Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and Judith Somers, married.

1761, Daniel Shourds and Christian, (daughter of James Belangee, Sr.,) married.

1761, Joseph Gaunt and Elizabeth —— married.

1767, Job Ridgway and Ruth, (daughter of James Belangee, Sr.,) married.

1768, William Leeds and Mary, (daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr.,) married.

1769, Job Ridgway, of Barnegat, and Elizabeth, (daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, Sr.,) married.

1769, David Antrim and Mary Falkinburg, and at the same time and place, Richard Buffin and Hannah Falkinburg were married. Mary and Hannah were daughters of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr.

1770, Stephen Birdsall, Jr., and Desire Mott, married.

1770, Henry Willits and Phebe Osborn, married.

1772, Benjamin Haines, of Evesham, and Marjorie, (daughter of James Belangee, Sr.,) married.

1772, Joseph Sharp and Annie, (daughter of James Willits, 2d, married.

1772, Ephraim Morse, Jr., and Elizabeth, (daughter of Joseph Lippincott, Sr.,) married.

1774, James Collins and Elizabeth Birdsall, married.

1776, Isaac Pedrick, of Salem, and Hannah, (daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr.,) married.

1776, James Grant and Marjorie Smith, married.

1777, John, (son of Jeremiah Mathis, Sr.,) and Deborah Grant, married.

1777, Micajah Willits, Jr., and Judith Cranmer, married.

1778, David Smith and Hannah, (daughter of Jonathan Pettit,) married.

1778, Jacob Somers and Ann, (daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr.,) married.

1783, Jeremiah Willits, Sr., and Mary, (daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr.,) married.

1783, Caleb Osborn and Ann Parker, married.

1786, Joseph Craft and Esther, (daughter of Job Ridgway, of Barnegat,) married.

1786, Jonathan Smith and Hannah, (daughter of Daniel Shourds, Sr.,) married.

1786, Aaron Gaunt, Jr., married a Forsyth of the upper part of Burlington County.

1786, William Pearsall and Elizabeth, daughter of Hanniah Gaunt, Sr., married.

1787, Samuel Cawley and Amy, daughter of Jonathan Pettit, married.

1787, Isaiah Durnell and Mary Havens, married.

1788, Samuel, son of Daniel Shourds, Sr., and Hannah Gray, married.

1789, Joseph Wetherill, of Burlington, and Mercy, daughter of Job Ridgway, of Egg Harbor, married.

1789, Thomas Gifford and Mary, widow of Reuben Soper, Sr., married.

1792, Isaiah Durnell and Sarah, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., married.

1792, Seth Silver, of Mannington, and Mary Ridgway, married.

1792, Caleb Cranmer, Sr., Phebe, widow of Job Mathis, Sr., married.

1793, Samuel Willits, son of Henry Willits, and Elizabeth Grey, married.

1795, Uriah Riley and Shada, daughter of Daniel Shourds, married.

1795, James Arnold and Phebe Inman, married.

1795, Samuel Arnold and Rany Cox, married.

1801, Richard Willits, Jr., and Rachel Birdsall, married.

1804, James Collins and Sykee Pharo, married.

1802, John Collins and Anne, daughter of James Willits, 3d, married.

1805, Samuel Pharo and Phebe Collins, married.

1807, Robert Pharo and Anne Collins, married.

1812, Timothy Pharo and Hannah, daughter of James Willits, 3d, married.

1813, Japhet Leeds and Anne Pharo, married.

1813, James Willits, 3d, and Marjorie Belangee, married.

1816, Archelaus Willits and Mary Haines, married.

1816, Samuel Smith and Judith, daughter of Jeremiah Willits, Sr., married.

1818, Gideon Birdsall and Palmyra, daughter of Thomas Osborn, married.

1819, Nathan Bartlett, Jr., and Hannah, daughter of John Willits, Sr., married.

1820, Willits Parker and Phebe, daughter of John Willits, Sr., married.

1826, William Twining and Rebecca Riley, married.

1826, Joseph Bartlett and Ann P., daughter of Thomas Willits., Jr., married.

1826, Jonathan Gifford and Esther, daughter of Eli Mathis, Jr., married.

1827, Job Gifford and Ann, daughter of Eli Mathis, Jr., married.

1829, James Arnold and Elizabeth, widow of John Bartlett, married.

1833, Allen R. Pharo and Phebe B., daughter of Thomas Willits, Jr., married.

1833, Henry Leeds and Hannah Pharo, married.

1835, James Bartlett and Phebe Ann Barnes, married.

1847, George Collins and Mary Ann Parker, married.

1849, Joseph Cook and Ann Pharo, married.

1859, Alfred Collins and Frances Stokes, married.

The greater part of the distinguished characters among the ancient and modern inhabitants of Egg Harbor have been members of the Friends society; but such will be more properly described under other heads.

Names of some of the dead whose remains lie in the Friends graveyard at Tuckerton. This is not to be considered a complete list of the dead within that enclosure. I have selected a few names principally from among the ancient inhabitants. It is probable there are many buried there whose names have not come down to us. Many of the natives of Egg Harbor have from time to time removed to other sections and have been buried in the place of their adoption. For a long time this was the only burying ground for miles around and Friends and others from a considerable distance buried their dead in this graveyard.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE DEAD IN THE FRIENDS' GRAVEYARD AT
TUCKERTON.

John Higbee died in the year 1715.
 Edward Andrews and Sarah, his wife.
 Mordecai Andrews, Jr., and Mary, his wife.
 Isaac Andrews and Hannah, his wife.
 Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth, his wife.
 Peter Andrews, Jr., and Hannah, his wife.
 Jesse Andrews and Hannah and Mercy, his wives.
 Hananiah Gaunt and Ann, his wife.
 Joseph Gaunt.
 Richard Willits, Sr.
 James Willits, 1st, and his wife.
 James Willits, 2d, and Ann, his wife.
 Thomas Willits, Sr.
 John Willits.
 Henry Willits and Phebe, his wife.
 James Willits, 3d, and Phebe, his wife.
 Jacob Hubbs and Phebe, his wife.
 Jeremiah Ridgway, Sr., and Hannah, his wife.
 Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and probably his two wives, Ann and Elizabeth.
 Thomas Ridgway, Jr., and Mary, his wife.
 Job Ridgway and Ruth, his wife.
 Thomas Ridgway, 3d, and Phebe, his wife.
 Caleb Carr and Sarah, his wife.
 John Ridgway, 2d, and Susannah, his wife.
 Jarvis Pharo, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife.
 James Pharo, Sr., and Ruth, his wife.
 Amos Pharo, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife.

James Pharo, Jr., and Mary, his wife.
Timothy Pharo, Sr., and Hannah, his wife.
Robert Ridgway and Hannah, his wife.
Joseph Ridgway.
Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, and his wife.
Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., and Penelope, his wife.
Richard Osborn, Sr., and Jean, his wife.
Richard Osborn, Jr., and Phebe, his wife.
Thomas Osborn and Rhoda, his wife.
Abigail Sooy.
Joseph Cox, and Abigail, his wife.
Joseph Parker, Sr., and his two wives, Hannah and Hannah.
Peter Parker, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife.
Joseph Parker, 2d, and Edith and Abigail, his two wives.
Thomas Parker, Sr.
Peter Parker, Jr., and Rachel, his wife.
Joseph Parker, 3d, and Hannah, his wife.
William Parker.
Joseph Bartlett, Sr., and Phebe, his wife.
Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and Judith and Mary, his two wives.
Joseph Bartlett, Jr., and Hannah, his wife.
Joseph Bartlett, 3d.
John Bartlett.
Roger Osborn.
Evi Belangee, and his wife.
James Belangee, and Marjorie, his wife.
Thomas Belangee, and Mary, his wife.
John Berry, and Prudence, his wife.
Joseph Berry, and Hannah, his wife.
Samuel Deacon, and Sarah, his wife.
Jeremiah Mathis, Sr., and Hannah, his wife.
John Mathis, Sr., and Alice, his wife.
Job Mathis, Sr.
Micajah Mathis, Sr., and Mercy, his wife.
Job Mathis, 4th.
Esther Mathis.
Hezekiah Mathis and Hannah, his wife.
Eli Mathis, Jr., and Judith, his wife.
Charles Mathis.
Samuel Mathis.
Jesse Mathis and Ann, his wife.
Mary Mathis.
Isaac Gifford and Hannah, his wife.
Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife.
Alice Mathis.

Ziba Mathis and Elizabeth and Mary, his two wives.
Job Mathis, 3d.
Nehemiah Mathis, Jr.
Sarah Ragar.
Mahlon Mathis and Mahala, his wife.
Jane Shreve.
Eli Mathis, Sr., and Phebe, his wife.
Barzilla Mathis.
Benjamin Mathis and Anne, his wife.
Job Mathis, 2d, and Leah, his wife.
Samuel Shourds, Sr., and his two wives.
Joseph Shourds and Kesiah, his wife.
Daniel Shourds and Christian, his wife.
Jonathan Pettit and Mary, his wife
Joseph Lippincott and Esther, his wife.
Samuel Lippincott and his wife.
Peter Lippincott.
Jonathan Gifford, Sr., and Hannah, his wife.
Joshua Gifford.
Jonathan Gifford, Jr., and Melissa, his wife.
John Ridgway and his two wives, Phebe and Phebe.
William Gifford, Sr., and Hannah, wife.
Job Gifford and Ann, his wife.
Reuben Soper and Rachel, his wife.
Reuben Soper, Jr.
Staats Palmer and Judith, his wife.
Ellis Mathis and Mabel and Rebecca, his two wives.
Daniel Parker, Sr.
Mary Willits.
Timothy Pharo, 2d, and Hannah, his wife.
Joseph W. Pharo.
Edmund Bartlett, Sr., and Deliverance, his wife.
Nathan Bartlett, Jr., and Deliverance, his wife.
John Cranmer and Martha, his wife.
Elizabeth Page and Edward Page.
Edmund Bartlett, Jr.
Thomas Ridgway.
Edmund Ridgway.
Phebe Ridgway.
Joseph A. Bartlett.
Josephine Cox.
Edmund Shinn.
Ezra Parker.
Martha Parker.
Matilda Bartlett.

Others of the dead might be named had not this article already attained such a great length.

A few years previous to the Revolutionary War, and about three score and ten years after the settlement of Egg Harbor; Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missionaries visited the place. The Rev. John Brainard is said to have been the first Presbyterian minister who visited the Quaker settlement, and it is thought he established a society at Bass river, which finally died out. According to Brainard's own account of the affair, his preaching places were at the house of either Charles Loveland or John Leak near Wading river. Within a few years Presbyterianism has gained a new foothold in Egg Harbor. There is a Presbyterian society and a church at Bass river, and also a society and church at Tuckerton, likewise a parsonage. These two societies were for some length of time under the guardianship of Rev. Samuel Miller, of Mount Holly, to whose untiring efforts they owe much of their success.

The Episcopalians and Baptists do not appear to have gained a foothold in Egg Harbor. The Baptists were more successful at Manahawkin, having founded a society, and built a church there at an early date.

When about to commence this work, I called on one of the oldest and most intelligent local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Little Egg Harbor, for the purpose of learning something about the history of Methodism in Egg Harbor, but I could not ascertain anything from which to form a history; and the Society not keeping records, I am unable to write much about Methodism in Egg Harbor.

According to traditions the Methodist missionaries visited Egg Harbor about the time of the Revolutionary War, where they formed a Society which has continued to the present date, (1879.) It is said that a school teacher by the name of Morgan, gave the ground for the first Methodist Church that was built in Tuckerton. This church was built at an early date, and probably before the year 1800. I think the oldest tombstone in the graveyard bears date 1799. A few years ago the Methodist Society built a new church and made a parsonage of the old church. The old-time circuit ministers preached at Tuckerton once in four weeks, their headquarters being at Pemberton, N.J. The old-time Methodists used to make great preparations in order to go to the Quarterly Meeting which was held at New Mills—now Pemberton. The circuit ministers rode on horseback, and had many hardships to endure, and got but little pay for their services.

TUCKERTON.

Tuckerton is the largest and most flourishing village in the township of Little Egg Harbor. It is situated on a stream of excellent water, by the Indians called Pohatcong creek, more recently known as the Mill stream and Tuckerton creek. In old times the creek was called

after the owners of the grist-mill, which is situated at its head, and was built in the year 1704. In old deeds and such like documents, Tuckerton creek is called Pohatcong, Andrews' Mill creek (after Edward Andrews, the founder of the grist-mill), Jacob Andrews' Mill creek, Shourds' Mill creek, and at this date it is called Tuckerton creek.

When the first whites came to Little Egg Harbor, they found the Tuckerton mill-pond dammed off by the beavers, and these industrious animals saved Edward Andrews an immense amount of work when about to construct the grist-mill. The population of Tuckerton is 1300. It has a Quaker, Methodist and Presbyterian church. The Quaker meeting is the oldest on the coast of New Jersey, from Cape May to Shrewsbury, Monmouth county. Tuckerton received its first white inhabitants about the year 1698 or 1699, for at that time Edward Andrews settled on the easterly side of Pohatcong creek, he having purchased of Samuel Jeunings five hundred acres of land on the easterly side of Tuckerton (then Pohatcong creek.) This young but bold and energetic pioneer found what is now called Tuckerton, and all the surrounding country, an unbroken forest, inhabited by a few Indians, who had erected their wigwams along the margin of the stream and the borders of the salt marsh.

There were no facilities for building habitations, except in the rudest style of architecture, but the emigrant must have a habitation to shelter himself and family from the inclemencies of the weather, and the unwelcome visit of the beasts of the forest. He availed himself of such materials as were at hand; he dug a spacious cave and walled it up with cedar logs, and covered it with hewn timber of the same plentiful material. The well stocked waters and woods supplied him with an abundance of the good things on which men like to banquet, but he desired to have a farm, and be blessed with the pleasant and profitable things, which cultivating the soil brings to those who are doomed to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; and he soon set about clearing land for a farm, and then built a grist mill.

In the year 1712 Edward Andrews made his will and bequeathed the grist mill to his wife during her life, and after her decease his son Samuel was to have the mill. Samuel Andrews must have sold the mill to his brother Jacob Andrews, and Jacob must have sold it to Samuel Shourds, Sr.

After Shourds' death the mill was owned among his children, and finally Daniel Shourds became sole proprietor, and after his decease his son Samuel owned the mill, and he sold it to Shinn Oliphant, Sr., and he sold it to his son Eayre Oliphant, Sr., and Simeon Haines. Haines died soon after his purchase of the mills, (at this time and probably long before there was a saw mill, which was owned by whoever was the owners of the grist mill,) and Timothy Pharo bought

Haines's share of the mills, and for some years they were known as Oliphant and Pharo's mills. Oliphant finally sold his part to Timothy Pharo, thus constituting him the sole proprietor of the mills. After Timothy Pharo's death his sons became the owners, and at this date A. R. Pharo is sole owner. A few years ago the Pharo's had the old grist mill taken down and a large mill built on its site; they also built and rebuilt the two saw mills. It is uncertain who built the first saw mill—it is supposed that it was Samuel Shourds, Sr.

It was a long time before Edward Andrews' farm assumed the form or name of a village. In the year 1715 there was on the easterly side of the creek the Friends' Meeting House, the grist mill and Edward Andrews' farm house, and on the westerly side of the stream, Mordecai Andrews, Sr.'s, farm house, and there might have been a few more settlers.

The ancient inhabitants of the surrounding country went to meeting and to mill at the place called Quakertown, and people wrote about the little Egg Harbor meeting-house as though it was the name of the hamlet; and surveyors and land owners bounded their land on the road that "leads to the Egg Harbor meeting-house," and it does not appear to have had any other name. Tradition says it was once known as Fishtown, and then some splenetic individual nicknamed it Clamtown, and thus it is called in Scott's Gazetteer, published in 1799, and thus it seems it existed a long time without a stationary name; finally the Hon. Ebenezer Tucker resolved on giving the village a permanent name. In order to accomplish his laudable determination, he made a feast to which he invited all the inhabitants of the township, on the condition that the village should be styled Tuckerton, in honor of the giver of the banquet, and it was then and there so named by acclamation.

There has been considerable dispute about the date of the year when Tuckerton was named. Years ago I asked a very intelligent old lady (who was at the meeting that was convened for the purpose of naming Tuckerton) in what year Tuckerton was named. She answered that she did not remember the date of the year, but that at the time of the meeting her eldest son was four years old. I procured the date of his birth, and ascertained that he was born in the year 1794, therefore Tuckerton must have been named in the year 1798, and another old lady who remember the naming of the town gave about the same account of the date as did the first named person, and according to these statements it is eighty-one years since the village received the name of Tuckerton.

When interviewing the first-named old lady about the naming of Tuckerton, I asked her what they had to eat at the banquet that was given for the name of Tuckerton, and she answered "boiled beef and pork, and turnips, and potatoes and rye bread." This was good sub-

stantial food, and no doubt helped to make their voices strong for saying: hurrah! for Tuckerton.

Edward Andrews died in the year 1716, bequeathing his farm to his wife during her life, and after her decease, to his sons Jacob and Peter. Peter Andrews must have sold his part of the farm to his brother Jacob, and Jacob must have sold the farm to Hananiah Gauntt, who resided on his farm for a long term of years, and after his decease, the farm was divided between his two sons, Joseph and John. Joseph Gauntt had that part of his father's farm which lies above Main street. Joseph Gauntt built and resided in the house where the late Ebenezer Tucker lived and died. Joseph Gauntt sold his property to Ebenezer Tucker.

John Gauntt had all of his father's lands below Main street, lying between the mill tract, Tuckerton creek on the one side, and the Joseph B. Sapp farm on the other side. (John Gauntt had that portion of his father's farm on which were situated the homestead buildings, which were said to have been commodious.) They were situated on the lot where Mr. George Auner's cottage is now standing, and this is doubtless the site of Edward Andrews' homestead. John Gauntt sold his possessions to Ebenezer Tucker, and removed to Haddonfield, N. J.

That part of Tuckerton formerly known as the Mill Property, lies between the mill-pond and Tuckerton creek on the one side, and Green street on the other. It is probable that when Edward Andrews gave his son Samuel the mill, he also gave him the above described tract. After the mill property came into the hands of the Shourds' family, it was divided into building lots, and now is the most compact part of the town. The house on the corner of Main and Water streets, opposite the grist-mill, is the house of the old Shourds' families. It was formerly a hipped-roof, clap-boarded concern, but has been modernized in its architecture by various repairs. It is the oldest building in the village.

That portion of Tuckerton which lies on the westerly side of the creek, is a part of what was once the farm of Mordecai Andrews, Sr., where he settled when he came with his brother Edward to Egg Harbor, and he, like Edward, at first lived in a cave, and in the cave his son Mordecai, Jr., was born, probably the first white child born in what is now Tuckerton. Here Mordecai lived and died, and on this farm he and his wife and one child were buried; in the stone hill adjacent to the bay, and on this hill Mordecai, Sr.'s, wife buried her money, in order to disinherit her son Mordecai, who had married against her will. She is said to have hidden the money with this injunction: "It was to lie concealed until the time of the fourth generation of her son Mordecai, when the spell was to be removed and the money divided among his posterity." There Mordecai, Jr., lived and died in the year 1763, his disease being cancer in the face.

As an evidence of the temperate habits of the residents of Egg Harbor, they lived for the space of nearly three quarters of a century without a tavern within their borders. The first tavern established in Tuckerton, was erected by David Falkinburg, about the time of the Revolutionary War. When about to build this tavern Falkinburg hired one hundred and fifty pounds of money of great John Mathis, and I have Falkinburg's bond, which he gave Mathis for the security of the money, which was not paid, for when Continental scrip became the currency of the country—it like a moth eat up the funds of a great many people. The above said tavern was situated on the eminence where Doctor Page's cottage is now situated. Before the close of the Revolutionary War, Falkinburg sold his tavern to Solomon Rockhill, of Chesterfield, after some years Rockhill went back to his native place, and his son-in-law, Zebadiah Line kept the tavern, and after him Noah Sooy, Caleb Lane and Jacob Lippincott succeeded each other in the capacity of landlords of the Old Tavern. The last named innkeeper resided there for a long term of years, and until it ceased to be a licensed tavern. For many years the "Old Tavern" was the property of Eben Tucker. The present hotel of Tuckerton was formerly known as the Union Inn, and was erected about seventy-five years ago by Ebenezer Tucker. Some years ago it was enlarged upon by William Page, and within a few years it has been enlarged and repaired by its present owner, and is now called the Carleton House; and is the only licensed Hotel in Tuckerton. The next house but one above the hotel, owned by Captain Hezekiah Brown, used to be called the Forman House and the White House—white then being the color of the house. It was built by John Forman, Esq., (but not for a hotel.) After it passed out of Forman's hands it was kept as a hotel by various landlords, the place being owned by Ebenezer Tucker. For a few years the "Deacon House" was kept as a hotel by Lloyd Jones; it is now called the "big boarding-house," and is on the corner of Main and Green streets, opposite the Carleton House. The John D. Thompson House was formerly a hotel, built by Bennet Rose, who was the principal landlord. Tuckerton is noted for the temperance and good morals of its inhabitants, and ministers of the gospel say that in consequence of this, there is nothing in Tuckerton to preach about. The principal merchants of Tuckerton in former times were Ebenezer Tucker, Samuel Cawley, Caleb Evans, Jacob Hubbs, Thomas Relley, James Willits, Samuel Deacon, Eayre Oliphant, Sr., George W. Tucker, Nathaniel Cowperthwaite, Jeremiah Ridgway, 3d, James Ridgway, Thomas Horner and William Parker, James D. Kelley, Thomas Page, Bront Slaight, William D. Lippincott, Noah Edwards and Samuel S. Downs, Stephen Willits, Thompson and Bartlett, Timothy Pharo and the various firms of the Pharo family, Allen P. Tilton, Albert Pharo, Francis French, James

N. Bartlett, John D. Thompson and Lane & Brothers and Samuel B. Headley & Son.

At this date, (1879,) the merchants are Samuel P. Bartlett, James Andrews, Bildeck & Co., William Sawyer, flour and feed store; Gustavus Hienuck, Jesse C. Ridgway, Francis French, George W. Mathis, two stores; Frederic Lepschute, Timothy W. Brown & Co., Mrs. Melinda Hanson and Mrs. Sue Brown, millinery store and dressmaking establishment combined; Mrs. Joslin, millinery store; Jacob Hopper, jewelry store; C. Q. Kelley, restaurant and country produce merchant; Mr. H. Gilson, ice cream saloon and also a tobacco and segar store; George Austin & Palmer, butchers.

Mechanics, &c.:—J. Ireland & Son, blacksmiths; Jacob L. Cowperthwaite, wheelwright; George Dayton, George Walker and James Horner, painters; Joseph I. Smith, undertaker and cabinet maker; Elijah Palmer, William H. Shourds and Mr. Roth, shoemakers; Daniel Cotton, miller; Samuel Lippincott, Wilkinson Lippincott, G. Shreve Butler and Norman White, house carpenters; N. V. Lane, Thomas Blackman, Gardiner Hayward and John Rockhill, ship carpenters; Mr. Roberts, tinman; George Sawyer and Joseph Sawyer, masons; John Warren and I. J. Downs, plasterers.

Officers:—George Cranmer, collector of customs; William Steelman, justice of the peace and barber; J. L. Cowperthwaite, constable; William Page, mail agent; John D. Thompson, postmaster, commissioner of deeds and local attorney; Mr. Whitney, principal of East Tuckerton district school; Mark Adams and Ebenezer Mathis, teachers of West Tuckerton school.

Rev. Mr. Weatherby, Methodist minister; Rev. J. H. Bradley, Presbyterian minister; Dr. G. G. Price, marine physician.

Among the head men of the place in former days were Edward Andrews, Jacob Andrews, Hananiah Gauntt, Samuel Shourds, Sr., Daniel Shourds, Sr., Joseph and John Gauntt, Ebenezer Tucker, Samuel Deacon, and Eayre Oliphant, Timothy Pharo, Joseph W. Pharo, and Joseph Ridgway, Esq.

Next to the Pharo's as merchant, ship-owner, and other business affairs, was Jarvis H. Bartlett.

The first account of a male physician in Little Egg Harbor was James Belangee, Sr., who it is said was a skillful doctor. For the most part the healing art was in the hands of certain skillful females, who prescribed according to the root and herb system, many of their most valuable prescriptions having been obtained of the Indians. Among the most noted of the old-timed female physicians were Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Andrews, Sr., Ann Gauntt, the minister; and at Bass river were Mary, wife of Semor Cranmer, Sr., and Catharine, wife of Capt. William Leake. Hannah, wife of Isaac Andrews, took up the profession of medicine, and had the reputation of a skillful

practitioner. She was frequently called on to prescribe for the sick many miles away from her residence, and many a sick person placed their hopes of life in the skill of Hannah Andrews. The principal male physicians who have lived and practiced in Tuckerton and vicinity were Dr. Fort, of Mount Holly, Dr. Sawyer, of Massachusetts, Dr. Mason, of Pemberton, Dr. Page, of Evesham, Dr. Lane, of Atlantic county, Dr. Price, of Cape May, Dr. Clark, of Canada, and Dr. Harvey.

Tuckerton was a few years ago a great ship building place, and a large number of vessels were owned in the town. It used to export large quantities of lumber. Formerly, the merchants of Tuckerton received most of their goods from New York, as there were vessels which made regular trips between that city and Tuckerton; but since the construction of the Tuckerton railroad, most of the merchandize is transported by rail.

A large number of the inhabitants followed the oyster business, and others fishing, gunning, and other bay business. There are two fish factories in Egg Harbor.

In the year 1815, some enterprising men from New England came to Tuckerton, and formed a company, and built a salt works on the confines of Tuckerton, for the manufacture of salt. Many of the residents of the place, and also people from other sections, took shares in the concern, which prospered for a considerable time, but finally went down. One of the principal men of the New England company, was William Thatcher. The Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Temperance Beneficial and Good Templars, have all flourished in Tuckerton. There is a circulating library in the village which was gotten up, and is controlled by a company of ladies.

A certain writer says, it is now more than ninety years since the first State appointment of an official capacity took place, that your correspondent is aware of. The commission is to Ebenezer Tucker, bearing date October 14th, 1784, and signed William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey.

After the adoption of the United States Constitution, September 17th, 1787, Tuckerton became a port of entry, and Ebenezer Tucker was appointed Collector, his commission bearing date March 21st, 1791, signed George Washington, President, Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. This was followed by another, George Washington, President, Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State. Bears date May 30, 1796.

There is a letter from Washington to Ebenezer Tucker, relating to the sale of lands, bearing date January 24th, 1791; also from John Adams and others, to the same. About this time Tuckerton became a post town, Ebenezer Tucker, postmaster.

Ebenezer Tucker held the office of postmaster from its establishment, to the hour of his death, the fifth of September, 1845, a period

of fifty-four years. In the latter part of his life, William S. Lippincott was deputy postmaster under Ebenezer Tucker.

I cannot say how the mail was carried from and to Tuckerton, for some authors persist in saying that Isaac Jenkins was the first stage-man between Tuckerton and Philadelphia, and that he commenced the stage business about the year 1816. But certain statements warrant me in believing, that it was before the year 1816 that Jenkins set up staging. James Hughes, of Cape May, was one of the early stage drivers of the Tuckerton stage, and many are inclined to the belief that he was the first who acted in that capacity. Isaac Jenkins made one trip a week, leaving Tuckerton on Monday, and returning on Saturday. It took two days' travel each way.

In 1828, John D. Thompson, Esq., bought the line, and ran the stages through each way in a day, and carried the mails. The only public conveyances to the cities were stages or vessels, until 1871, when the Tuckerton railroad was built.

In the early days of the summer boarding houses on Long and Tucker's Beaches, city boarders to these houses by the sea, reached Tuckerton by the stages, and then embarked in sail boats for the beaches. During the boarding season many private citizens who had good teams, embarked in the business of conveying city passengers from Philadelphia to Tuckerton and then back to the city. Among these volunteer stagemen was Cornelius Kelley, of West Creek, who would not own a second-class horse or carriage, and who was well-calculated to keep his passengers supplied with anecdotes and extemporaneous speeches over which to make merry during the tedious drive through the wilderness which they had to pass. Among other summer stagemen were Stephen Willits, Sr., Benjamin Parker, Sr., Jacob Willits, Joseph Parker and some others. Joseph Parker's stage carried the mail for a long term of years.

The schools of Tuckerton are two first-class district schools, and the school houses are commodious edifices.

PARKERTOWN.

Parkertown is a rural village about two miles from Tuckerton; it contains about thirty houses and a district school. It was settled by Joseph Parker, Sr., who came from Shrewsbury in the year 1721. He purchased the land and cleared a farm on which Parkertown is situated, I suppose nearly, if not every person living there is of his posterity.

SCHOOLS.

At an early date the first settlers appear to have built school houses. In olden times there was a school house on the land which is now the Methodist graveyard in Tuckerton. The Down Shore school house was situated a short distance below the Throckmorton place, on land

belonging to the Oliver Parker farm, and it is probable that this was the first institution of learning built in the township; it certainly was a very ancient affair and was taken down about the year 1872—being completely worn out. In that rude structure several generations of the first settlers received their education, and it has the honor of producing among its pupils several men of marked abilities, and who were very useful public characters, such as Eli Mathis, Elihu Mathis, Rev. Anthony Atwood, Rev. Joseph Atwood, Rev. Samuel Atwood; and Aaron Belangee, a noted old-times school teacher, got his education in that venerable and uncouth styled school house, which was built on a little lot of cleared ground, surrounded with large forest trees. Some of the above-named men, when they were acquiring their education in this school house, had to walk over four miles, night and morning, and that in the winter season; but such boys of that period had energy and ambition, and accomplished more than boys of modern times who have schools so handy and so much better facilities for acquiring knowledge.

For many years the Quaker Society owned the school houses and the land they were built upon, and they had full control of the schools. When the above described school house was taken down, the Friends' Society bought a lot of land of Capt. Anthony Atwood, and there was a school house erected on it, but after a few years the house was burnt, and then John F. Jones sold a lot to the trustees of the district and the present school house in the neighborhood of Down Shore was built by the contributions of the inhabitants of the place, and the Friends had no control or right in this house.

At an early date the Friends bought what was called the Grove School lot in West Tuckerton, and a school house was erected on it, and served for the use of several generations, but was finally worn out and then another was built on its site, and remained thus until recently when commodious district school houses became the fashion and the old house was abandoned.

In very early times there was a school house at Bass River and another at Mathistown; it was a log house and stood on the high point of land west of the Mathistown brook. This comprises a brief history of the old-time schools, &c.

In the year 1874 there was a commodious district school house built in East Tuckerton, and soon after another in West Tuckerton.

BASS RIVER.

Great John Mathis appears to have been the first white man who settled at Bass River. In the year 1713 he purchased Daniel Mathis' island, and soon after settled on it. John Mathis was the wealthiest man and greatest landholder that Little Egg Harbor produced for three or four generations after its settlement. He became possessed

of thousands of acres of the best lands in or about Bass River and several of the most valuable farms in that section were formed into farms under his superintendence, and he presented his six sons with more than six thousand acres of land, beside what he sold to strangers and devised when he made his will. The stage road from Tuckerton to Bass River and on to Bridgeport for a space of five or more miles runs through lands that once belonged to John Mathis, and he owned large surveys in other sections.

In the fore part of this work I have not recognized Bass River as a township, for most of this history belongs to a period when Bass River was a part of Little Egg Harbor township. Bass River township was set off from Little Egg Harbor in the year 1864.

I think the first white neighbor John Mathis had after he settled at Bass river, was Robert Allen, who came from Shrewsbury, and in the year 1721 married Edith Andrews, sister to John Mathis' wife, and about the same date John Cranmer married Mary Andrews, and settled at Bass river. Robert Allen at what is now called Allentown, and I think John Cranmer settled somewhere between Bass river and Bridgeport.

In the year 1729 Stephen Cranmer settled at Bass river on the farm formerly known as the Caleb Cranmer, Esq., farm, which lies contiguous to the river. Stephen Cranmer was considered one of the wealthy men of Bass River, and a man of considerable influence in the place of his adoption, and for some generations his posterity were people of wealth and influence in their native place. Within forty years after the first location of emigrants to Bass River, John Leak, Charles Loveland, Francis French and Jeremiah Baker, were residents of the place.

At a later date Micajah, Job and Eli, sons of great John Mathis, and Caleb, son of Stephen Cranmer, were men of high standing. John Leak was a sea captain, and commanded a privateer during the Revolutionary war; he was also captain of militia, and a deputy surveyor, a profession which at that time made him a man of note. Charles Loveland was a sea captain, and followed bringing negro slaves from Guinea to the American colonies.

The first locators in Bass River were Quakers, and at an early date there was a Quaker meeting-house built in the place, and about the time of the Revolutionary war the Methodists obtained a foothold in that settlement, and the Presbyterian missionaries used to put up and hold meetings at Captain Charles Loveland's and Captain John Leaks. It seems that Rev. John Brainard visited this place, in coming from Manahawkin to Bass River he had to pass through Tuckerton, but he does not make any statement of the fact. No doubt he found Tuckerton such a thorough Quaker stronghold that he considered it useless to endeavor to try to make proselytes there, and in consequence shook

the dust off his feet and left for Bass River where there were people who were not Quakers.

After the last-named generation had passed away, among the men of their class may be counted Enoch Mathis, Barzilla Mathis, Benjamin Mathis, Job Mathis, Jeremiah Mathis, Josephus Sears, Joseph Allen, Esq., Caleb Cranmer, Esq., Isaac Cranmer, William Leak, Charles Adams, Charles Loveland, Thomas French, Sr., and a few others. Robert McKean and Samuel Taggart were merchants and traders in general. After this last-named generation, came into the list of the principal men of the place Captain William French, Francis French, William Allen, Esq., Isaiah Adams, Joseph Baker Cranmer, Caleb S. Cranmer, Caleb Cranmer, Ebenezer Sooy and others. Recompense Darby held the office of constable for more than twenty years.

There has been considerable ship building done in Bass River, and its inhabitants are of the seafaring class. Large quantities of wood, rails and charcoal were formerly exported from Bass River to New York and other cities. At the present time, the principal business and other influential men of Bass River, may be found among the Frenches, Adamses, Cranmers, Mathises, Sooys, Lovelands, &c.

Bass River township contains one Methodist and one Presbyterian church, and has five district schools. New Gretna is the principal village, and the post office is kept here. The population of the township is 1003.

The cultivation of cranberries is carried on to some extent in this township. There is a great amount of valuable cranberry soil within its boundaries.

Bass river is noted for its valuable winter fisheries.

Among the sea captains of former days were Barzilla Mathis, John Cranmer, Josiah Cale, William Leak, Sr., Uriah Cranmer, John Carlisle, William French, Caleb Cranmer, Ebenezer Sooy, and perhaps others of whom I have not been informed. With the exception of Captain William French, all of those old-time captains have sailed away to the spirit land.

The saw-mill at the head of the west branch of Bass river was erected at an early date. In the year 1767, it was sold by high Sheriff Imley, and was then called Baker's mill, probably after its founder. Eli Mathis, Sr., was the purchaser of the mill at the sheriff's sale; and in the same year Eli sold the mill tract, containing twenty-one acres, and also one-half of the mill to his brother, Micajah Mathis, Sr., and it is probable that these two men sold the mill and the twenty-one-acre survey to Ebenezer Tucker, who owned the mill a long time. In the year 1778, this mill was burnt by the British.

It is said that Francis French, Sr., was the founder of the Cranmer saw-mill.

“Harrisville, situated on a branch of Wading river, about seven

miles from its mouth, is the seat of a flourishing paper-mill, owned by the Messrs. Harris', formerly of Philadelphia. In this mill an excellent quality of brown paper is manufactured, largely from the salt grasses which grow in great abundance in the townships of Bass River and Little Egg Harbor. This mill was erected some forty or fifty years ago, and was owned by an incorporated company, and was operated under the management of a gentleman named McCarty. He or the company spent a great deal of money in improving and beautifying the place. The water-power is excellent. Henry C. Carey, Esq., the distinguished writer on political economy, was a frequent visitor at this place when it was under the management of Mr. McCarty.

Bass River township was cut off from, Little Egg Harbor, and a part of Washington, in 1864. It is bounded on the north by Randolph and Woodland townships, on the east by Little Egg Harbor, on the south by Mullica river, on the west by Wading river, which separates it from Randolph township.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NAMES OF EGG HARBORMEN WHO HAVE HELD NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICES, &c.

Ebenezer Tucker, member of Congress and also judge of court.
 Doctor Thomas Page, State Legislator, Republican.
 Elihu Mathis, State Legislator, Republican.
 Isaiah Adams, State Legislator, Republican.
 Stephen Willits, State Legislator, Democrat.
 Jarves H. Bartlett, State Legislator, Republican.
 Doctor T. T. Price, State Legislator, Republican.
 Levi French of Bass River, State Legislator, Democrat.
 Joseph W. Pharo, State Senator, Republican.
 John D. Thomson, Sheriff of Burlington County, Republican.

In the following list will be found the names of some of the men who were heads of families, and were living in Little Egg Harbor at the time of the Revolutionary war :

Peter Parker, Joseph Parker 2nd, Samuel Rose, Wm. Rose, Peter Andrews 2nd, Adam Petitt, Jonathan Petitt, Joseph Lippincott, Robert Ridgway, David Falkenburg, Solomon Rockhill, Sr., Moses Mulliner, John Moody, Joseph Shourds, Sr., Daniel Shourds, Sr., Job Carr, Joseph Carr, Joseph Gauntt, Hananiah Gauntt, John Gauntt, Reuben Tucker, Isaac Andrews, Jacob Andrews, Jonathan Gifford, Gentleman John Ridgway, James Willits 2nd, Job Ridgway, Jeremiah Ridgway, John Ridgway, John Falkenburg, James Belangee, Henry Willits, Jacob Falkenburg, Richard Osborn Jr., John Berry, Carpenter John Mathis, Nehemiah Mathis, Hezekiah Mathis, John Mathis, Sr., Hezekiah

Adams, Sr., John Leak, Edward Allen, Peter Allen, Jacob Cranmer, Semor Cranmer, Francis French, Sr., Charles Loveland, Sr., Caleb Cranmer, Eli Mathis, Sr., Ephraim Morse, and probably a number of others whose names cannot be designated with certainty.

In the year 1761, Richard Osborn, Jr., Jacob Falkinburg and others applied to have the present Island road laid out, and it was accordingly established as requested from the main land to Mullica river. The names of the surveyors of the highway who laid out the road were for Little Egg Harbor, Zachariah Rossel; Northampton, John Atkinson; Evesham, Jacob Prickitt and Isaac Evans.

The old stage road from Tuckerton to the Lumberton road, the other side of Atsion, was established in the year 1798; Jarvis Pharo 2nd being the surveyor. I have Jarvis Pharo's map of the above said road, and from that it is evident that there was a stage plying between Tuckerton and Philadelphia as early as 1798 and there might have been one before this date notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary.

In the year 1816, John Halleck, a public Friend, came from the State of New York to Tuckerton, where he purchased the Nathan Bartlett farm, and entered into the business of raising castor beans and manufacturing them into castor oil, which at that time brought a remunerative price. Halleck initiated some of the farmers of the place into the mysteries of his occupation. They embarked in the castor bean trade, which to most of them proved to be a profitable business, in one instance laying the foundation for the largest fortune ever made in the place, but through the roguery of this one, Halleck, who had taught him the way to wealth, was made a bankrupt; but this perfidious affair laid the foundation for the castor bean aristocracy of Tuckerton.

In his old age and the days of his poverty, John Halleck frequently made visits to my father, and I have prepared many a meal's victuals for poor wronged John Halleck, and after he left the house my father would remark that Mr. —, who had ruined Halleck, ought to keep him a gentleman until the end of his life, but such rascals seldom make restitution.

Names of the proprietors of the old farms in Little Egg Harbor, from the first settlement to the present time.

In some cases there may have been proprietors who intervened among some of the owners herein mentioned, as I have not seen the deeds for all these places. In some cases I have had to depend upon tradition, but after the fullest investigation into the owners and titles, I think it would be found that I have made but few mistakes.

I shall commence at the division line between Burlington and Ocean counties, and proceed west, naming the farms in the order in which they are situated.

PARKERTOWN.

Parkertown once was a farm owned and occupied by Joseph Parker, Sr. He came to Egg Harbor and married in the year 1721, and it is probable settled at once on this farm, where he resided until his death. Joseph Parker's landed estate extended from the division line between Ocean and Burlington counties to Rose's brook. He seems to have divided his possessions between three of his sons. Joseph Parker fell heir to the easterly part of his father's lands; the Stephen Willits' farm was included in this section. Peter Parker had the westerly portion of his father's farm, except a small tract adjacent to Rose's brook, which was his half brother Daniel's share of his father's estate. Peter and Joseph Parker lived and died here, and their lands were divided among their children; and since then, several generations of Parkers have lived and gone down to the grave, leaving their lands to be sliced up among their descendants. To each generation the pieces became smaller, until at last Joseph Parker, Sr.'s farm assumed the form of a village, inhabited almost solely by his posterity, and appropriately bearing the name of Parkertown.

Daniel Parker, Sr., (he was a public Friend) had no children, and gave his lands to his kindred of the Parker family.

Joseph Parker, Sr., had a son Samuel, but he left his native place early in life, and there is no account of his owning any of his father's lands.

THE ROSE FARM.

The ancient Rose farm extended from Rose's brook to the Peter Andrew's farm. Samuel Rose, Sr., was the first occupant and proprietor, of which I can give any knowledge. At his death, his farm fell to his sons, Samuel and William Rose. Samuel Rose, Jr., had the easterly section of the farm, now known by the name of the Ellis Mathis' farm. The next proprietor appears to have been Franklin Bodine, who, I think, sold the farm to John Parker, and he sold it to his brother, Willits Parker, Sr., under whose skillful management it prospered for several years; he finally sold the farm to Ellis Mathis, and after Mathis' death, A. R. Pharo bought the farm.

William Rose had the westerly section of his father's estate and after his death the property came into the hands of Charles Rose, Sr., and William Cranmer once owned a part of one or the other of these two Rose farms, and built a house on his part of the property. Charles Rose sold his farm to Samuel Andrews, and then Benjamin Homan owned it, and after him Elbert bought it, and finally A. R. Pharo bought the whole of the Rose possessions.

THE PETER ANDREWS' FARM.

The first account I have of an owner for this farm in the year 1724, when Thomas Ridgway, Sr., bequeathed it to his son Robert, saying, "That farm that I had of Charles Dingee." After Robert Ridgway came into possession of this farm, he seems to have sold or traded it with Samuel Andrews, his brother-in-law. From Samuel Andrews it descended to his son Peter, and after Peter his son Jesse Andrews became the proprietor, and he left it to his three sons, Samuel, Peter and Nathan; Samuel sold his share to Peter and Nathan, and they sold it to Barzilla Atkinson, the present proprietor.

THE DR. PRICE FARM.

No account of the first locator of this farm. Tradition says that at a very early date Adam Petitt, brother of Jonathan Petitt, lived on this farm, but it seems he did not own it. Finally Stephen Skillenger became the owner and he sold it to Job Mathis, and he gave it to his son Micajah, who sold it to Dr. Price, the present proprietor.

THE JAMES DOWNS' FARM.

At an early date Jonathan Petitt owned and occupied this place. He spent his days there, and after him Samuel Deacon had the farm. He gave it to his son Ebenezer T. Deacon, and through him Samuel Andrews became the owner, and he sold it to Nicholas Sooy; he left it to James Downs and his wife, and then Jacob H. Tining owned it for a few years, and now it belongs to a Mr. Marshal.

THE LIPPINCOTT FARM.

The farm on the hill now known as the John G. Davis farm, the Hugh Lippincott place, the David Sawyer lot, John Davis' country seat, and the Amos Bartlett (formerly Dr. Sawyer property,) &c., must have been owned by Edward Andrews. In the year 1744, Joseph Lippincott, Sr., married Esther Andrews and settled on this farm. It passed through the hands of several generations of his posterity, and has finally been cut up into the above designated places.

THE JOSEPH B. SAPP FARM.

This property once belonged to Edward Andrews, and it is probable that one or more of his sons (in early times) lived on this farm. In his will Edward Andrews bequeathed his son Samuel 150 acres of above "my plantation," the said plantation being East Tuckerton, and it is likely that the 150 acres was the Sapp farm.

At an early date Robert Ridgway became the owner of this farm, leaving it to his son, Joseph Ridgway, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Timothy Pharo, Jr.; he sold it to Joseph B. Sapp. When he purchased it, it was in a poor condition, with old and dilapidated farm

buildings, quite destitute of fruit trees, &c. Mr. Sapp was an enterprising man, and immediately set about improving the land and building new buildings, and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines and shrubs, not forgetting a large number of shade trees, and soon made it the most fertile and flourishing farm in the township of Little Egg Harbor. A part of this farm has been sold off for building lots, and the balance is now owned by Mr. Sapp's two sons, Joseph and Walter Sapp. Walter Sapp has just erected a handsome house on his part of the farm.

THE EDWARD ANDREWS FARM.

This farm was all of East Tuckerton. Edward Andrews bequeathed his farm to his sons, Jacob and Peter. Peter must have sold his share to his brother Jacob, and Jacob must have sold it to Hananiah Gauntt, who divided it between his two sons, Joseph and John Gauntt, and they sold their farms to Ebenezer Tucker, and now what was once Edward Andrews' farm is the most compact part of the village of Tuckerton.

THE NATHAN BARTLETT FARM.

This farm was located by Mordecai Andrews, Sr., who came to Egg Harbor about the year 1698 or 1699. Mordecai Andrews purchased 929 acres of land, on the westerly side of Tuckerton creek, and the above named farm is one part of what Mordecai denominated his "great survey." This farm was Mordecai Andrews' homestead, where he lived and died, and he and his wife and their little daughter were buried on the hill called "the stone quarry."

Mordecai Andrews, Jr., was the only son and sole inheritor of his father's estate. He resided on the farm during his life, and in his will ordered his executors to sell the farm. They did so, and Daniel Shourds became the purchaser, and the next proprietor after Shourds was his son-in-law, Jonathan Smith, who sold the farm to Jeremiah Ridgway; he sold it to Thomas Ridgway, 3d. He sold it to John Halleck, and he sold it to Nathan Bartlett. Nathan Bartlett and some others of this farm, have at various times sold certain portions of the farm for the purpose of building lots, so that all of that section of the village of Tuckerton, which lies on the westerly side of the creek and mill-pond is situated on Mordecai Andrews' farm. The Richard Bartlett farm is a part of the Mordecai Andrews farm. It was built upon by James Bartlett, and is now owned by the occupant—Richard Bartlett.

THE SPRAGUE FARM.

This farm is a part of Mordecai Andrews' 929 acres survey. Mordecai Andrews, Jr., inherited it from his father, and gave it to his son Jacob, and he sold it to Reuben Tucker, Sr., from whom it descended to his son Ebenezer Tucker, who sold it to James Sprague, and by his heirs

it came into Samuel Andrews' hands. Andrews sold it to Abel Gale, and he sold it to Henry Mott, the present proprietor.

THE HENRY MOTT FARM.

This farm is included in Mordecai Andrews' "great survey," and Mordecai Andrews, Jr., inheriting it from his father, gave it to his son, Isaac Andrews. After Isaac Andrews, John Forman was the owner, and then Shreve Cowperthwaite bought it. He sold it to Nathan Bartlett, who sold it to Samuel Andrews, and he sold it to Henry Mott, the present occupant and proprietor.

THE WILLITS PARKER FARM.

This farm is also a part of Mordecai Andrews' 929 acre tract. It is probable that Andrews sold it to some one of the early settlers, who, it is likely, settled there at an early date.

The first authentic account of a resident on this farm is John Ridgway, Sr., who was living there at the time of his death, which happened in the year 1774. John Ridgway, Sr., gave this farm to his son Thomas Ridgway, who built the brick dwelling house. Thomas Ridgway died in the prime of life, and after his children attained their majority, they sold the farm to Offley Leeds; he sold it to Samuel Andrews, and he sold it to Willits Parker, to whose enterprise and unremitting industry, it is indebted for the enlargement of its borders, and also its present flourishing condition. This farm is the birthplace of the late Jacob Ridgway, the contemporary of Stephen Girard. They, in their day, being the two principal millionaires of Philadelphia.

THE AMOS RIDGWAY FARM.

This farm was located by Thomas Ridgway, Sr., who, at an early date, came there from Upper Springfield, Burlington county. In the year 1724, Thomas Ridgway bequeathed this farm to his wife, during her life, and after her decease, his sons Edward and Richard were to be the proprietors, and it appears that as soon as they came into possession of their patrimony, they sold it to Joseph Willits, and in the year 1730, he sold it to John Ridgway. It is probable that John Ridgway resided on this farm during the fore part of his life; he bequeathed the farm to his son, Gentleman John Ridgway, and he, after residing there several years, removed to the upper section of Burlington county, and finally sold the farm to Jeremiah Willits, Sr.

Jeremiah Willits was famed for his enterprise and industry, and during his sojourn on this place, was styled the head farmer of Egg Harbor.

Jeremiah Willits, after carrying on a successful farming business, for many years, finally relinquished it, and removed to Haddonfield, selling his farm to his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Ridgway, who sold it

to Nathan Bartlett, Jr., he sold it to Nathan Willits, and he sold it to Amos Ridgway, the present occupant and proprietor, to whose enterprise the farm owes its new buildings and other improvements, which combine to make up its respectable appearance. Ann Ridgway, (Ann Gauntt) the renowned Quakeress, spent her youthful days on this farm, and it was here, during her girlhood, that she received her call to the ministry, and from this place, in the year 1728, she made her first ministerial journey to Long Island.

THE NATHAN ANDREWS FARM.

This farm is said to have been located by Richard Willits, Sr., and after his death, his son James Willits, 1st, became the proprietor, and at his death it fell to his only son, James Willits, 2d, and after him his son John succeeded to the proprietorship. James Willits, 2d, was the husband of Ann Willits, the pious Friend minister, and it was from this pleasant home she started out on her visits to spread "the glad tidings of great joy," and to this comfortable home she returned to seek rest after her long and wearisome journeys. To this farm house Steelman's band of refugees came for the bread they had ordered, and found the mansion garrisoned by Continental soldiers, who successfully sustained a short seige, at the close of which the citadel exhibited some permanent marks of the fury of the combatants. From James Willits, 2d, this farm descended to his son John Willits, after his death, his son-in-law, Nathan Bartlett, Jr., bought the farm, and sold it to Nathan Andrews, the present occupant and proprietor. This farm owes the reparation of its commodious farm house to its present owner. When he set about building a new house, he found the frame of the old edifice in such a good state of preservation that he resolved on repairing it, and therefore this structure exhibits (all except the roof, which was a high hipped roof with dormer windows) the exact external dimensions of the time-worn Willits mansion. This is the only one of the ancient farm houses in Egg Harbor, which have not been demolished, or modernized, or removed from their original sites.

THE OLIVER PARKER FARM.

This farm was probably located by Thomas Ridgway, Sr., as in the year 1724 he bequeathed it to his son Thomas, who at that time was living on the said farm. He spent his days there, and left his farm to his son Job, and at the close of his life, his son Thomas succeeded to the ownership of the place, and after his death, his only son Ridgway, became the proprietor, he sold it to John Jones, and he sold it to Oliver Parker, the present proprietor.

This farm is indebted for its commodious and judiciously arranged farm buildings to its present owner, Oliver Parker.

This and the Nathan Andrews and Amos Ridgway farms, lie adja-

cent to each other, and are each admired for their pleasant locations, being so situated as to afford an extensive view of the bay, river and beaches, and also the numerous vessels which frequent the harbor, or display their white canvass wings as they majestically skim over the blue waves of the Atlantic Ocean.

THE JOSEPH PARKER FARM.

This farm is included in Henry Jacob Falkinburg's six hundred acre survey made in the year 1698.

This place has the most interesting history of any farm in Little Egg Harbor. Here Henry Jacobs Falkinburg built his first dwelling place in Egg Harbor, here he married according to Friends' ceremony, and here celebrated his wedding, surrounded by his Indian guests, and here in the pioneer's rude habitation was born Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., the first white child born in the township of Little Egg Harbor. The sturdy adventurer's cave was situated on the east side of the run near Parker's Point. The site of this humble dwelling is still discernable by a hollow in the ground, although the plow has passed over it for many years. On this farm was enacted that fatal skirmish between the British and Pulaski's guard, and beneath the surface of a certain part of this farm, unhonored and almost forgotten, lies the last remains of the murdered heroes of that bloody fray.

This and the Elihu Mathis farm adjacent, were once included in one farm owned and occupied by Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr. Circumstances and traditions favor the supposition that the senior Falkinburg sold what is now called the Parker Farm to Thomas Ridgway, Jr., who at that time resided on the Oliver Parker farm. Thomas Ridgway bequeathed the said farm to his sons John and Jeremiah. John had the northern section of the place and Jeremiah the southern portion of the property.

Thomas Ridgway, father of the above named John and Jeremiah, it is said, made this provision in his will that if Jeremiah died without leaving children, his portion of the farm was to go to his grandson — Carr. Carr became the heir according to his grandfather's will, and finally conveyed the property (probably to John Ridgway,) who bequeathed it to his sons Isaac and Jeremiah, and from them it came into Jacob Hubb's hands, and he sold it to Joseph Parker, and after Parker's death George C. Courtney purchased the farm, and is the present proprietor.

THE ELIHU MATHIS FARM.

This farm is also a part of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg's 600-acre tract, and as before stated, once was connected with the Joseph Parker farm. When Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr., left his cave on the Parker farm, he moved into a commodious clap-boarded mansion that he had

built on this farm, and in this house it is probable he died. He gave this farm to his only son, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., and he willed it to his son, John Falkinburg, who resided there until the year 1785, when he sold the farm to Henry Willits for one thousand pounds.

Henry Willits lived there some time and finally removed to New York city, leaving his son Samuel on the farm. While he lived there the house was burnt. It took fire while Willits and his wife were at meeting at Tuckerton. Samuel Willits removed to the Genessee country, and his brother, Thomas Willits, became the occupant and proprietor of the farm, and in the year 1838 he sold the farm to Elihu Mathis, and went to reside in the State of Indiana. Elihu Mathis repaired the old farm buildings and also built some new ones. After his death his daughter, Sophronia A. Mathis became the proprietor of the farm. When the Falkinburgs were in possession of this farm, they set out a large number of red or pie cherry trees. They produced abundantly, and people used to go there and gather what they wanted without money or price. Samuel Willits is said to have been the first person who sold cherries in Egg Harbor. It was a circumstance that produced great sensation among the gossips of that time. It is now about seventy-five years since the sale of cherries in Egg Harbor was instituted.

THE EAYRE OLIPHANT FARM.

This farm is also included in Falkinburg's 600-acre survey. At an early date he sold it to Evi Belangee, Sr., and he gave it to his son, James Belangee. He lived to see a goodly number of years, and during his sojourn there he built the old mansion house, which was the largest farm house in the township. James Belangee bequeathed his farm to his twin sons, Thomas and James. James sold his share of the farm to his brother Thomas, and emigrated to the West. Thomas Belangee was an enterprising farmer. He had a large peach orchard, and built a building in which to kiln-dry the peaches. I have heard it said that so abundantly did his peach orchard bear, that during the ripening season it was his custom every morning to have his hogs turned into the orchard, and then have the trees shaken, so that the swine might fill themselves with the mellow peaches. In those days nearly everybody raised their own fruit, and there was no market for fruits of any kind. Thomas Belangee set out a large apple orchard, consisting of a variety of the best grafted fruit. This orchard was for a long time the largest and best in Egg Harbor, but is now on the decline. After Thomas Belangee's decease, the farm was occupied by two of his sons, Thomas and Aaron Belangee. Eayre Oliphant, Sr., finally became the owner of the farm, and now it belongs to his son, Eayre Oliphant, Jr.

THE OSBORN'S ISLAND FARM.

This island farm was first purchased of the Indians, and the certificate from the Council of Proprietors bears date in the month of February, 1698. Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr., sold it to Richard Osborn, Sr., and his only son, Richard Osborn, Jr., inherited the farm and resided on it during his life, and at his death left the farm to his only son, Thomas Osborn, and after his decease his three daughters were the owners of the farm, and now his daughter, Rhoda Lamb, is the proprietor. This farm has never been out of the Osborn family since it first came into it. This island is noted for its fishery and also for its pleasant situation, its southern border being washed by the waters of Great bay. It was on this island that the British landed when they came to make war on Egg Harbor, in the year 1778, and it was at the farm house that the British officer held a glittering sword to the breast of Thomas Osborn, and thus obtained his consent to become the pilot of his army, which then surrounded the Osborn mansion. They placed young Osborn under guard and compelled him to show them the way to the house where Pulaski's guard was stationed.

The Indian name for this Island is Monhunk. Here the red men reared their lodges in order to be near the bay, but when the white men came with his tempting merchandize they sold him their home and removed to another section.

The house and the outbuildings on this farm; and most of its other fair surroundings are the works of its present proprietor, Rhoda Lamb.

ZEBEDEE M. WILLS' ISLAND FARM.

This island was located the same time that Osborn's island was. Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr., gave it to his son, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr. He lived there during his life, and left the farms to his sons, David and Jacob. David Falkinburg sold his share of the farm to his brother Jacob, who finally sold it to John Lockhart. After Jacob Falkinburg sold this farm to Lockhart, he became greatly dissatisfied with the bargain he had made, and the reflection that he had parted with his pleasant home, harrassed his mind until he became insane, and going back to the island, he procured a gun, and shot himself in one of the rooms of his former home.

John Lockhart died on the island, and his widow, a very lady-like woman, became insane, and died in that deplorable state.

After Lockhart's death, Jeremiah Ridgway, 2d, purchased the farm and lived on it a number of years, and whilst residing there, he accumulated considerable amount of money, in consequence of the farm being situated so near the Gravelling, which made a good market for all kinds of farm produce. Jeremiah Ridgway sold the farm to Thomas Blackman, of Atlantic county, N. J. Blackman resided

there several years; he built what is called "the Gravelling house," and at last the farm was transferred to Zebedee M. Wills, the present owner.

There is extensive scopes of salt marsh belonging to this island farm, and it has always had the reputation of being one of the best farms in Egg Harbor. The summer of 1816 is familiarly known as being the "cold summer," there was frost in every month of the year except one. In this cold season, this island farm and the Jeremiah Willits farm (now Amos Ridgway's), were the only farms in Egg Harbor on which the Indian corn was fully ripened, and when the next planting time come round, all the Egg Harbor farmers were compelled to buy their seed corn of Jeremiah Ridgway and Jeremiah Willits, and at the rate of \$2 per bushel—a high price for corn at that time.

The Indians called this island Miniconk; here they had a village and several burial mounds, and here was fought the great Indian battle which exterminated the whole tribe; here resounded the shrill and startling war-whoop, and here was danced the dance of exultation. At a much later period, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, the pioneer emigrant treated with the Indians, and paid them in merchandize for the island on which was situated their principal village.

THE SAMUEL S. ATWOOD FARM.

At an early date James Willits, 1st, owned this farm; from him it descended to his son James Willits, 2d, who gave it to his sons Jeremiah and Thomas. Jeremiah Willits sold his portion of the farm to William Merritt, and he and Thomas Willits sold their sections of the place to Anthony Atwood and Hezekiah Brown. Brown was drowned at sea, and soon after this Anthony Atwood purchased Brown's part of the farm. From Anthony Atwood the farm descended to his son Samuel S. Atwood, the present proprietor.

MATHISTOWN.

The lower part of the Samuel B. Headley farm was located by some one of the ancient Belangee's, after which it came into Gentleman John Ridgway's hands, and during his ownership, John Berry, Sr., lived on it for the space of 19 years. The Berrys carried on weaving, and paid the rent of the place in weaving, each year they wove one piece of linen and one piece of linsey woolsey cloth for John Ridgway, and this paid the year's rent. The usual length of a piece of cloth was thirty yards, and the rent for 19 years would be 38 pieces of cloth, which at 30 yards apiece would be 1140 yards.

Thomas Willits, Sr., must have bought of John Ridgway, and Willits also bought the balance of the S. B. Headley farm of Carpenter John Mathis.

Thomas Willits, sold the farm to Samuel and Nathan Andrews, and they sold it to Jesse Mathis, and he sold it to Samuel B. Headley, who has added to the buildings and improved it in various other ways.

The northern section of the Samuel B. Headley farm, the Joseph T. Headley farm, the Falkinburg place, (now owned by Pharo's) the Aden Mathis farm, and the Isaac Gifford farm, were all owned by John Mathis, Sr. He deeded the whole of the above property to his grandson's children of his deceased son, Jeremiah Mathis. John Mathis had the upper section of the S. B. Headley place, the J. T. Headley place and the Falkinburg place. John Mathis sold this property and went to the State of Ohio, since which time it has passed through various hands. Hezekiah Mathis had the Aden Mathis farm, which he deeded to his son Aden, since whose death it has been divided, into lots and sold to various persons.

Eli Mathis had the Isaac Gifford farm, which he sold to Thomas Gifford, Sr., who willed it to his son Isaac Gifford, the present occupant and proprietor.

The saw-mill at Mathistown occupies the site of a fulling mill, built in very early times by some one of the ancient Belangees. There was not enough business in the place to pay for the running of a fulling mill, and it was abandoned for that purpose and then turned into a saw-mill. Eli Mathis bought it and bequeathed it to his daughter Mary, and she sold it to Francis French, and now it belongs to Thomas E. French.

Mathistown received its name from Jeremiah Mathis, or some of his family, and has always been inhabited principally by his descendants. After the lower road was opened from Tuckerton to Bass river, Jacob Willits set up a tavern where Samuel B. Headley now lives, but it soon ceased to exist as a public house.

THE DAVID MATHIS AND THE POINT FARMS.

These lands were owned by John Mathis, Sr.; he deeded them to his son, Nehemiah Mathis, Sr.; he made his home on the Point farm, where he brought up his thirteen children, most of whom lived to be very old people. Finally the Point property was purchased by Eli Mathis. Nehemiah Mathis, Jr., made his home where David Mathis now lives. This and the Point property together contains about a thousand acres, all of which Eli Mathis purchased and bequeathed to his sons Jesse and David, and at this time David Mathis has the whole of the property.

THE ELLIS MATHIS FARMS.

These lands were once owned by John Mathis, Sr. He deeded them to his son, Micajah Mathis, Sr., and he left them to his son, Job Mathis, who cleared the farm and gave it to his son Ellis. The buildings now on both places were built by Ellis Mathis, and the property belongs among his sons.

FARMS IN BASS RIVER.

THE FRANCIS FRENCH FARM.

This farm was cleared up by John Mathis, Sr., who, in the year 1729, purchased of John Budd and others 813 acres of land. This farm, the Isaiah Adams farm, and several other small places, are included in the 813 acre survey. After John Mathis had got this farm in a habitable condition, he left his home on Daniel Mathis' Island, and took up his abode on this, his new farm, where he ended his days. He deeded this farm to his son, Micajah Mathis, who resided here until he was eighty-eight years of age, when he died and left the farm to his son Benjamin, who spent his life here, and dying without a will, the farm was sold at commissioner's sale, and Francis French became the purchaser, and now it belongs to his son, Thomas E. French. This farm has never been out of the ownership of John Mathis' descendants. There is a shipyard on this place, and the first large vessel (the brig *Argo*) built at Bass River, was built in this shipyard.

DANIEL MATHIS' ISLAND FARM.

In the year 1713, John Mathis, William Birdsall and Moses Forman, all of whom then resided on Long Island, purchased of Daniel Leeds, of Springfield, 250 acres of land, in which was included this island, which at that time was called Biddle's Island. Soon after this joint purchase, Birdsall and Forman sold their shares to John Mathis, thus constituting him the sole proprietor of the island. In the year 1716, John Mathis married and settled on this island, which he soon made into a farm. He made extensive banks around the island in order to defend it against the encroachments of the tide, and also built causeways, bridges and other conveniences. This island is noted for its valuable fisheries and its extensive salt marshes. After Job Mathis married, his father, John Mathis, deeded him this island farm; and after Job Mathis' death, the farm came into the possession of his son Daniel, who spent a long life there, and bequeathed the farm to his sons, Micajah Smith Mathis and Daniel Mathis. Daniel bought his brother's share of the farm, thus constituting himself the sole proprietor. John Mathis built a bridge across the creek, between this island and the Francis French farm, and thus had a convenient communication between his two farms. The ownership of this island has been in the Mathis name ever since John Mathis purchased it—one hundred and fifty-five years ago.

THE ENOCH MATHIS FARM.

I cannot ascertain who first located this farm. It is probable that it belonged to some one of the ancient land speculators, who, at an early date, sold it to John Mathis, as it appears he owned it in early times.

John Mathis must have deeded it to his son, Job Mathis, at whose death it descended to his son Enoch. There is a valuable fishery belonging to this farm, which used to rent for an hundred and twenty dollars a year. Enoch Mathis was an enterprising and economical man, and while he lived on the farm he kept a store, the only one about Bass River; and by this and various other means he accumulated a considerable sum of money. He bequeathed the farm and a valuable scope of woodland to his two sons, Marshal and Enoch Jackson Mathis. They sold the farm to Micajah S. Mathis and Thomas French, Jr., and now it belongs to some of Francis French's family, and also to others, as there is a number of houses on the land which once belonged to this farm.

ALLEGHENY.

This place was located by Robert Allen, who settled here about the year 1716. After Robert Allen's death, his farm was divided between his sons, Peter and Edward Allen. Joseph Allen, Esq., became the owner of most of his grandfather's farm, and since his time it has been formed into a little rural village, denominated Allentown, and inhabited mostly by the descendants of Robert Allen.

BRIDGEPORT.

Tradition says that John Mathis, Sr., once owned Bridgeport, and also that he sold it to Captain John Leake, who settled there at a rather early date. It is probable that Leake left the property to one of his sons, who probably sold it to Robert McKean, and now it belongs to some of McKean's children.

THE LOVELAND FARMS.

At quite an early date, Captain Charles Loveland, Sr., settled on those lands, and since his time the property has been divided, re-divided, and re-re-divided among his posterity.

THE ELI MATHIS, SR. FARM.

This farm was located by John Mathis, Sr. He had it cleared and farmed under his superintendence until 1765, when his son Eli took the farm in the capacity of a tenant, and finally his father deeded him the farm, together with several hundred acres of outlands. In Eli Mathis' time, this farm and the adjoining farm, now called the Ebenezer Sooy farm, were included in one farm. These two farms, the Enoch Adams' farm, the Sears' farm, the Jeremiah Mathis' farm, and other property in that section, all belonged to the above-named Eli Mathis. Eli Mathis' farm buildings were on that portion of his farm now known as the Arthur Cranmer farm, and this farm possesses considerable historic interest. It was here that in the year 1778, the British burnt the farm house and all of the outbuildings, destroyed the

hay and the grain, and the live stock of the farm. And here, after this ruinous affair, he put up a small house on the ruins of the old house, but he had scarcely got it finished and furnished with needful articles, when a band of refugees came and carried away every movable article to which they took a fancy, and in this house Eli Mathis stood, with a refugee holding a loaded gun at his breast, and threatening him with instant death if he did not give up his money. In the farm house which the British burnt, it is said was held the first Methodist meeting in Egg Harbor, and the owner of the house was the first proselyte to Methodism in the Quaker colony. Eli Mathis became a class leader and a local preacher, and his house was a temporary Methodist Church, until it was destroyed by the British.

Eli Mathis gave the Arthur Cranmer farm to his son, Amasa Mathis; he sold it to Caleb Cranmer, Esq.; he gave it to his son, Joseph B. Cranmer, and he bequeathed it to his son, Arthur Cranmer.

Eli Mathis gave the Ebenezer Sooy farm to his son, Asa Mathis. Ebenezer Sooy bought it and now it belongs to his son, Daniel Sooy.

Eli Mathis gave the Enoch Adams farm to his son, Maja Mathis, Esq., and now Enoch Adams is the proprietor.

Eli Mathis gave his son, Jeremiah, the Jeremiah Mathis' farm, and now Jeremiah Mathis, Jr., is the occupant and proprietor.

The Sears farm and other portions of Eli Mathis possessions, have been sold from the farms which he gave his four sons.

THE CRANMER FARMS.

The Joseph and the Joseph B. Cranmer farms were formerly included in one farm, located by Stephen Cranmer who came to Bass River in the year 1729. This farm was Stephen Cranmer's homestead, and on a hill near the centre of this farm, the ancient members of the Cranmer family were buried, and now it is the principal burial place in Bass River.

After Stephen Cranmer's death, his son Caleb Cranmer, Sr., became the proprietor. He left it to his son Caleb Cranmer, Esq., and he bequeathed it to his two sons Joseph B. Cranmer and Caleb S. Cranmer, and now the farms belong to some of the heirs of these two men. Joseph Cranmer is the proprietor of his father's (Caleb S. Cranmer's) farm.

There are a few more ancient farms in Bass River, of which I cannot obtain a connected account. Such as the Hezekiah Adams farm, the Isaac Cranmer farm, the Chalkley Cranmer farm, etc.

THE INDIANS.

At the time the first European emigrants came to Egg Harbor they found it a howling wilderness, along whose seaboard forests, the red men had reared their skin lodges, in which they dwelt, and "kept up

appearances," in the most primitive style. Here they held their sage war councils and mysterious pow-wows, and then when wearied with the chase, they reclined in the shadow of the immense oaks, whose huge limbs had been shaken by the breezes of many centuries. The forest teemed with deer, bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, and various other kinds of game, so that the Indian hunter need be at no loss for employment. There too, the huge spotted rattle-snake frequently sprung his rattle, and it is said the Indian esteemed a broiled rattle-snake as the greatest delicacy that could be placed on his board. The thickets abounded with turkeys, pheasants, grouse and quail; while in the marshes were found the swan, canvass back, brant and black duck, and many other kinds of wild fowl, and the bays and rivers were stocked with sheephead, bass, shad, flounders, perch and numerous other kinds of fish, and there also were found immense quantities of terrapin. On the salt marshes the aborigines gathered thousands of the eggs of ducks, gulls, &c. During the season of fruits, the Indians gathered whortleberries, cranberries, teaberries, cherries, grapes, nuts, etc., and an abundant supply of roots, which were added to their bill of fare; so that it appears the aboriginal inhabitants were almost as well supplied with luxuries, as they fancied the spirits of the departed, who follow the chase in the "happy hunting ground," to be.

The first white settlers who were Quakers, followed the example set them by William Penn, by first obtaining the confidence and friendship of the natives, and then treating with them, and paying them for their landed possessions, thus avoiding the envy and hostility of the rightful owners of the soil. There is not a single instance on record of there ever having been the least disturbance between the whites and Indians.

In the year 1758, after the Indians relinquished their rights to the soil of New Jersey, and the State had purchased the "Brotherton" lands, on Edge-pe-lick creek, the Egg Harbor Indians removed to that settlement, leaving their homes and the bones of their kindred to their friends, the Quaker settlers, and ever since that time the "Great Spirit" has blessed the inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor, with the natural privileges which their progenitors, and the government of New Jersey, purchased of the red men.

The Indians, having, at the sale of their lands, reserved the right of hunting and fishing, and of cutting basket wood on the unsettled portions thereof; for a long period after their removal, they came every spring to the seashore, and encamped in a position convenient to the bay, in order to enjoy these privileges. They caught shell-fish, which they roasted, and then removed them from the shell, and strung them upon sticks to dry in the sun; when they were wanted for food, they were soaked or boiled, until they became soft, and were much esteemed by the Indians. After they had procured a sufficient supply, they would

strike their tents, and wend their way back to their adopted home. For a long succession of years, the Indian Queen, Bathsheba Moolis, came with her subjects, on their annual visit to the shore. Tradition says that Queen Bathsheba was treated with great respect by her people, and was indeed, no ordinary character, being of superior intellect from most others of her race, and also differing from them in personal appearance, being exceedingly corpulent and rather short.

When the Queen came on her annual visit to Egg Harbor, she was not permitted to camp out with her subjects, but was always invited by some of the principal inhabitants of the place, to partake of their hospitality, where she was treated with the respect due to one of her exalted station, and amiable character. She continued coming to the seashore as long as she was able to endure the fatigue of the journey. It is said that Queen Bathsheba was a favorite with a number of the principal inhabitants of Medford, which place she frequently visited; and during the whortleberry season, took great pleasure in bringing them presents of delicious swamp whortleberries, picked with her own royal fingers.

Bathsheba, the amiable Indian queen, and her subjects, are among the great throng whose barks have floated down the stream of the long past. Many decades of time have rolled away since the Indians stopped coming to Egg Harbor to visit the graves of their ancestors, and angle in the waters of the bays and rivers. Peace to their ashes.

There is not an Indian left in Egg Harbor, to lament the decline of the race, or envy the whites the possession of their ancient home and the bones of their kindred. In the year 1802, when the Edge-pe-lick Indians removed to the settlement on Oneida Lake, most of the small remnant which was left of the Egg Harbor tribe, went with their brethren where they remained until the year 1824, when they removed to the Indian purchase on Green Bay, where it is probable, in accordance with what seems to be the inevitable destiny of the race, they are gradually becoming extinct.

The Egg Harbor Indians are said to have been a branch of the great Delaware tribe, but at this late day, there is but little known of the Indians who inhabited the sea shore. At the time of the settlement of the place by Europeans, the Indians were not numerous. According to their traditions, their numbers had been greatly reduced by wars among themselves and among the neighboring tribes. The beds and mounds of shells along the borders of the sea-shore, are evidence that it was once the abode of a considerable number of Indians. In ancient times there were several Indian mounds or hummocks in Egg Harbor, but time, and the white men have destroyed them all except one, this hummock is situate in a salt marsh near Tuckerton bay; the base of the mound is said to have sunk several feet below the surface of the

surrounding marsh, yet it still holds its tree-crowned head many feet above the meadows, on its summit stand several red cedar trees, which the oldest inhabitant says have graced its brow since his earliest remembrance. This hummock is composed of earth and the shells of shell-fish, which the Indians must have caught in the adjacent waters and heaped there for some purpose unknown to us. One would suppose they would have scattered the shells near the bay shore, instead of carrying them a considerable distance and putting them all together in one vast circular heap. It is probable that at this time the upland was much nearer the bay than it is at present, so that when the foundation of the hummock was laid it was on the upland, and intended as a burial place for the Indian dead, as there have been human bones found in similar though smaller mounds in other sections of Egg Harbor. These Indian burial mounds, contained perhaps, the dust of a people who lived, died and were buried, ages before Columbus dreamed his first day-dream of a Western world.

On the farms along the sea coast of Egg Harbor, the farmer, in turning up the soil, often finds implements, such as arrow heads, spears or darts, stone hatchets, sling stones and other relics, which once belonged to the aboriginal inhabitants.

There is a tradition handed down from the Indians to the first white settlers, that many years before the Europeans visited Egg Harbor, there was a tribe of Indians residing at Leeds' Point, in Atlantic county, another on Osborn's and Wills' Islands, in Little Egg Harbor, and still another tribe, who were located at Mannahawkin, in Ocean county. Between the Leeds' Point and the Egg Harbor tribes there existed a bitter hostility. At that time there was an Indian village on what is now called Zebedee M. Wills' Island. The village was situated on that portion of the island known as the Mulberry field, and one night when the inhabitants of the village island were sleeping in apparent security, the Leeds' Point warriors crossed over Mullica river, and taking their slumbering foes by surprise, massacred them all, except one man, who fled unnoticed by the enemy, and went to Mannahawkin, and informed the chief of the Mannahawkin tribe of the disaster which had befallen his tribe, and requested the aid of his warriors in avenging the wholesale murder of his friends.

The chief of the Mannahawkins called a council of war, and it was unanimously agreed upon to assist their unfortunate neighbor. The Mannahawkin braves painted and armed themselves, and marched for the scene of carnage, which they reached the next night after the fatal skirmish, and found the victorious warriors singing and dancing and "making night hideous," as they exulted over their slain and scalped enemies. The Mannahawkin warriors stealthily marched around the island to the eastern shore of Mullica river, where they took possession of the canoes of the Leeds' Point warriors, and after placing a guard

over them, the braves rushed in among the unsuspecting revellers, slaying them on every hand. Those of the enemy who fled to their canoes found them in possession of the guard, who dealt such death blows among them that in a short time there was not a Leeds' Point warrior left to tell the history of the battle. Mulberry field, where the battle took place, has always been remarkable for the fertility of the soil, owing, no doubt, to its being enriched with the blood of so many slain, and further from being the site of an Indian village. Near the field were several small mounds, and several years ago a farmer who owned the Island farm resolved on turning these mounds to a profitable account, and accordingly removed them and scattered their contents over his land for purposes of fertilization. In digging into these mounds many human bones were discovered, there being alternate layers of bones, earth and shells; the bones, on being exposed to the air, rapidly mouldered to dust. Mingled with the bones were a number of savage implements, which had doubtless, according to Indian custom, been buried with the dead in order to be conveyed with them to the "Land of Shadows."

Ashatama was an ancient and honorable name among the Indians of Egg Harbor. The last Indian of this tribe who had a residence in the place, was Elisha Ashatama, his mother's name was Nancy Ashatama, and he also had a sister Nancy, who was one of the settlers of Oneida lake.

Elisha Ashatama and his mother and a few other of the Edge-pe-lick Indians refused to go with the company, that emigrated to Oneida lake, and the few who were left behind kept up the ancient custom of visiting the sea-shore.

Elisha Ashatama and his friends continued their annual visits to the sea-shore until the war of 1812, when Elisha, (according to his own account,) went on board the renowned war vessel, the Chesapeake, and partook of his share of the good and bad fortunes of that celebrated craft.

Elisha was gone from home five years, and his wife (Patty,) supposing herself a widow, married a mulatto, and became the mother of a child in whose veins coursed the blood of three races.

At the expiration of five years Elisha returned and found his wife living with her mulatto spouse. He drove off the intruder and took Patty to himself, but whenever he was intoxicated, he would abuse his wife about her negro husband. On a certain time when he and his friends had been on a visit to the sea-shore, and were on their return home, they encamped for the night on the "plains" where they held an Indian cantico, being well supplied with whiskey which contributed greatly to the enjoyments of their uncouth revels. Next morning when they were about to resume their journey, it was ascertained that Patty's mulatto child was missing, and their search for it proved

unsuccessful. It was supposed that Elisha, while his mind was influenced with liquor, had murdered the child, and concealed it in some thicket or pond. Some years after the circumstance just narrated, Elisha Ashatama and another Indian named Job, came to Egg Harbor and took up their abode. Elisha's companion Job said the cause of Elisha's coming to reside at Egg Harbor, was that in a drunken fit he had murdered his wife to be avenged on her for marrying during his absence, and further, that when his wife's kindred discovered the murder, they were for serving him in the same manner, and to avoid their wrath he fled from them and came to the shore.

Shortly after his arrival, Job being under the influence of liquor, was drowned in Tuckerton creek.

Soon after his coming to Egg Harbor Elisha Ashatama built a rude hut or wigwam on Flax Island, where he resided a number of years, and followed his trade of making baskets and selling them to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. He was indeed a proficient in the art of basket making. He was skilled in the medical prescriptions of his race, and often prescribed for those who had faith in his rude practice. About the year 1833 or 1834, Elisha was (while intoxicated) drowned in Mullica river—near the gravelling. He was buried in the Methodist graveyard at Tuckerton.

The following table is a specimen of the arithmetic of the Egg Harbor Indians. It is affirmed that these numbers comprised the whole of their knowledge in numeration. In the following manner they counted twenty and commenced again at one and counted twenty, which was their highest number, so if they desired to count an hundred, they counted twenty, five times.

INDIAN METHOD OF COUNTING TWENTY.

Cooti, 1; Nishi, 2; Nawhaw, 3; Nayway, 4; Plainah, 5; Hosh, 6; Coot-Hosh, 7; Nish-Hosh, 8; Pesh-Konk, 9; Tellon, 10; Tellon-Cooti, 10 and 1, or 11; Tellon-Nishi, 10 2, 12, Tellon-Nawhaw, 10 3, 13; Tellon-Nayway, 10 4, 14; Tellon-Plainah, 10 5, 15; Tellon-Hosh, 10 6, 16; Tellon-Coot-Hosh, 10 7, 17; Tellon-Nish-Hosh, 10 8, 18; Tellon-Pesh-Kong, 10 9, 19; Tellon-Tellon, 10 10, 20.

FIRST SETTLERS.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

It is impossible to form a complete genealogical and biographical list of all of the first settlers of Little Egg Harbor, and also of their numerous descendants. Many of the members of the different families, and the various generations have emigrated to other parts of the world, and there are many persons now living, who have but little knowledge of their ancestors. One generation comes, and another goes down to the grave, and like the ocean's waves, we are rolled to the shore, where we remain for a short time, and are then hurried into the arms of death, and ourselves and our knowledge, buried in the grave, and we, and all of our acts, are soon forgotten; for soon a race who knew us not arises to fill our places, and after the lapse of a few years, historians have a difficult task to discover anything about us.

Such materials as I have been able to collect, I shall arrange to the best of my ability. In some cases I shall be able to bring the genealogical list down to the present time, and in others, it will be an impossibility; and even if it were possible, it would cause these sketches to be too voluminous. People of the present time have sufficient knowledge of the kindred of their own generation, and also of a generation or two back. My intention is to speak more fully of by-gone generations, than of those of the present time. In looking up the dead of the long past, I have obtained far more authentic information than I at first deemed it possible for me to collect. If I had commenced this work thirty years ago, I should not have been at a loss for much valuable information, which now is gone forever. At that time there were several old people living, whose knowledge would have been important links in the chain which connects the past with the present, but death has claimed them one after another, until now all are gone who possessed a living or traditional remembrance of the primitive "fathers" of Egg Harbor.

In most cases it will be impossible for me to place the children of a family in the order of seniority; to a considerable extent, I have adopted the plan of placing the sons of a family before the daughters.

THE FALKINBURG FAMILY.

The following two or three items about the Falkinburgs I clipped from the publications of Hon. Edwin Salter. As this account of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg is so necessary to my history of the Falkinburg family, I hope Mr. Salter will excuse my appropriating it.

The Falkinburg families of Ocean county, it is said, are descended from Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, who came from Holstein, a little province adjoining Denmark on the South. His name in old records is not always given alike; Smith's History of New Jersey calls him Henric Jacobson Falconbre. Jasper Dunkers, who visited him 1679-80, at his residence near the upper edge of the present city of Burlington, calls him Jacob Hendricks, and sometimes, we believe, he was called Hendrick Jacobs. The Dutch and Swedes at that day seldom had surnames, and from their usual mode of bestowing them their designation of him would probably be rendered into English as Henry Jacob's son, of Falconbre or Falkinburg.

When the first English came to settle in West Jersey, in 1677, the bi-centennial of which was lately celebrated in Burlington, they wished an interpreter between them, and the Indians living between the Rancocas and the Assanpink, where Trenton now stands, and Falkinburg was recommended to them. He appears to have enjoyed the confidences of Dutch, Swedes and Indians, and must have been somewhat of a linguist, as he seems to have understood their languages and the English as well. At that time he lived farthest up the Delaware of any white man, on a point of land on the river just above Burlington. He was quite successful in aiding the Quakers to negotiate with the Indians, and the land on both sides of the river was purchased by a treaty made October 10th, 1677. When this land was divided between the settlers, Richard Ridgway, ancestor of the Ridgways of Ocean and Burlington counties, had 218 acres allotted to him on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, nearly opposite Trenton, as shown by a map made about 1679, a copy of which is given in the Journal of Dunkers and Sluyter, published by the Long Island Historical Society. This Journal describes the dwelling of Falkinburg, which, as it was one of the best found by Dunkers, in that section, in his travels in 1679, we copy as showing the contrast between dwellings then and now:

"Nov, 19th, 1679, Saturday: * * * * Before arriving at the village (Burlington) we stopped at the house of one Jacob Hendricks, from Holstein, living on this side, but he was not at home. We therefore rowed on to the village in search of lodgings, for it had been dark

all of an hour or more, but proceeding a little farther, we met this Jacob Hendricks in a canoe with hay. As we were now at the village, we went to the ordinary tavern, but there was no lodgings to be obtained there, whereupon we re-embarked in the boat and rowed back to Jacob Hendricks, who received us very kindly and entertained us according to his ability. The house, although not much larger than the one where we were last night, was somewhat better and tighter, being made according to the Swedish mode, as they usually build their houses here, which are blockhouses, being nothing else than entire trees, split through the middle or squared out of the rough and placed in the form of a square upon each other, as high as they wish to have the house. The ends of these timbers are let into each other about a foot from the ends, half of one into half of the other. The whole structure is thus made without a nail or a spike. The ceiling or roof does not exhibit much finer work, except among the most careful people, who have the ceiling planked and a glass window. The doors are wide enough, but very low, so that you have to stoop on entering. These houses are quite tight and warm, but the chimneys are placed in a corner. My comrade and myself had some deer skins spread upon the floor to lie upon, and we were therefore quite well off and could get some rest. It rained hard during the night, and snowed and froze, and continued so until the 19th, Sunday, and for a considerable part of the day, affording but little prospect of our leaving."

During this day, Sunday, Dunkers again visited Burlington, and at night returned to Falkinburg's house, and this time he says he slept on a good bed, the same that on the previous evening had been occupied by the guide and his wife, "which gave us great comfort and recruited us greatly."

The above account of Falkinburg agrees with my previous supposition about him, which was that he was pretty well advanced in years when he settled in Egg Harbor, and that the wife he married there was his second wife.

A certain author says "When the English ship Kent arrived in the Delaware in 1677, the Quaker commissioner found Falkinburg (Henry Jacobs Falkinburg,) who had been settled here sometime and acquainted with the Indians and their languages, and engaged him as interpreter in their purchase of land of the aborigines, which extended from the Falls of the Delaware at Trenton down to the Rancocas. In 1676 Henry Jacobs Falkinburg lived on a "hook" or point of land on the east side of the Delaware, close to the northern boundary of the present city of Burlington, as shown by a map made that year, a copy of which is given in the journal of Dunkers and Sluyter, 1679-80, published by the Long Island Historical Society. Previous to the coming of the English the Swedes and Dutch strictly speaking generally had no surnames. If a man named Jacob had a

son named Henry the son would be designated as Henry Jacob's son, perhaps shortened to Henry Jacobs. If this son Henry in turn had a son named John he would be called John Henry's son, and perhaps John Henry; the surnames thus changing with each generation. Henry Jacobs Falkinburg was often known as simply Henry Jacobs, and we think occasionally this name was transposed by travelers to Jacob Henry, or Jacob Hendricks."

It appears that some time before the year 1698 Henry Jacobs Falkinburg came to Little Egg Harbor with a small amount of merchandise, adapted to the wants of the aborigines, and with said merchandise he purchased of the Indians the lands now comprising the farms known as Osborn's Island, Wills' Island, and also the uplands constituting the Eayre Oliphant farm, the Elihu Mathis and the Joseph Parker farms. The returns from the Council of Proprietors for the above named lands are in the name of Henry Jacobs, but the deeds which he and his posterity gave to those who afterwards purchased some of the above lands denominated him "Henry Jacobs Falkinburg."

The following is a copy of the returns for the above lands of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg:

Henry Jacobs, 800 acres, February 7th, 1698. Per Daniel Leeds.

Surveyed then for Henry Jacobs in his own Indian purchase near Egg Harbor eight hundred acres in two parts: Begins at a pine tree and black oak for a corner back in the woods and runs thence in breadth sixty-three chains west and by south to a small creek, from which two corners it runs south by two parallel lines one hundred and two chains to two stakes in ye meadows taking in 600 acres besides allowance for ways.

Also 200 acres encompassing the two great islands in ye meadows lying in the form of a triangle taking in same meadow within ye said triangle, being in all eight hundred acres as above, besides allowance for highways.

Recorded in Revell's Book of Surveys, folio 139, at Trenton, N. J.

Tradition says that Henry Jacobs Falkinburg was a native of Holland, and that when he settled at Little Egg Harbor he came from Swedesboro, N. J., and also that he located himself in Egg Harbor about the year 1698. After Falkinburg had concluded his treaty with the natives, he dug a cave on his Down Shore tract, on that portion of it known as the Joseph Parker farm. About thirty years ago the site of his cave was discernible by a deep indentation in the ground. The cave was situated on the easterly side of a little stream that runs through the Parker farm.

After completing his habitation he furnished it with a few really necessary articles of the rudest description. His table was a rude structure, yet it was loaded with fat venison, wild fowl, fish and oysters, the cooking of which he did himself. For a time he followed the varied occupations of hunter, fowler, fisherman, oysterman and housekeeper—the latter being a branch of the business with which he

became disgusted, and resolved on quitting the service, and going to look for one more competent for the housekeeping department. Like Alexander Selkirk, he was "Monarch of all he surveyed," and like him he sighed for "society, friendship and love," and one morning ere the sun had gilded the top of his cave, he arose from his rude couch, arrayed himself in his best home-made suit, partook of a hastily prepared breakfast, shouldered his musket, and set out on foot and alone for Swedesboro, N. J. This was a somewhat tedious and dangerous tramp through the wilderness infested with panthers, bears, wolves and wildcats, yet the pleasing reflection that he was about to meet with "society, friendship and love" served to keep up the courage of the solitary traveler.

I would have my readers recollect that Falkinburg was a widower bound on a courting expedition, and also that widowers do not fancy long and tedious courtships.

On his return to Egg Harbor he brought his intended wife with him, and soon after arriving at his primitive habitation, he set about making preparations for his wedding, and invitations were given to all his Indian acquaintances on Monhunk (Osborn's island), Minicunk (Wills' island), and in other sections of Egg Harbor, and when the guests had assembled he and his fair bride married themselves (according to Friends' ceremony) in the presence of the Indian Kings, Queens, ancient warriors and young braves, venerable squaws and black-eyed Indian maidens. The supposition is, that the marriage feast consisted of venison or wild goose, or fish, or oysters, or perhaps all of these good things combined. It is scarcely probable that there was any bread and butter or cake eaten at this primitive wedding feast, nor any cards or cake sent to absent acquaintances.

The first white child born in the township of Little Egg Harbor was Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr. He was born in the cave where his father first set up housekeeping, and where he celebrated the first Quaker wedding that took place in that wilderness land. This young and first native Egg Harborman is said to have been the only child of his parents and the inheritor of all of his father's estate.

Either the senior or junior Falkinburg built a large farm house on the farm now known as the Elihu Mathis farm in the neighborhood of Down Shore. In the time of the senior Falkinburg the Elihu Mathis and the Joseph Parker farms were one farm, until one of the Henry Jacobs Falkinburgs sold the Parker farm to Thomas Ridgway, Jr., who then resided on the farm now called the Oliver Parker place.

The doors of the above said farm house were of solid mahogany, but where the mahogany was procured tradition does not say. Probably it came from a ship that was stranded on the coast. The said house was burned about seventy years ago.

During most of his married life, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr.,

resided on Wills' island farm. In the year 1731 Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., married Penelope Stout, of Shrewsbury, N. J. This Penelope was a descendant and likewise namesake of the first Penelope Stout who was maltreated by the Indians, but in spite of her murderous treatment, lived to see one hundred and eleven years. Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr.'s children were John, David, Jacob, Henry, Hannah and Mary. He resided on the farm called Wills' island, where he died about the close of the revolutionary war, his wife outliving him and reaching the age of one hundred and two years. This island farm has always been designated by the name of its proprietors. While the Falkinburgs possessed it, it was called Falkinburg's island, and then Lockhart's, Ridgway's, Blackman's, and lastly Wills' Island. The Indians called it Miniconk. The island was the principal Indian settlement in Little Egg Harbor. The Indians told the primitive white settlers of the great battles that had been fought on their Miniconk island.

When Richard Osborn, Sr., came to settle in Egg Harbor, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr., sold him Miniconk Island, and Osborn set about clearing it up in order to make a farm. It proved to be a difficult task to convert the land into a tillable condition, and Osborn becoming discouraged with the undertaking, induced Falkinburg to take back Miniconk Island and sell him Monhunk Island (now Osborn's Island.) Falkinburg consented to the proposition, and Osborn became the owner of Monhunk, which he converted into a fair farm.

John, son of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., married Mary Somers, of Great Egg Harbor. Her sister, Judith, married Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and her sister, Hannah, married Peter Andrews, 2d.

John Falkinburg's children were Samuel, John, Joseph, Somers, Hannah, Tabitha, Judith and Susanna.

John Falkinburg owned and lived on the Elihu Mathis farm, and about the year 1785 he sold it, and removed with his family to War-rington, York county, Pa.

David, son of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., married Faith Cook, of upper Burlington county.

David Falkinburg built the first tavern and was the first landlord in Tuckerton. The tavern stood where the late Dr. Thomas Page's cottage now stands. It was erected some time before the commencement of the Revolutionary War. Falkinburg had occupied the tavern but a short time before he sold it to Solomon Rockhill, of Moorestown, and removed to the West.

Hannah, daughter of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., in the year 1769 married Richard Buffin, of the upper section of Burlington county, and Mary, her sister, married David Antrim, of the same place. These two marriages took place at the same time, in the old Friends' meeting-house, at Tuckerton.

Jacob, son of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., married Phebe Southwick, sister of Amos Southwick, or Mannahawkin. I have not ascertained the name of any of Jacob's children except Charles and Caleb. The Falkinburgs of Ocean county, N. J., are the descendants of Jacob Falkinburg. Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., divided his island farm between his sons David and Jacob. David sold his share of the farm to his brother Jacob. John, their brother, held the Elihu Mathis farm.

Jacob Falkinburg resided on the farm (now called Wills' Island) until some of his children were grown, and they considering the island a lonesome place for young people who were of a social disposition, persuaded their father to sell his farm and go to reside where there was a better chance for them to mingle with persons of their own age and tastes. In order to please his children he traded the Island farm with John Lockhart, for a property that he had in the then Monmouth county—now Ocean county. I think it was a tavern.

The children were highly gratified with the change, but their father was miserably disappointed. He considered himself the victim of a bad bargain. Thoughts of his valuable and pleasant island home harassed his mind until he became insane. His sons Charles and Caleb then rented the farm of Lockhart, and with their father went there to live, hoping that such a course might reconcile him and clothe him in his right mind. Theirs was a fallacious hope. He knew that the island was no longer his, and that sad reflection drove him into more desperate insanity. He availed himself of an opportunity that offered when his watchers were absent, searched for the gun which they had hidden, procured it, sat down on the side of his bed, placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin, pulled the trigger with his toes, and blew out his own brains, which were scattered over the upper ceiling of the room, where the marks of them remained as long as the house stood—a sad memento of his trouble about the loss of his and his forefathers' valuable home. This rash and melancholy deed was done in the old house built by the Falkinburgs—the present house has been erected since that time. Lockhart built the easterly part of the present house, and Jeremiah Ridgway the westerly section. After Falkinburg shot himself his friends sent to Tuckerton to have him a grave made in the Friends' burying-ground. The sexton dug a grave for him, but some of the strenuous members of the Society objected to having a suicide interred in their graveyard. At that time it was the only burial place in Tuckerton. It was finally agreed to bury him in a lot where there was a school-house situated. He was buried there, and that lot is now the Methodist burying-ground at Tuckerton. At this late day there are but few who know that Jacob Falkinburg was the first person buried in the Methodist graveyard. He rests in utter forgetfulness of his life's troubles, and the place of his grave is unknown, but undoubtedly it will be revealed on the morning of the great awakening of the dead.

Henry, son of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., was an idiot, and as he was not capable of making a judicious use of his property, his father did not leave him any of his landed estate, yet he left him a legacy sufficient for his support. All of the ancient Falkinburgs left Egg Harbor except Samuel, son of Samuel, who was a son of the first John Falkinburg. There is none of the Falkinburg posterity left in Egg Harbor, except the descendants of the above named Samuel Falkinburg. Captain Samuel Falkinburg was the son of Samuel Falkinburg and Alice Mathis, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr.

Captain Samuel Falkinburg (whose posterity reside in Egg Harbor) married Mary, daughter of Josiah Cranmer, of Cranmertown, Ocean county. The children of this marriage were John, Hezekiah, Samuel, Timothy, Josiah, George, Lemuel, Charles, Fountain, Nelson, Mary Jane and a girl who died in infancy. Samuel Falkinburg's second wife was Hannah, widow of Jacob Truax. The children of this union were Fountain, Ellen, Hannah and Elizabeth. This unusually large family of children have been unfortunate as to the manner of their deaths. The father and all of the sons were seamen, the majority of them being captains. The eldest son, Capt. John Falkinburg, many years ago, was shipwrecked and drowned at Cape Henlopen; Samuel Falkinburg, his brother, was lost in the schooner Greenberry Holsk; Lemuel Falkinburg was drowned in the harbor of New York; George died of the cholera on board of a vessel; Capt. Charles was drowned in the harbor of San Francisco, California; Fountain, the 2d, was drowned in Chesapeake Bay. Two or three of the grandsons and some of the great grandsons have met death in a like manner.

In the year 1715, when the Friends' Monthly Meeting was established at Little Egg Harbor, there was a resident female minister by the name of Mary Jacobs, and I am strongly in the belief that she was the wife of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, who at that time was usually called Henry Jacobs.

THE ANDREWS FAMILY.

A large number of the people of Burlington county, N. J., are the descendants of the Andrews, and I think it would be interesting to many of them to learn something about their progenitors, who were people of high standing, greatly distinguished, honored and respected in their day and generation, and for this reason I have compiled the following account of the Andrews family, as I have obtained it from ancient records, traditions and other sources.

Several of the items herein contained I am indebted for to the Hon. George Sykes, who obligingly searched the ancient records of some of the old monthly meetings of the Friends or Quakers of Burlington county, N. J.

I am likewise indebted to the kindness of Franklin W. Earl, of

Pemberton, for important items from the Genealogical Record, published by the Historical Society of New York.

Mr. Earl's communication says, "Samuel Andrews and Mary Wright were married 30th of 8th mo., 1663. Three brothers, Peter, Anthony and Nicholas Wright emigrated from England to Massachusetts, as early as 1636 or 1637; they were the descendants of Nicholas Wright and Ann his wife. They removed to Sandwich, Cape Cod, and here some of the children of Peter and Nicholas Wright were born. In 1653 the three brothers joined the company led by the Rev. William Leverick and came to Long Island, where they purchased a tract of land of the Indians, and on this tract so purchased the company fixed the present site of the village of Oyster Bay."

Anthony Wright's house, at Oyster Bay, was, for many years, where Friends held their meetings; finally he conveyed to a committee of Friends a portion of his land for a meeting house and burying ground, by deed dated 15th of 8th mo., 1672, and with the grantees in said deed the name of Samuel Andrews and Mary Andrews appear. Anthony Wright died at Oyster Bay, Sept. 8th, 1680, an old bachelor—never married—and leaving quite a large estate, which, in his will, he bequeaths mostly to his brothers' (Peter and Nicholas) children. To Mary Andrews he gave two shillings and sixpence; to Lydia Wright two shillings and sixpence, both of whom, with several others, were children of Peter Wright. After the above deed of Anthony Wright, conveying said land to Friends, to build a house of worship on, the Friends let out by contract, the building of the meeting house to Samuel Andrews and John Feakes, the whole work to cost but twenty pounds—about one hundred dollars of our present currency—and Andrews and Feakes was to be paid in wheat, peas, Indian corn and pork.

Samuel and Mary Andrews' children, (from the records):

- 1st. Mordecai, born at Sandwich, Cape Cod, 11th, 6th mo., 1664.
- 2d. Peter, born at Sandwich, Cape Cod, 12th of 11th mo., 1668; died 3d mo., 1669.
- 3d. Peter, born at Oyster Bay, 28th of 3d mo., 1671.
- 4th. Hester, born at Oyster Bay, 12th of 10th mo., 1673.
- 5th. Hannah, born at Oyster Bay, 23d of 2d mo., 1675.
- 6th. Edward, born 16th of 1st mo., 1677.
- 7th. Jacob, born 12th of 7th mo., 1680.
- 8th. Mary, born 29th of 5th mo., 1683.

From the above and other records it appears that Samuel Andrews had three children who died in childhood, namely: Peter, the first, Hannah and Jacob. Mordecai, Peter the second, and Edward, were left to bear the Andrews' name. Mordecai and Edward have a very large posterity, but I have not seen or heard any account of Peter, 2d, except the record of his birth.

The first marriage recorded in New York Yearly Meeting of Friends was the marriage of Samuel Andrews and Mary Wright, and the following is an exact copy of the record:

"The 30th of ye 8th mo. 1663. We whose names are hereunder written are witnesses yt the usual Meeting House of Anthonia Wright in Oyster Bay in ye presence of ye public assembly their gathered ye day above sd. Samuel Andrews and Mary Wright intending Marriage and having given notice thereof before, did then and their according to ye practice of ye holy men of God in the scriptures of truth and after ye Law of God, take each other for husband and wife, to live together in the feare of God faithfully so long as they shall live:

Witnesses:

JOHN UNDERHILL,
HANNAH WRIGHT,

SAMUEL ANDREWS,
MARY ANDREWS,

ELIZABETH UNDERHILL.

The above-named Mary Wright and her sisters, Lydia and Hannah, were all ministers in the Society of Friends, having been called to ministerial work when they were mere girls. About the year 1658 those three young women went to Massachusetts and preached to Governor Endicott and his council against their hanging Mary Dyer and others for being Quakers. Hannah Wright, then only thirteen years of age, preached with such boldness and power that she put to shame the persecuting Governor and his council. Mary Wright went to Maryland and accompanied Margaret Brinster to Boston where she (Margaret) was tied to a cart and made to walk to three Township corners, at each of which she was cruelly whipped on her bare back, after which they were kept in prison about a year, and then with twenty-seven other prisoners let out of prison and banished through the wilderness, infested with wild beasts, through which they walked from Boston to Oyster Bay, on Long Island, where Mary Wright's parents resided. As before stated, about five years after this terrible adventure Mary Wright married Samuel Andrews, and was the mother of Edward and Mordecai Andrews, the first white settlers in what is now the village of Tuckerton, N. J. Having progressed this far in my history of the Andrews family, I shall take the liberty of transcribing the account furnished me by the Hon. George Sykes. It is so concise, so good and so much better than anything I could furnish that I hope he will excuse my using his name and valuable writings in reference to the history of the Andrews family.

I cannot identify the exact locality of the farm formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Andrews in the township of Mansfield and county of Burlington, but am satisfied that it was at or near Friends' meeting-house, in Mansfield village, about one mile north of Columbus.

In the records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends (held at Crosswicks), are the following: "Hannah Andrews, daughter of

Samuel and Mary Andrews, was buried the seventh day of the ninth month, 1686."

"Jacob Andrews, son of Samuel and Mary Andrews, was buried the first day of the tenth month, 1686."

"Samuel Andrews, above named, was buried at the burying place near his own house the nineteenth day of the seventh month, 1688."

The following extract is from the records in Monmouth county clerk's office at Freehold:

"Mordecai Andrews and his wife were married the fourteenth day of July, 1691."

The two following sentences are extracts from the earliest book of Burlington county records, now deposited in the Secretary of State's office, in Trenton:

"November 10, 1693. Mary Andrews and Edward Rockhill, executors, proved and filed the will and inventory of Samuel Andrews."

"Edward Andrews and Sarah Ong were married at the house of Thomas Revell the eighth day of February, 1694, before Thomas Revell, justice, and in the presence of Sarah Ong, Sr., Mordecai Andrews, Jacob Ong, John Joener, Mathew Forsyth, Eliakim Higgins, Thomas Douglass and Elizabeth Darling."

Thomas Revell, above named, was a judge of Burlington county Court of Common Pleas, and lived in the city of Burlington. From the above-recited records it appears that Samuel Andrews and Mary, his wife, lost two children in less than a month's time in the autumn of the year 1686.

The said Samuel Andrews died in the seventh month, 1688, leaving a will, which, with an inventory, was proved and filed by his executrix and executor five years after his decease. If his will can be found in the Secretary of State's office, in Trenton, it will probably give us the names of all his surviving children, besides Edward and Mordecai, if he had any others, and the record of the original survey or deed by which he acquired title to his land in Mansfield township, if found in the same office, will probably enable us to fix the time of his first settlement there.

From thy letter of the twelfth month last, taken from Friends' records, Samuel Andrews and wife were married at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1663, consequently they must have become members of the religious Society of Friends while George Fox, William Penn, Robert Barclay and others, the founders, were living and organizing the Society, more than two hundred years ago, and that subsequently removing to West Jersey, they were among the first permanent settlers and residents of European descent in Burlington county.

I do not know that Samuel Andrews and Mary, his wife, left any other children surviving them except Mordecai and Edward, though it is quite probable there were others. About the year 1700, the two

brothers, Mordecal and Edward Andrews, removed from Mansfield township and made their residence where the village of Tuckerton has since been built, in the present township of Little Egg Harbor, where they passed the remainder of their lives. I have seen no documentary evidence of the time Mordecai Andrews died. Thy father told me he was buried on the knoll of reddish colored earth on the southwesterly side of the Mill creek, near and to the southeastward of the mill-dam at Tuckerton. Thomas Chalkley, a minister of the Society of Friends, while on a religious visit from England to Friends in New Jersey and the adjoining colonies, speaks of being at a meeting held under the trees at Crosswicks, in the year 1696. Thomas Chalkley afterwards removing from England settled in Pennsylvania, and paid religious visits to Friends at Cape May and other places in South Jersey, including Little Egg Harbor, where he met Edward Andrews in 1706, who told him his religious feelings were mightily reached at the meeting held under the trees at Crosswicks. Thomas Chalkley, in his journal, page 47, says of Edward Andrews: "The good hand of the Lord being upon him, wrought a wonderful reformation in him, and made him an instrument to lead people into truth and righteousness, and gave him an excellent gift in the ministry of the gospel of Christ, so that he was made instrumental in gathering a large and growing meeting, most of the people thereabouts being convinced, and a great reformation and change wrought in their conduct and conversation."

From the memorial and testimony of the monthly meeting concerning Edward Andrews published in Friends' Miscellany, vol. 8, page 199, &c., and other accounts of him, it is manifest that he was remarkable for his superior intellect and integrity, and that he was a truly sincere and devout Christian. With respect to the children of Edward Andrews, and Sarah his wife, and their descendants, I presume thy information is more general and extensive than mine. I am under the impression, but do not know that I am correct, that Edward Andrews and Sarah his wife had four sons—Samuel, Jacob, Isaac and Peter—and perhaps other children.

Isaac Andrews left home in company with John Woolman in the 3d month, 1746, on a religious visit to Friends and others in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, from which they did not return till in the sixth month of the same year. They traveled entirely on horseback, the country in some places being so thinly inhabited at that time that in several instances they slept at night along the bridle paths in the woods, with no shelter over them but the canopy of heaven. Isaac Andrews paid a number of other religious visits to different parts of the country and died at Haddonfield, near Camden, in the twelfth month, 1775, where he had resided a number of years previous to his death. From the accounts of him in the

journals of John Woolman, Ephraim Tomlinson, and others, he was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends.

Peter Andrews married Esther Butcher, whose parents resided near Jacksonville, on the road from that place to Mount Holly. He afterwards purchased and resided on the farm now owned and occupied by John Croshaw, about one mile in a southeasterly direction from Mount Holly, one of the most valuable farms and in a situation for an extensive and fine view, unsurpassed in that neighborhood. Peter Andrews was an eminent preacher, and is said to have traveled extensively in the ministry on this continent previous to his going to England in the 4th month, 1755, and traveling through several counties and attending many very large meetings in that country until his death, which occurred at Norwich, in England, on the 13th of the 7th month, 1756, in the forty-ninth year of his age. The testimony of Norwich Monthly Meeting concerning Peter Andrews, printed in the collection of memorials published in London in the year 1760, copied with the addition of the testimony of Burlington Monthly Meeting in the collection of memorials published in Philadelphia in 1787, and the account of Peter Andrews in "Gough's history of the people called Quakers," vol. 4, page 412, published in Dublin, Ireland, in 1790, with the account in Friends' Miscellany, make it unnecessary to prolong the account in this place.

John Woolman, a native and resident of Northampton township, near Mount Holly, is generally considered the most eminent and distinguished minister of the gospel the Society of Friends has produced in New Jersey for the last two hundred years. Peter and Isaac Andrews in the general estimation rank next to John Woolman. Had they kept journals and other writings of their experience and particular views on religious subjects, as John Woolman did, it is the general opinion that they would have been considered his equal in all respects.

It is generally conceded that no other monthly meeting in New Jersey has produced three more eminent ministers of the Society of Friends than Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, in the persons of Peter Andrews, Isaac Andrews and Ann Gauntt. Edward Andrews, above named, and his son Jacob, were also quite prominent ministers—and members of that monthly meeting, though not traveling extensively as the two first named they were not so generally known.

Jacob Andrews, above named, was the son of the aforesaid Edward Andrews. Jacob Andrews was an approved minister of the Society, but his services in that line were mostly in his neighborhood. I never heard of his going out of Burlington county, except two visits to Long Island. In the summer of 1729, Jacob Andrews, in company with his friend and neighbor, James Pharo, with the approbation of the monthly meeting, made a religious visit to Friends on Long Island,

appointing and attending meetings on their way there and on their return home.

In the 4th month, 1732, Jacob Andrews and Ann Sykes were married at Upper Springfield meeting house, then a branch of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. She was born the 15th day of the 12th month, 1719, and was the third daughter of John Sykes and Joanna, his wife, who were my great-grandparents, and were then living near where the present village of Sykesville has since been built.

In 1738, Jacob Andrews and his family appear to have removed from Little Egg Harbor to some place within the compass of Burlington Monthly Meeting—the exact locality of which I cannot identify, unless it was at or near the present village of Cookstown.

In the 3d month, in the year 1743, Jacob Andrews purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres of land and the mills at the present village of Cookstown, in the township of New Hanover, where he continued to reside until he sold them to Isaac Ivins, Jr., in the autumn of 1748.

In the 3d month, 1747, he was at the yearly meeting on Long Island in company with Peter Andrews, John Woolman and several other prominent public Friends. He subsequently founded the present village of Jacobstown, in Burlington county, (which took its name from him,) by opening the first country store and building, the first blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop in that place on the lot now occupied by L. Minor Platt. He also owned the farm at and northeast of Jacobstown now owned and occupied by Michael Rogers.

Jacob Andrews died at Jacobstown, leaving his wife and one son and three (perhaps four daughters) surviving him. John Andrews, the son, married Hannah Parker, and died at or near Jacobstown about the year 1813, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter married and moved with her husband and two of her brothers, Samuel and Jacob, both young men and unmarried, to the Gennesse country, New York, about the year 1816. Neither of them has been heard from by their relations in New Jersey for many years. William Andrews, the third son of John Andrews, after the death of his father went into partnership with a friend of his in selling real estate at Bristol, in Pennsylvania, where he continued a short time and then removed to Philadelphia, renting a house and opening an office the second door from the Friends' meeting house, on Arch street, on his own account as scriviner, conveyancer and real estate agent, where he continued very successful till his death, about the year 1817. At his death I suppose he was between twenty-five and thirty years of age. He never married, and on his removing to Philadelphia his mother and two unmarried sisters went there and lived with him. His mother survived him about a year. Catharine Andrews, daughter of John Andrews and Hannah his wife, married Samuel

Cassady, of Philadelphia, who, some years afterward, was lost by the burning of the steamboat Lexington on Long Island Sound, on an excessively cold night about thirty-five years ago—leaving a widow and several children. The widow died about ten or twelve years ago; the children are now living in Philadelphia. Sarah Andrews, the remaining daughter of John Andrews and Hannah his wife, was living unmarried in 1870 at an advanced age with her nephew in Philadelphia.

Catharine Andrews, daughter of Jacob Andrews and Ann, his wife, married Samuel Emley, living near Jacobstown, where a number of their descendants are still living.

Another daughter of Jacob Andrews and Ann, his wife, married —— Sexton, and left several children. A third daughter of Jacob Andrews and Ann, his wife, married —— Wardell, and left several children.

I think I have heard my father say there was a fourth daughter of Jacob Andrews and wife, who married either a Sexton or a Wardell—two sisters married two brothers—but I am not certain about it."

This ends my friend George Sykes' history of the Andrews' family, and now I shall resume stating my knowledge of the aforesaid family, of which I am a descendant, being a great-great-great granddaughter of Edward Andrews, the first white man who settled on what is now the village of Tuckerton, Burlington county, New Jersey.

In my former writings about the Andrews family, I have stated that Edward Andrews was an Englishman, and that he came from Long Island to Little Egg Harbor. Such were the assertions of the old people of the place. Since my first publication of the Andrews', I have learned from authentic records that Edward Andrews was born the 16th day of January, 1667, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and by or before the year 1686, he, with his father, removed to Mansfield, in Burlington county, N. J., where, on the 8th day of February, 1694, he married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ong, Sr., At the time of his marriage he was only seventeen years and twenty-three days old. He is represented as being an enterprising man, and it is evident he manifested an enterprising spirit in the matrimonial line as well as in other affairs.

In old times in England the Andrews were people of high standing, distinguished for piety and learning. In the account of Bishop Andrews, who was Bishop of Ely, it is affirmed that he was an eminent bishop in the Church of England, distinguished for his piety and learning. He was one of the greatest linguists of the age, understanding fifteen different languages, among which were Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, in all of which he was able to converse with the greatest accuracy. He died the 25th day of September, 1626. His brothers, Thomas and Nicholas, died a short time previous. It is

not at all improbable that the Andrews who came to America were descendants of one of the above-named three brothers of the name of Andrews.

Samuel Andrews and Mary Wright, who married in the year 1663, had children, Mordecai, Peter (who died at the age of one year), Peter, the 2d, Hester, Hannah, Edward, Jacob and Mary. At a yearly meeting held at Burlington city, on the 7th day of the 7th month, 1692, there was a Samuel Andrews who was at that meeting. At that date Samuel Andrews, Sr., had been dead four years, therefore it was not him, and it seems it was not his son, and his children were not old enough to have a grown-up son. He might have been a son of a brother of Samuel Andrews, Sr.

In the year 1699, and about five years after his marriage, and when he was about twenty-two years of age, Edward Andrews left Mansfield and settled in Little Egg Harbor. In his will he names six of his children, namely, Samuel, Jacob, Peter, Alice, Edith and Elizabeth, and if he had any others he did not refer to them in his will. It is thought that Isaac Andrews, the eminent minister, was Edward's son, and I cannot say to the contrary, but I think it more probable that Isaac and Nehemiah Andrews were brothers, and sons of Edward Andrews' brother Peter. Mordecai Andrews, Jr., in his will, made in the year 1763, calls Isaac Andrews his cousin, and makes him one of the executors of his will; and if he was Mordecai, Jr.'s cousin he must have been a son of Edward Andrews, or else the son of Peter Andrews' brother, of Mordecai and Edward Andrews, for these three brothers were the only male representatives of the Andrews family.

Tradition says that Edward Andrews had a daughter Hannah, who married Joseph Parker, Sr., and also a daughter Mary, who married John Cranmer, Sr., but as there is no positive proof of these assertions, I think it is more likely that the above named Hannah and Mary Andrews were the daughters of Mordecai Andrews—brother of Edward Andrews.

About the year 1699 Edward Andrews removed from Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J., to Little Egg Harbor, where he purchased 500 acres of land of Samuel Jennings (Governor of N. J.) This land lay on the east side of Tuckerton creek, and here Andrews settled, his house being located about where Mr. Auner's dwelling is now situated, and like many of the first emigrants to the wildernesses of America, his first dwelling in Little Egg Harbor was a cave dug in the ground like a cellar, and walled with cedar logs and covered with hewn timber of the same material. Here Andrews cleared a farm (now East Tuckerton) and in the year 1708 deeded two acres of land to the Society of Friends on which to build a meeting house and establish a graveyard.

Tradition says that the first grain raised in Little Egg Harbor town-

ship was conveyed on the backs of horses to Mount Holly to be ground in the grist mill at that place. It is affirmed that husbands, wives and sons, and all others who could be spared from home, flung sacks of grain across the backs of horses, mounted them and rode in Indian file along a green-wood bridle path to the grist mill at Mount Holly, and that whilst the farmers and their retinue were gone on their journey to mill, the children who were left at home at night were terrified by the angry growls of bears, wolves and wildcats, which were so tame as to come prowling around their dwellings. Edward Andrews soon tired of going to mill to Mount Holly, and having the enterprise of his English ancestors, and not being one to shrik from difficult undertakings, constructed a cedar log grist mill on or near the site of the present grist mill at Tuckerton. The beavers accommodated Andrews with a dam for his mill pond. Long before the whites came to Little Egg Harbor the industrious beavers constructed what is now the mill dam at Tuckerton. People often ask, "Why was not the Tuckerton mill dam built on a straight line?" and the answer to such questions is, "The finishers of the dam followed the plan laid out by the beavers." Andrews' log-walled grist mill must have been a curiosity to the Indians. They must have considered Andrews a great "Medicine Man." How they must have stared when they saw the grains of Indian corn crushed so fast and to such small atoms; they must have deemed it a great improvement on their mode of manufacturing Indian meal, which was by crushing one grain at a time between two stones.

As Edward Andrews' parents were strict Quakers, it is probable they brought him up in the way they thought he should go, but it appears he chose his own course of life, and if ever he had been a member of Friends' Meeting (no doubt but that he had a birthright membership) he must have fallen from grace, for after he settled in Egg Harbor it is recorded that he was of a social and jovial disposition, and having married so young, he had not had time to "sow his wild oats;" and being the owner of a violin, his habitation on Sunday was the resort of his jovial neighbors, the whites and Indians, who came to hear him play on the violin and sing "the merrie songs of old England;" but this state of society did not continue a very long time, for in the 4th mo. 1704, when Andrews was engaged plowing he turned up a human skeleton, or, as some affirm, a skull, (doubtless an Indian's) and this solemn spectacle set him to thinking about man's present and future state, and such were his reflections that the next Sabbath after the exhumation of the bones—when, as usual, his associates came to his dwelling for the purpose of enjoying their accustomed sport of "dancing on the green," while Andrews played on the violin, or related amusing stories for their gratification—great was their astonishment when they saw Andrews seated in his cave engaged in reading the Bible, when, instead of bringing forth his violin, he read a chapter

in the Bible, and then knelt down and prayed aloud for his associates and himself, and from that time he became a devout and zealous minister in the Society of Friends, and soon established the Friends' Meeting of Little Egg Harbor, which has continued until the present time. It appears that while Edward Andrews lived at Mansfield he attended a Friends' Meeting held under the trees at Crosswicks, at which Thomas Chalkley (then on a religious visit from England) preached, and his preaching made a strong impression on Edward Andrews' feelings, but it seems that he was not thoroughly awakened and soon relapsed into his former sinful ways, and continued thus until he plowed up the bones, and that event brought about his thorough conversion. For some years Andrews must have held his religious meetings in his dwelling house, or else under the canopy of some of the primitive trees that graced the site of the present village of Tuckerton. In the year 1709 the Little Egg Harbor Friends' Meeting House was built, and for one hundred and fifty-four years it served the Society as a place wherein to await the visits and inspirations of the Spirit. In the year 1863 this venerable edifice was taken down and the present building erected. The window sash of the old meeting house were formed of lead, and during the Revolutionary War they were taken out of the house and hidden behind the wooden ceiling, lest they should fall into the hands of the soldiers, who would have been likely to have converted the lead into bullets. Sometimes during the youthful days of the meeting house there was Yearly Meeting held in it, and Friends came from all parts of Burlington county and also from Monmouth and Atlantic counties to attend the Yearly Meeting at this place. Those who came from the upper section of Burlington county crossed the east branch of Mullica river at the place now known as Quaker bridge. After fording the stream they watered and fed their horses, and then sat down in the shade of a venerable and majestic oak tree and partook of the lunch they had brought with them. Fording the stream was not a very pleasant job, and finally Little Egg Harbor Friends and Friends of the upper section of Burlington county agreed to meet at the east branch of Mullica river at the fording place in order to construct a bridge as a more convenient way of crossing the stream. They met at the appointed time, and the banks of the stream being heavily timbered with large and primitive cedars, a number of them were cut down and a bridge constructed of them—and thus came about the name of Quaker bridge.

Most of the residents of Little Egg Harbor township became converts to Edward Andrews' religious opinions, and ancient chroniclers say that he was instrumental in doing a great deal of good in a religious way. In an old book that once belonged to Edward Andrews' son Samuel, it is recorded on one of the fly-leaves that William Cranmer,

who had settled at Barnegat, was the first proselyte that Edward Andrews was instrumental in making after his own conversion, and also that the above named William Cranmer used to walk from Barnegat (twelve miles) to the Little Egg Harbor (Tuckerton) Meeting, where Edward Andrews often preached to the edification of those assembled. For about seventy years after the settlement of Little Egg Harbor the Friends were the only religious denomination in the township, and every one who went to a place of worship bent their course to the Friends' meeting house. Thus it will be seen that Little Egg Harbor was for a long time the most thorough Quaker settlement ever instituted, and existed longer than any other, without the incursions of other denominations.

The graveyard adjacent to the Friends' meeting house was established about the time of the building of the church, and for nearly a century it was the only public burying ground in the township. Beneath its green turf lies the dust of Edward Andrews, Ann Gauntt, Ann Willits, Daniel Parker and others, whose ministerial voices have been heard in the old meeting house; and here are buried that first and diminutive colony of Friends who meekly endured the many hardships which are the heritage of settlers in a new country; and around them, sleeping the "dreamless sleep," are many generations of their descendants, unconsciously awaiting the morning of the resurrection. No one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the history of the former generations of the inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor, can have an accurate conception of the number of the silent inhabitants of the inclosure called the Friends' graveyard. This graveyard ought to be a venerated spot to every one who claims to be a descendant of any of the ancient inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor township. There are also many of the ancient inhabitants of Washington and Stafford townships who are here sleeping their last sleep.

None of the old-time graves have anything to mark their sites, and none of the friends of the departed can stray among the tombs and say, "This is my kinsman's grave." It would be a solemn satisfaction to many (and no detriment to any one's religion) if they could trace out the graves of all their ancestors who are buried beneath the green sod and simple wild flowers of this ancient garden of the dead.

The time was (and a long time) when the Little Egg Harbor Meeting of Friends was a meeting of renown, and has been visited by a great number of ministers, both native and foreign, and has produced several eminent ministers, and the old meeting house used to be well filled, but at this time the meeting is very small and gradually decreasing. It used to be thought that honor and justice were personified in the officials of the church, but now the officials of the meeting, in the business transactions of the meeting, utterly disregard the discipline and its principles, and act according to their own interests and prejudices—

machinations having trampled honor and justice in the dust. In a very few years the final decline and fall of the once celebrated Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting will have been accomplished.

After Edward Andrews became religious he took his violin and threw it away on an island in Tuckerton bay, but afterwards considering about it he thought that some person might find it and use it as he had done, so he went and got it and consigned it to final destruction.

After his conversion he went to Crosswicks Meeting and introduced himself as one having a Divine call to the ministry, but the official members, knowing what a wild life he had lead, were reluctant to receive him as a preacher, and finally refused him a seat among the ministers. But he would not be altogether repulsed, and taking a lower seat he soon arose in the meeting and preached with such earnestness and power that they were compelled to acknowledge that he surely had received his mission from God, and he soon became a noted minister, and many were convinced under his teaching.

Edward Andrews died 26th, 10th month, 1716, aged 79 years, and in the fullest hope of a blessed immortality.

Edward Andrews is the progenitor of all of the Mathis's of Egg Harbor, also the Allens of the same place, and the Higbees and many of the Leeds of Atlantic county, and it is probable that at the present time there are many of Edward Andrews' posterity in every State of the Union, and also in other parts of the world. Many of Edward Andrews' descendants in the various generations have been distinguished for their strong-mindedness, energy, perseverance, firmness, precision in business transactions, and for their high sense of justice, which characteristics it is said they inherited from their ancient progenitor. Edward Andrews' descendants have been remarkable for their longevity, for their excellent memories and for their aptness in acquiring learning. Many of them, though living in an age and locality where school teachers were almost utter strangers, yet under the greatest disadvantages obtained fair educations, which, added to their strong common sense and superior judgment, made them very useful members of society in general.

Edward Andrews had six children, whose names were as follows: Alice, Samuel, Edith, Elizabeth, Jacob and Peter. This paper has already reached such a length that I cannot now carry out but a few generations of his posterity.

Alice, daughter of Edward Andrews, about the year 1712 married John Higbee, of Long Island. He soon died, leaving two children, Abigail and Edward, and about the year 1716, his widow married John Mathis, who became the wealthiest, most influential and noted man of the township of Little Egg Harbor. He was the first king's magistrate appointed for the township of Little Egg Harbor, and I have his law book that he purchased of Richard Smith, Jr., of Burlington city, who

was the father of Samuel Smith, the noted historian of New Jersey. John Mathis's children were Micajah, Job, Daniel, Jeremiah, Nehemiah, Eli and Sarah.

Micajah Mathis married Mercy Shreve, of Springfield. Job Mathis married Phebe Leake. Daniel Mathis married Sophia Gauntt, of Burlington city. Jeremiah Mathis married his cousin Hannah, daughter of Samuel Andrews. Nehemiah Mathis married Elizabeth Cranmer. Eli Mathis married Phebe Devinney, Sarah Mathis married Marmaduke Coate, of Mansfield, and after his death she married John Leeds, grandson of Daniel Leeds, one of the noted men among the early settlers of New Jersey.

Samuel, son of Edward Andrews, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr. Samuel Andrews died in the year 1763, aged 65 years, 3 months and 1 week. He had children—Peter, Hannah and Esther.

Edith, daughter of Edward Andrews, married Robert Allen, of Shrewsbury, and settled at Bass River, and had children, Peter, Edward and Edith.

Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Andrews, was the second wife of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and it is said that she had no children.

Jacob, son of Edward Andrews, married Ann Sykes; his posterity is given in George Sykes' account of him.

Peter Andrews married Esther Butcher, of Burlington Monthly Meeting.

Edward Andrews, his sons Jacob and Peter, were eminent ministers in the Society of Friends, and his son Samuel was for many years an elder in the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting.

Edward Andrews' children all married into families of high standing.

Mordecai Andrews, brother of Edward, it is said, married a French woman and settled on the west side of Tuckerton creek, having purchased a tract of land containing 929 acres, on which he cleared a farm, and where he, and his wife and one child are buried. He had but one son, who was Mordecai Andrews, Jr., in the year 1723 married Mary Taylor, and had children: Isaac, Jacob, Kesiah, Prudence, Edith, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Isaac Andrews married Hannah Johnson, of Atlantic county.

Jacob Andrews married on Long Island, where he settled.

Kesiah Andrews married Joseph Shourds.

Prudence Andrews married John Berry.

Edith Andrews married Joseph Parker, Jr.

Sarah Andrews married Samuel Leeds.

Elizabeth Andrews married William Myers, of Long Island, where she went to reside with her husband, who was a native of that island.

I think that Hannah Andrews, who married Joseph Parker, Sr., must have been Mordecai Andrews, Sr.'s daughter, also Mary, who married John Cranmer, Sr.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS CONCERNING THE ANDREWS FAMILY.

In the year 1771, Peter Andrews, and Hannah, his wife, and four children, brought their certificates to the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting ; the childrens' names, Amy, Timothy, Esther and Hannah. In the year 1781 they received certificates to remove within the limits of the Mount Holly Monthly Meeting. It is probable that the above Peter Andrews was a son of the first Peter, son of Edward Andrews. The above said Hannah Andrews was a minister. It is said they resided at Haddonfield, N. J. Timothy, son of Peter Andrews, and Hannah, his wife, settled near Leedsville, Atlantic county, N. J. His wife's name was Sarah, and they had children, Ann Eliza, who married Richard Somers,—he was lost at sea ; Edward, who died young ; Isaac, who did not marry ; Keturah, who married —— Sanders ; Hannah ; Rachel ; and Sarah, who married Nathan Leeds.

In 1776, the Little Egg Harbor Meeting disowned Hannah, wife of John Andrews, for marrying out of meeting. I do not know where to place this John Andrews in the Andrews family ; if he was Jacob Andrew's son he must have married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Parker, who was a son of the first Joseph Parker, of Parkertown, Little Egg Harbor township. Samuel Parker's mother was Hannah Andrews, and Samuel Parker, at that time was living in Egg Harbor, and he had a daughter Hannah. Samuel Parker removed from and back to Egg Harbor, two or three times, and the last removal was at or near Haddonfield, N. J.

In the year 1778, the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting recommended Hannah Andrews as a minister to the quarterly meeting ; she must have been the above Peter Andrew's wife.

THE RIDGWAY FAMILY.

Since my publication of the Ridgway family in the *New Jersey Mirror*, I have received several letters which gave me new and important information concerning this family, which I am about to add to this sketch of the Ridgways, and I find there are some traditional errors in my first publication which I shall correct in this account.

The first Ridgway who came to America was Richard Ridgway, with Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas, their only son, who arrived in the Delaware river, in the ship Jacob and Mary of London. The Ridgways came from Wallingford, Bucks, England ; they arrived in America the 7th mo., 1679. At the period of their arrival their son Thomas was two years and two months old, having been born the 25th day of the 5th mo., 1677.

He, Richard, settled in Bucks county, Pa., near Penn's Manor, where it is said he purchased 218 acres of land on which he resided until about the year 1690, when he removed to West Jersey, and after living at

various places he finally settled at Springfield, N. J., where he died soon after the 27th day of the 9th mo., 1722, on which day he made his will.

It is affirmed that Richard Ridgway, Sr., was a descendant of the nobility of England, and further, that he was a near kinsman of the then Earl of Chatham.

Many individuals of the various generations of the Ridgway family have been the possessors of an abundance of the riches of this world, and to so great an extent has this been the case that the name of Ridgway seems to carry with it a tingle of the "Almighty dollar."

Richard Ridgway, Sr.'s children by his first wife Elizabeth, were : Thomas, born in England; Richard, born in Pennsylvania, 6th mo., 27th, 1680; Elizabeth born in Pennsylvania, 17th of 2d mo., 1682; and Josiah, whose age is not given. His children by his last wife, Abigail, were Job, Mary, who married — Belangee, Jane, who married Isaac Antrim, Sarah and Joseph; I think there must have been a daughter by the name of Abigail by this last wife, for it is recorded in the books of the Burlington Monthly Meeting that in the year 1717 Henry Clothier married Abigail Ridgway. It appears that she was not the daughter of Thomas nor Richard, Jr., and the other sons of Richard Ridgway, Sr., were too young to have had a marriageable daughter at that date, and she could not have been Richard's widow, for he did not die until seven years after this marriage.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ridgway, Sr., by his first wife, married Joseph Willits, of Little Egg Harbor. Richard Ridgway, Jr., when 22 years of age was married, 9th of 8th mo., 1702, at Jerusalem, Queens county, Long Island, to Mary the daughter of Hope and Mary Willits, of that place. Richard Ridgway, Jr.'s children were William, Timothy, Elizabeth, Richard, Mary and James.

In the year 1729, Timothy Ridgway married Sarah Cranmer, and settled at Barnegat, and it is said that he had a son Job and a son Richard, and there might have been other children, and some of his posterity are still living in Ocean county. Thomas Ridgway's descendants claim the above said Timothy Ridgway to have been the son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and in accordance with their statements I have made the same statement in my former writings, but now I believe they were mistaken.

"Richard Ridgway, Jr., lived but a short life after marriage, and I suppose, on his Springfield farm, near Jobstown; as his will, dated 1718, only sixteen years after his marriage, and his death shortly after, proves. He left his father, Richard Ridgway, of Springfield, his brother Thomas, of Little Egg Harbor, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Willits, of Little Egg Harbor, his executors, which said executors made a title for 250 acres in Springfield township to William Fox, dated May 30th, 1719, which property since that time has been called the Fox farm, 154

acres of which Richard Ridgway, Jr., purchased of Jarvis Pharo, March 24th, 1706, 45½ acres of William Vinecomb, January 15th, 1715, and the balance of John Antrim, November 15th, 1716. Thomas Ridgway, Sr., married Jarvis Pharo's sister Ann. Jarvis Pharo married Elizabeth, daughter of Hope Willits, and Richard Ridgway, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Hope Willits, and Joseph Willits married Thomas and Richard Ridgway's sister Elizabeth, thus making a complete snarl of brothers-in law.

"Richard Ridgway, Sr., was one of the judges of the Burlington courts, a position of much importance in that early day. This appointment was made in 1701, and continued almost uninterrupted until April, 1720, a period of about nineteen years. In the year 1717, Josiah Ridgway (son of Richard, 1st), was appointed constable of Springfield township."

Mary, daughter of Richard Ridgway, Sr., by his second wife, married — Belangee. He must have been Evi Belangee, who settled in Little Egg Harbor, and was the forefather of all the Belangees of whom I have ever heard. Evi Belangee was a French Huguenot, and three of his granddaughters married Ridgway's, who must have been their near kinsmen.

The descendants of the Ridgways, of upper Burlington county, must be very numerous, but I have very little knowledge of their genealogy.

The following records of the Ridgways have been furnished me by gentlemen of Upper Burlington county: Joseph Ridgway, of Springfield, made his will July 7th, 1760. His children were Joseph, Hannah, Daniel, Henry, Rebecca, Allen, Jane, Sarah, Abigail, Catharine and Mary. He must have been the son of Richard, 1st, by his second wife.

Job Ridgway, of Springfield, made his will February 10th, 1761. His children were John, William, Mary, wife of — Butcher, Solomon, Job and Miriam, wife of — Moon. He was the son of the first Richard Ridgway by his second wife.

Susannah Ridgway, of Springfield, made her will November 16th, 1788. Her children were Beulah, Susanna, Daniel, Freedom and Lott.

Phebe Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, made her will 24th, 4th mo., 1783. Her children were Phebe, Ann, Thomas, Jacob and John. She was the widow of John Ridgway, Sr., of Little Egg Harbor, and the mother of Jacob Ridgway the millionaire of Philadelphia.

William Ridgway, of Springfield, made his will February 17th, 1761, and mentions his brothers and sisters by name, Solomon, Job, John, Mary and Miriam. He must have been son of the first Job Ridgway.

James Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, made his will 9th mo., 1795. His brothers and sisters were, Isaac, Jeremiah, Asa, Job, Elizabeth and Phebe. He was the son of John, who was the son of Thomas Ridgway, Jr. James Ridgway's mother was Susannah Belangee. Nearly all of his brothers and sisters died young. Isaac, Jeremiah

and Phebe, second wife of Ebenezer Tucker, were all who married. All of them died with the scrofula.

Jacob Ridgway, of Springfield, made his will 22nd, 7th mo., 1799. His children were Mary, Jacob, Andrew, Samuel, Phebe, wife of Eliakim Willits, Susannah, wife of Joseph Brown, and Elizabeth, wife of George Craft. This Jacob Ridgway was son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., of Little Egg Harbor.

Amos Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, made his will September 29th, 1803. His wife was Mercy, daughter of Jacob Hubbs, and his children were Jacob and Sarah Ann, both died under fifteen years of age. Amos was son of Job Ridgway, who was son of Thomas Ridgway, Jr.

Benjamin Ridgway, of Mount Holly, is son of Benjamin E. Ridgway, who was son of Solomon, who was son of Job, who was son of Richard Ridgway, Sr., by his second wife Abigail.

With the above items is a statement about property possessed by Solomon Ridgway and his descendants, which I do not fully comprehend, therefore I shall be compelled to omit it in this record.

I am indebted to the kindness of F. W. Earl, of Pemberton, for the following records taken from the records of marriages in the clerk's office at Mount Holly:

Ebenezer Gaskill, married Elizabeth Ridgway, June 21st, 1795; Daniel Knight, married Mary Ridgway, January 3rd, 1796; John Dobbins, married Susannah Ridgway, February 7th, 1796; Samuel Ridgway, married Mary Tonkin, February 15th, 1797; John Butterworth, married Rachel Ridgway, June 26th, 1796; Amos Ridgway, married Mercy Hubbs, February 23rd, 1800; Asa Curtis, married Elizabeth Ridgway, February 23rd, 1800. Amos Ridgway and Mercy Hubbs were from Little Egg Harbor.

RECORDS FROM SPRINGFIELD FRIENDS' MEETING.

Persons' Names.	When Born. D. M. YEAR.	When Deceased. D. M. YEAR.					
		
Job Ridgway.....	.. .. ..	18, 7, 1782					
Mary, his wife, daughter of John Wright, and widow of J. Schooley.....	.. .. ..					
Their Children :							
Rebecca.....	3, 11, 1762.	.. .. ..				
Job.....	23, 7, 1864.	16, 7, 1795.					
Jonathan.....	23, 11, 1796.	.. .. ..				
Henry Ridgway.....	26, 12, 1749.	1, 2, 1805					
Mary, his wife, daughter of Sam. Wright	7, 2, 1752.	28, 12, 1812					
Their Children :							
Ann.....	10, 12, 1771.	.. .. ..				
Samuel W.,.....	12, 8, 1773.	.. .. ..				
Solomon.....	5, 9, 1775.	.. .. ..				

Persons' Names.	When Born.			When Deceased.		
	D.	M.	YEAR.	D.	M.	YEAR.
Elizabeth	25,	10,	1777.	..	..	....
Mary	7,	2,	1780.	..	..	....
Sarah	12,	5,	1782.	..	..	....
Rebecca.....	11,	12,	1785.	..	..	....
Hannah.....	15,	5,	1787.	18,	1,	1788.
Henry	5,	7,	1791.	23,	8,	1792.
William	30,	11,	1793.	..	..	....
John Ridgway.....	14,	8,	1755.	..	4,	1845.
(This is Gentleman John Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor.)						
Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of David Wright.....	..	..	....	..	3,	1843.
Their Children :						
David.....	5,	12,	1777,	20,	6,	1778.
Sarah.....	8,	11,	1779,	8,	8,	1872.
Caleb.....	4,	12,	1781,	..	..	....
John.....	23,	8,	1784.	..	..	....
Jacob.....	3,	9,	1787.	..	..	....
David W.....	12,	5,	1791.	..	..	....
Andrew C.....	9,	2,	1793.	..	..	....
Thomas.....	5,	5,	1797.	..	..	....
Andrew C. Ridgway, son of Gentleman John Ridgway.....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Eliza, his wife, daughter of John Bishop ..	..	..	....	..	..	....
Their Children :						
Mary	20,	12,	1827.	..	..	....
Craig	17,	7,	1829.	..	..	....
Susan.....	20,	1,	1832.	..	..	....
Joseph Pancoast.....	6,	6,	1741.	14,	6,	1808.
Sarah, his wife, daughter of Joseph Ridgway.....	15,	1,	1748.	29,	11,	1817.
Their Children :						
Elizabeth	8,	4,	1769.	..	..	1779.
Hannah.....	22,	3,	1770.	..	..	....
John	22,	7,	1771.	..	..	1842.
Abigail	21,	7,	1778.	..	..	1815.
Sarah, wife of Nathan Willits, of Had- donfield, N. J.....	20,	2,	1785.	..	..	1853.
George Craft married Elizabeth, daugh- ter of Jacob Ridgway.....	..	..	....	..	..	....

Persons' Names.	When Born.	When Deceased.					
		D.	M.	YEAR.	D.	M.	YEAR.
Their Children :							
Ann	30, 11, 1793.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deborah.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eliakim Willits.....	3, 11, 1745.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phebe, his wife, daughter of Jacob Ridgway.....	21, 5, 1753.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Their Children :							
Jacob.....	1, 10, 1776.	4,	7,	1778.	..	..	..
Samuel.....	1, 8, 1778.	3,	5,	1782.	..	..	..
David	31, 5, 1783.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth.....	15, 5, 1785.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary	31, 8, 1787.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarah.....	4, 12, 1790.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ann	14, 5, 1792.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phebe	10, 9, 1797.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rebecca.....	17, 2, 1799.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholas Waln, son of Richard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarah, his wife, daughter of Gentleman John Ridgway.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Their Children :							
Elizabeth	21, 1, 1800.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richard.....	12, 10, 1802.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joseph.....	20, 5, 1803.	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Ridgway.....	8, 2, 1808.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholas.....	23, 9, 1810.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jacob H	21, 3, 1813.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarah.....	6, 7, 1816.	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Bishop .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary, his wife, daughter of Joseph Ridgway.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Their Children :							
Joseph Ridgway.....	11, 6, 1800.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robert R.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eliza, married Andrew C. Ridgway, son of Gentleman John Ridgway.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ann	13, 1, 1809.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ann, John Bishop's second wife, daughter of William Black.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Their Children :							
Mary B., married Mahlon Kirkbride, Pa.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John, married Rebecca Biddle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rebecca W. (died unmarried).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Persons' Names.	When Born.	When Deceased
	D. M. YEAR.	D. M. YEAR.
Michael Earl.....
Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Job Ridgway, who was the widow of
J. Schooley
Their Children:		
Mary, married M. Hutchinson Jenks.....
Lydia, married James Newbold.....
Martha, married Emley Olden of Princeton, N. J.....
Sarah
Elizabeth S., married Richard Shreve, of of Mount Holly

THOMAS RIDGWAY, SR'S FAMILY.

As before stated, Thomas Ridgway was the eldest child of Richard Ridgway, Sr., and was born in England the 25th day of the 5th month, 1677, and was two years and two months old when he with his parents arrived in America. Thomas Ridgway married Ann, daughter of James Pharo, who came to America in the ship *Shield*. Ann Pharo, like her husband, was born in England, and was about one year old when she came to America. She was born the 21st day of February, 1678. Ann Pharo was the mother of all of Thomas Ridgway's eleven children. A certain author states that Ann was the mother of John, Thomas and Catharine, and that the second wife, Elizabeth Andrews, was the mother of the other eight children, but with the descendants of Thomas Ridgway, it is a tradition that Ann was the mother of all of the children, and that Elizabeth had no children, and the following record is proof that the children were Ann's.

Timothy Pharo, Sr., who married a grand-daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., made the following record in his family Bible:

"Ann Pharo, daughter of the said James Pharo and Ann his wife, was born the 21st day of 12th month, called February, (old style) 1677-8, the mother of Thomas, John and Robert Ridgway, and Catharine Garner and Ann Gauntt, the public preacher, all born in Little Egg Harbor."

This record gives the names of Thomas Ridgway's oldest and youngest children, and if Ann, the first wife, was the mother of the first and the last children, she must have been the mother of those which intervened.

Thomas Ridgway's children were Thomas, John, Catharine, Job, Jacob, Edward, Richard, Elizabeth, Ann, Robert, and Major Woodward says Joseph, and it might have been so. Thomas Ridgway's will proves that he had eight sons and three daughters, but he does not

name three of his sons. If he had a son Joseph, his descendants of the present time have no knowledge of him. He must have died early in life, or else left his native place.

Thomas Ridgway must have come to Egg Harbor soon after his marriage, for it appears that all of his children were born in Egg Harbor. It is probable that he married his second wife a short time before his death. He died when about forty-seven years of age.

When the settlement of Little Egg Harbor was instituted, Thomas Ridgway was one of the early emigrants to that locality. He located on the farm now owned and occupied by Amos Ridgway. It has always been considered one of the best farms in the township of Little Egg Harbor. He resided on this farm until his death, which occurred in the year 1724. He must have died in the prime of life. He was one of the elders of the Friends' meeting, and from certain documents of that time it is evident that he was highly respected and deeply lamented by the members of the Society to which he was attached; and Edward Andrews in his will styles him "my loving friend, Thomas Ridgway," in whom he placed great confidence, leaving him to assist his widow in the oversight of her business affairs and the management of her children.

After Thomas Ridgway came to Egg Harbor he became the owner of several farms, and also of a number of tracts of valuable cedar swamp. A traditional account says that he supplied each one of his eight sons with a farm. To some he deeded farms and to others he bequeathed farms, except to John, to him he bequeathed a vessel instead of a farm, and it appears the vessel proved more profitable to him than did the farms to his brothers.

To his son Jacob, it is said, he deeded his farm in Springfield, to his sons Edward and Richard he bequeathed his homestead in Egg Harbor, to his son Thomas he bequeathed the Oliver Parker farm, and to his son Robert he bequeathed the farm now owned by Barzilla Atkinson. His son Job was settled on a farm at Barnegat, and, as was the custom in that age, he appears to have left his three daughters to marry men who owned farms, a task which is evident they in due time accomplished.

I am indebted to the kindness of the late Joseph Ridgway, Esq., for a copy of the will of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and for the gratification of the curious in such matters, I shall here subjoin a copy thereof, as I deem it the most interesting document of the kind which has come under my inspection.

COPY OF THE WILL OF THOMAS RIDGWAY, SR.

In the name of God, Amen—the nineteenth day of the sixth month, called *August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four, I, Thomas Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, husbandman, being very sick

*Old style.

and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian-like and decent manner, at the discretion of my executors, and also as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form :

Imprimis.—I give and bequeath to Elizabeth, my dearly beloved wife, all my cattle except four oxen and four cows, and I also give her the use of my plantation whereon I now dwell, and house during her lifetime; and I give her my riding horse and the gray horse and one mare; also I give her two old negroes and the young negro man, and coin after my debts be paid. Imprimis.—I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Ridgway all that farm whereon he now dwells, and one pair of oxen and two cows and my black horse, and ten acres of meadows beyond Evi Belangee's, to him, his heirs and assigns forever, and I bequeath unto my son, Thomas Ridgway, one negro boy named Ned, to him his heirs and assigns, only I oblige him for to give his mother a bond for fifty pounds towards paying off debts.

Imprimis.—I give and bequeath unto my son John Ridgway, my sloop, and one pair of oxen, and two cows, to him, his heirs, and assigns forever, and ten acres of meadow beyond Evi Belangee's, to him, his heirs and assigns, when he shall come to the age of twenty-one.

Imprimis.—I give and bequeath unto my son, Robert Ridgway, my plantation, which I bought of Charles Dingee, to him, his heirs and assigns forever, when he comes to the age of twenty-one.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas, ten sheep and a plow share, and a cart and wheels that hath been new rimmed, and I also give and bequeath all my cedar swamps for to be equally divided among my eight sons, their heirs and assigns forever, and I give and bequeath unto my two sons, Edward and Richard Ridgway, all my homestead for to be divided between them equally, for to be divided quantity and quality to them, their heirs and assigns forever, after their mother's decease.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my sons Thomas, Edward and Richard, an undivided right of oak swamp that lies up above my son Thomas, to them, their heirs and assigns forever. And it is my will that my wife have the use of that place that I had of Charles Dingee, until my son Robert comes to age, and it is my will that he live with his mother until he is of age.

Item.—I give and bequeath my well beloved wife, the use of a piece of cedar swamp that lies on a branch of Weste creek, and after her decease I give it to be divided between my two sons, Edward and Richard, their heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son John, a little negro boy named Wolder, to him, his heirs and assigns forever. And I do make and ordain my well beloved wife Elizabeth, and my sons Thomas Ridgway and John Ridgway, my executors jointly, and I hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul all and

every other former testament, wills and legacies and executors by me named in any ways before this time named, willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year before written.

his
TMOMAS [x] RIDGWAY.
mark.

SAMUEL ANDREWS,
MARY JACOBS, his
MORDECAI ANDREWS, [x]
mark

Imprimis.—I give and bequeath to my daughter Catharine Garner, two heifers, and I give and bequeath unto my daughter Anne Ridgway, one-third part of my household goods.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Ridgway, one-third part of my household goods, and the remainder I give to my wife, and there is twenty pounds which is due my brother Richard Ridgway's estate, which must be paid.

Proved the fifteenth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, before Samuel Bustill, D. Surrogate and Ordinary of the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, and probate and letters testamentary sealed by his excellence the Governor were granted on the fourth day of March in the year above said, unto Elizabeth Ridgway, widow and relict of the deceased, and unto Thomas Ridgway and John Ridgway, sons of the said deceased, in the above said last will and testament named, they being first attested in due form of law, well and truly to perform the said will, and to make and exhibit a true and perfect inventory, and also to render a just account when thereunto required.

The above will is recorded in Liber No. 2, of Wills, page 280, in the Secretary's office at Trenton, N. J.

The above will is an evidence of the manner in which daughters were provided for in olden times. Thomas Ridgway appears to have forgotten that he had daughters until after he had executed his will, and then from this circumstance probably bequeathed them more than he otherwise would have done. Was ever there a father of the "olden time" who had not at least one son to whom he bequeathed all his property; except one bed and one cow for each one of the daughters? This was the usual bequest among farmers, but if the testator was not a farmer, "a bed and bedding," or perhaps a loom or spinning wheel was the legacy. Not much encouragement for fortune-hunting lovers. No doubt Thomas Ridgway was a good man and thought himself a just one, but in making provision for his sons and daughters he was blinded by the customs and laws of the dark age in which he lived.

As before stated Thomas Ridgway had eleven children; therefore, there are eleven branches of his posterity, but several of them are involved in much obscurity.

First Branch.—It is said that Job, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., settled at Barnegat, but at this day there is no one who knows much of his history. I cannot find any written account of his marriage, yet it is affirmed that he had a family and that his descendants lived in Ocean county. About sixty-five years ago there was a Noah Ridgway living about Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., and it is very probable he was a son of the aforesaid Job Ridgway. The name of Job is often met with among families of various names in the lower section of Ocean county, and I believe such ones are the descendants of Job Ridgway, and have received their names from their ancient progenitor, the females of his posterity having married into other family names, but I think the name of Ridgway in this line is nearly or quite extinct.

In 1769 there was a Job Ridgway, of Barnegat, who married Elizabeth Mathis, and he must have been a son of the above named Job Ridgway or else a son of Timothy Ridgway. This second Job Ridgway I believe had no son, but he had two daughters, Sophia and Esther. Sophia Ridgway I think married an Edwards, of Barnegat, where her posterity chiefly reside. Esther Ridgway married Joseph Craft and had a son Job Craft, who had a son Eli and a daughter Esther, and perhaps other children. The Crafts all removed to the West.

Second Branch.—Joseph Ridgway, of whom there is no satisfactory account.

Third Branch.—Jacob, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., married and settled at Springfield, Burlington county, N. J., and had seven children, whose names were Samuel, Andrew, Jacob, Susannah, Mary, Phebe and Elizabeth. Jacob Ridgway made his will in the year 1794, and it is witnessed by Beulah Ridgway, Edith Ridgway and John Ridgway, who might have been his sisters and brother, or nieces and nephew. Samuel Ridgway married and seems to have died early in life, leaving a son Samuel. Susannah, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, married Joseph Brown. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, married George Craft. Phebe, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, married Eliakim Willits, Sr., of Little Egg Harbor.

Andrew, son of Jacob Ridgway, married and removed to Salem county, N. J. He was the father of the late Joseph Ridgway, Esq., of Tuckerton, who married three wives. I think the first was a Cranmer, the second a Brown, who was the mother of Charles Ridgway, of Barnegat, and also of Elizabeth Ridgway. The third wife was Charlotte, daughter of Doctor Sawyer, of Tuckerton. The children of this marriage were George, William, Theodore, Cynthia, Sabia and Angelina. Joseph Ridgway, Esq., was one of the prominent men of Tuckerton, and for a long term of years was a justice of the peace.

Jacob, son of Jacob Ridgway, married Susannah Ellis, daughter of Aaron and Susannah Ellis, and sister to Leah Ellis, who married Job Mathis, the father of Micajah, Elihu and Ellis Mathis. Jacob Ridgway

and his brother Andrew purchased farms in Salem county, N. J., and went there to reside. At the time of Jacob Ridgway's settling in Salem he had several children, most of whom were grown. Among them I recollect the names of Ellis, Aaron, Susannah and Sarah Ann. Soon after Jacob's establishing himself in his new home, all of his children, except one or two, sickened and died from the effects of a fever which was generated from the miasma which arose from the low, undrained lands of that section of Salem county. Sarah Ann Ridgway married and emigrated to the West.

Fourth Branch.—Thomas, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in the year 1723, married Mary, daughter of Jacob Ong, Sr., of Little Egg Harbor. This Thomas Ridgway resided on the Oliver Parker farm, and this farm was owned and occupied by Ridgways for four generations in succession.

Thomas Ridgway's children were Job, John, Jeremiah, Ann and Sarah.

First Branch.—Job Ridgway, in the year 1767, married Ruth, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., and had children, Thomas, Amos, Samuel and Mercy.

Thomas Ridgway, 3d, married Phebe, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr. Their children, Amos, Mary, Ruth and Mercy. Amos Ridgway married Phebe Bartlett, and had children, Thomas, Edward, Amos, Alfred, Job and Phebe Ann.

Mary Ridgway married Samuel Andrews, and had children, Hannah, Phebe and Mary.

Mercy Ridgway married Edward Bartlett, Jr., and had children, Thomas, Joseph, Alfred and Amos.

Amos, son of Job Ridgway, married Mercy, daughter of Jacob Hubbs, and had children, Jacob, who died unmarried, and Sarah Ann, who married Jeremiah Ridgway, 3d.

Samuel, son of Job Ridgway, left Egg Harbor. No account of his marriage or posterity.

Mercy, daughter of Job Ridgway, married in the year 1789, Joseph Wetherill, of Burlington city.

Second Branch.—John, son of Thomas Ridgway, 2d, married Susannah Belangee, sister to his brother Job's wife. Their offspring were James, Asa, Isaac, Job, Jeremiah, Mary, Elizabeth and Phebe. Most of these children died in childhood.

Isaac Ridgway married Nancy, daughter of Moses Mulliner.

Jeremiah Ridgway, 2d, married Judith, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and had children, James, Jeremiah, Charlotte and Asa.

James Ridgway married Naomi Willits and had children—John, Nathan, James, Marion and Mary Naomi. James Ridgway resides in the State of Indiana, and like many others of his name has accumulated a large fortune.

Asa Ridgway married Martha, daughter of Thomas Willits, 2d. Their children were Orville, Mary, Ella, William, Anna, Rose and Kate.

Jeremiah Ridgway, 3d, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Amos Ridgway, 1st. Their children Judith Ann, Jeremiah and Joseph. Jeremiah Ridgway, 3d, resides in the city of San Francisco, and is said to be very wealthy.

Phebe, daughter of John and Susannah Ridgway, married Judge Ebenezer Tucker, being his second wife, and was the mother of Susannah and Josephine Glaveniea Tucker.

Third Branch.—Jeremiah, son of John Ridgway, married Hannah Hubbs, sister to Jacob Hubbs. No children.

Fourth Branch.—Ann, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, 2d, married James Willits, 2d. She was an eminent minister in the Society of Friends; she was a niece of Ann Gauntt, the noted minister, and these two women whose maiden names were Ridgway, made several ministerial journeys together. James and Ann Willits' children were Eliakim, Henry, Thomas, Jeremiah, James, John, Phebe and Ann.

Fifth Branch.—Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, 2d, in the year 1746, married Caleb Carr, of Rhode Island. He settled in Egg Harbor, and it is said was the forefather of the Carr's, of Mannahawkin. Caleb Carr had sons—Job, Joseph, Samuel and perhaps others, and I think a daughter Catharine, who resided at Cape May, and there might have been other daughters.

Robert, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in the year 1735, married (it is said) Hannah, daughter of Zebulon Gauntt, of Burlington city. Robert had but two children who lived to grow up. These were Joseph, and Hannah, who married Timothy Pharo, Sr., and was the mother of the late Timothy Pharo, of Tuckerton.

Joseph, son of Robert, died a bachelor.

Samuel Pharo's family, Robert Pharo's family, Timothy Pharo's family, James Collins, Jr's family, Japhet Leeds' family, are all of them the descendants of Robert Ridgway. Robert Ridgway's homestead was the J. B. Sapp farm in the confines of Tuckerton.

Sixth Branch.—Edward, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in the year 1732, married Mary Dilleplaine, and it is thought settled at or near Barnegat, and finally removed to Long Island—nothing known of his posterity.

Seventh Branch.—Richard, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., married away from Egg Harbor, and it is thought settled in Monmouth county, N. J., and finally took up his residence on Long Island.

Eighth Branch.—Catharine, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in the year 1724 married Joseph Gardiner, and immediately after the marriage they left Egg Harbor, he being a resident of some other section.

It is said that Joseph Gardiner died, and his widow married Ephraim Tomlinson, the noted Quaker minister.

Ninth Branch.—Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in the year 1726, married Samuel, son of Edward Andrews, and their children who lived to grow up were Peter, Esther and Hannah. Peter Andrews married Hannah, daughter of Jesse Somers, of Somers Point. Peter's children were Jesse, Mary and Sarah.

Esther Andrews married in the year 1744 Joseph Lippincott, and had children, Samuel, Peter and Elizabeth.

Hannah Andrews, in the year 1747, married her cousin Jeremiah, son of John Mathis, Sr. Their children Hezekiah, John, Job, Eli, Mary, Elizabeth and Esther.

Tenth Branch.—Ann, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in the year 1730, married Hannanah Gauntt of Burlington city, son of Zebulon Gauntt, of that place. The children of this marriage were John, Joseph, Ann and Elizabeth. John Gauntt married Jane Satterthwaite, of upper Burlington county. John Gauntt was one of the prominent men of Tuckerton, and an official member of the Society of Friends in that place. He finally removed to Haddonfield, N. J. His children were Samuel, Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Phebe.

Joseph Gauntt married Elizabeth —, of upper Burlington county. After Joseph Gannett's death his widow and children removed to Warrington, York county, Pennsylvania. Ann and Elizabeth, daughters of Hannanah and Ann Gauntt, married in the upper section of Burlington county. One of them married a Forsyth.

Eleventh Branch.—John, son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., in 1728, married Phebe Titus, of Westbury, Long Island, and twenty-six years after his marriage with Phebe Titus, he married Phebe, daughter of James Belangee, Sr. When Phebe Belangee was an infant, John Ridgway and his wife visited their neighbor, James Belangee, for the purpose of seeing the new baby. Phebe Ridgway carried the baby to her husband, and as she placed it in his arms said, "John, here is a second wife for thee." After some years Phebe Ridgway died, and her husband in the year 1754, married Phebe Belangee, who when an infant he had held in his arms when his wife pronounced her prediction of this future marriage. The second wife was the mother of his children, whose names were John, born (this is Gentleman John,) 14th, 8th mo., 1755; Phebe, born 16th, 4th mo., 1757; Thomas, born 12th, 9th mo., 1759; Ann, born 12th, 8th mo., 1763; Jacob, born 18th, 4th mo., 1768.

John Ridgway was the possessor of a considerable amount of property, being the wealthiest man of his time and place, except John Mathis, Sr. In the year 1730, John Ridgway bought his father's homestead of Joseph Willits, it being the farm now owned and occupied by Amos Ridgway, and he also owned the Willits-Parker farm, whereon he resided at the time of his death, and James Pharo, Sr., becoming involved in pecuniary affairs was compelled to sell his farm

to John Ridgway for six hundred pounds, it being the farm at West Creek, now owned by Joseph Cox, Esq.

He bequeathed the Amos Ridgway farm to his son Gentleman John Ridgway who received from some of his associates the title of "Gentleman John Ridgway," a name by which he is still known. At the time of Gentleman John Ridgway's residing in his native place, there were three John Ridgways living on farms in the same neighborhood, and in order to distinguish them John Ridgway, Sr., was called John Ridgway; John, son of Job Ridgway, was called Johnny Ridgway, and the third was known as Gentleman John Ridgway.

John Ridgway, Sr., bequeathed the Willits Parker farm to his son Thomas, and to his son Jacob he bequeathed his farm at West Creek, and it is affirmed that he gave each of his daughters three thousand dollars apiece, and also each of them a house and lot; and each one of his sons were bequeathed considerable sums of money. For many years John Ridgway was an elder in the Friends' Meeting at Egg Harbor, and at his death he left an epistle to the meeting, which document was "read in the meeting to great satisfaction." The following account of John Ridgway, Sr., was taken from a book of memorials concerning deceased members of the Quaker sect:

A TESTIMONY FROM LITTLE EGG HARBOR MONTHLY MEETING, IN
NEW JERSEY, CONCERNING JOHN RIDGWAY.

"He was born in the County of Burlington, in West New Jersey, in the year 1705, and soon after came with his parents and settled within the compass of this meeting. He was religiously educated, which, as he grew in years had a good effect, by his yielding obedience to the heavenly vision of light and grace in his own mind, which weaned him from the vanities of the world. He was a steady and constant attender of meetings, when at home and in health; and although his circumstances in life made him apprehend it necessary to follow the sea for a time, yet by attending to the divine principle of grace, he was preserved from that extravagance in his conduct and conversation, too prevalent in men in that business. He was early in life appointed to the station of an elder in the church he conducted with reputation; being of a benevolent spirit, his heart and house were open to entertain his friends and others, cheerfully and liberally assisting the poor in many respects; and in an extensive commerce and conversation with men of various ranks he demeaned himself with a becoming gravity, which rendered him truly worthy of esteem. He was carefully concerned that his children and other youth might partake of the benefits of a sober education; and in his declining years was much afflicted with bodily indisposition which he was enabled to bear with patience and resignation; often expressing a desire to be contented in the Divine will. He quietly departed this life on the 21st of the Fifth Month, 1774, and was buried at Egg Harbor."

Gentleman John Ridgway married Elizabeth, daughter of David Wright, of New Hanover township, and had children, David, Sarah, Caleb, John, Jacob, David W. (the first David died when one year old), Andrew C. and Thomas.

Gentleman John Ridgway lived a number of years on the farm bequeathed him by his father, which was his grandfather's, Thomas Ridgway, Sr.'s farm, and finally removed to upper Burlington county. He died in 1845, aged ninety years, and his wife lived to be eighty-seven years of age.

MARRIAGES OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Sarah, the only daughter, married Nicholas Waln. He lived to be eighty-five years of age, and she ninety-two. Caleb and John both married and moved West. Jacob married Lydia Coats. David, 2d, died a bachelor. Andrew Craig married Eliza, daughter of John Bishop, of Springfield, N. J.. Thomas married Sarah, daughter of John Pancoast, his children, Anna, Emma, Elizabeth, Susan, Edwin, Sarah, John and Caroline.

Thomas, son of John Ridgway, Sr., married Jeannette Low, and his children were Allen, Mary and Ann. He lived on the Willits Parker farm. He owned a vessel in which he frequently made trading voyages to Philadelphia; and on one of the trips he was shipwrecked and drowned about the Capes of the Delaware. After his death his widow married John Rose, and emigrated to the Genesee country, in the State of New York. She took with her all of her children, except Allen, who was a wanderer, and about the year 1822 he died in Tucker-ton. No account of his ever being married.

Phebe, daughter of John Ridgway, Sr., married Allen Ridgway, a merchant of Philadelphia. Allen was the son of Joseph Ridgway, who was the son of Richard Ridgway, 1st, by his second wife. Ann, daughter of John Ridgway, Sr., married James Smith, a merchant of Philadelphia. No account of the posterity of these two women.

The youngest son of John Ridgway, Sr., was Jacob Ridgway, distinguished in his time as the second wealthiest man in the city of Philadelphia, and also as the contemporary of Stephen Girard, who was the first on the list of the wealthy men in that city. Jacob Ridgway was born on the 18th day of April, 1768. He was about eight years of age when his father died, but his mother being a woman of good judgment and an excellent manager, the farm was carried on under her superintendence until her decease, which happened in the year 1783. It is said that the young Jacob had always manifested a dislike for farming—the business in which he was being instructed. Providence seems to have destined him for a different occupation. His guardian spirit was continually whispering to him "Thou must be a merchant." Therefore all of his day dreams and

even his sleeping visions had a tendency to that subject. He often walked by the side of an ox team armed with a stout oak ox-goad, that terror to unruly oxen, or made hay or plowed or planted or gathered in the various products of the farm, but his heart and mind were not in his occupation; he did not consider himself adapted to agricultural pursuits, it was too laborious and too slow a process of coining money, and he resolved that if ever he had an opportunity he would enter the mercantile class, and thereby carry out the plan of Providence in making him the most wealthy and renowned member of the Ridgway family. After the death of his mother the business of the farm was entrusted to other hands, and Jacob Ridgway, the disgusted farmer boy, and the "determined to be merchant" gladly relinquished the ox-goad, the plow and all else connected with the hated occupation of coining money by tilling the soil.

With but meagre regrets for his birthplace and the sports he had enjoyed in fishing, fowling and searching for birds' nests in the extensive marshes of his native place, he bade a final farewell to Egg Harbor and all of its loves and hates.

Whilst busily engaged in accumulating his immense fortune, did the thoughts of Jacob Ridgway ever revert to the secluded, yet pleasant and quiet home of his boyhood, where he received the pious instructions of his worthy parents, and where by the golden light of the sun and silvery light of the moon, and the pale and twinkling stars, he dreamed the pleasant and ambitious dreams of his future greatness? Did he ever call to mind the many peaceful Sabbath mornings he had sat within the wooden walls of the "old meeting-house" at Tuckerton while the silent assembly were listening to the "still small voice;" and how frequently he had heard the spirit-taught teachings of his venerable aunt, Ann Gauntt; or listened to the fervent prayers of his cousin, Ann Willits? Did he remember the happy moments he had spent in the dim twilight listening to the musical notes of the whip-poorwill as it was crouched on the green before his father's house? Did he recollect how many times he had wandered along the meadow banks and been tantalized by the greetings of the saucy blackbirds, and at other times the pleasure he had enjoyed rowing his boat up and down Tuckerton creek's azure waters or sailing over the breeze-roughed tide of the neighboring bay? Did his mind ever visit the Friends' graveyard at Tuckerton, where were the little green mounds which rose above the dust of his parents, and others whom he had often seen assembled beneath the roof of the primitive Quaker Church? In the eager race after so much wealth, it is scarcely probable that he found much leisure for the indulgence of such sentimentalities.

The following notice of the business life, &c., of Jacob Ridgway, was taken from a sketch of his life, published in the *Philadelphia Commercial List and Price Current*. It is such an appropriate piece

for this work that I hope the author will excuse my appropriating it, in order to help out my account of Jacob Ridgway.

"When the family were broken up, Jacob Ridgway came to Philadelphia. One of his sisters had married James Smith, who was at that time a grocer in Water street below South. Another sister, the elder, was also married to a resident of the city. Jacob took up his residence in Philadelphia. This introduction to business was made under the care of Samuel and Thomas Shaw. These gentlemen were tobacconists, originally, but about the time of Ridgway's arrival in Philadelphia, they associated themselves together as General Merchants, at No. 72 North Water street. In that establishment the young Jersey boy became acquainted with the art and mystery of mercantile life. He was sharp and attentive, and soon became thoroughly proficient in the principles and practices of business. Having capital of his own, the proceeds of his father's bequests, he was not embarrassed at manhood for want of means. He therefore shortly after he was twenty-one years of age, went into partnership with Thomas Shaw. This association only lasted a few years. Mr. James Smith, the brother-in-law of Mr. Ridgway, had meanwhile increased in means and was able to take upon himself the responsibilities of a merchant. A wholesale grocery business was established by Smith & Ridgway about the year 1794. Mr. Ridgway married and took up his residence at No. 68 North Front street.

Smith & Ridgway continued their business as grocers in Water street, and on North Warves, until about the year 1797. They then sold out that establishment to Joseph Pryor, and removed to Nos. 158 and 160 North Front street, where they commenced business on a large scale, as importers and shipping merchants. They employed a large number of vessels and did a very prosperous and profitable trade. The store was afterwards removed to No. 154 North Front street. The European troubles which arose in consequence of the war between Great Britain and France, soon produced embarrassments and injury to martial commerce. In consequence of these obstructions to trade, it was thought best for the interests of the firm that Mr. Ridgway should remove to London. He took his family with him and established there the firm of Merton & Ridgway, still retaining his interest in the house of Smith & Ridgway, in this city, the concern of which was well looked to by James Smith. Having time and taste for adventure during his sojourn in Europe, he traveled extensively over the continent with his family, and enabled his children to enjoy many advantages thereby, which they improved in after days. During all the time, Mr. Ridgway was making money, and his gains were remitted to the United States, with directions that it should be invested in real estate, principally in Philadelphia.

While residing abroad, Mr. Ridgway was appointed Consul for the

United States for the port of Antwerp, in Holland. This position gave him many facilities for the successful prosecution of commerce. The house of Smith & Ridgway made extensive consignments to Jacob Ridgway, at Antwerp, and vast sums of money were realized by the connection. In this position he was enabled to take care of himself, and did so in one case even to the extent of preventing the confiscation of a valuable vessel which had been seized by the French. Mr. Ridgway posted to Paris, and obtained from Bonaparte documents of release, with which he hurried back to Antwerp, and prevented the breaking up of the cargo, just as the captors were about to divide it among themselves. About the year 1813 Mr. Ridgway returned to Philadelphia. He found his accumulations wisely invested by his partner in real estate, and rapidly increasing in value. The care of these interests required his attention, and it was no longer necessary that he should remain in business. The firm of Smith & Ridgway was therefore dissolved. Mr. Ridgway removed his residence to the house built by the younger Jared Ingersoll, at 181 Chestnut street, opposite the State House, and in the little one-story office adjoining, he transacted the multifarious business arising from the renting and sales of his houses and lots. His subsequent connection with Dyott's Manual Labor Bank, although not technically making him responsible for the redemption of the issues of that concern, was unfavorably looked upon by the sufferers from that failure. He was considered as a guarantee of the solvency of the bank, and although his legal liability would not be established, his moral responsibility for the redemption of the notes was by a greater portion of the community considered absolute. Mr. Ridgway died in May, 1843, in the 76th year of his age, leaving an estate estimated to be worth \$3,500,000 to his three children, John Ridgway, Mrs. Phebe Ann Rush and Mrs. Dr. Barton.

Mrs. Rush, the descendant of the Egg Harbor Quaker, became a leader of fashion in Philadelphia society. John Ridgway removed to Paris, where, as "an American millionaire," he has vied in magnificence with Col. Thorne and other such citizens of the United States, who ape the munificence of the European aristocracy.

Mrs. Barton remains among us in Philadelphia, in the quiet seclusion of domestic life, without ostentation or any desire to promote display.

James Smith, of the firm of Smith & Ridgway, died May 27th, 1826, a consistent member of the Society of Friends."

Mrs. Phebe Ann Rush, wife of Doctor Rush, and daughter of Jacob Ridgway, and the renowned leader of fashion several years ago, died at Saratoga Springs, where she had gone for the benefit of her health. On her mother's side she was of French descent, being a great-granddaughter of Evi Bellangee, a Frenchman, who was an early settler in Little Egg Harbor. Mrs. Rush had the reputation of being possessed

of unusual conversational powers, and that when at the gay and fashionable assemblies in which she delighted, and when she conversed she always attracted a crowd of admiring and entranced listeners. But when disease fastened upon her, and death was imminent, she renounced the vanities of the world, and requested, when she died, to be buried according to the forms and customs of the Quaker denomination. She had no children to heir her large estate, therefore, she bequeathed it to Dr. Rush, her husband, and he bequeathed it to the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a Library.

THE OSBORN FAMILY.

The Osborns came from Long Island to Little Egg Harbor. Richard Osborn, Sr., and his brother, Roger Osborn, were living in Egg Harbor before the year 1715, and it is probable they were here at a much earlier date. Richard Osborn, Sr., purchased Osborn's Island (then called by the Indians, Monhunk Island) of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr. There he cleared a farm on which he ended his days, and at his death left the place to his only son, Richard Osborn, Jr., and here he resided during his life, leaving the farm to his only surviving son, Thomas Osborn, after whose death his daughter, Rhoda Lamb became the proprietor. This farm has never been out of the Osborn family since it first came into it. This island is noted for its fishery, and also for its pleasant situation, its southern border being washed by the waters of Little Egg Harbor Bay.

It was on this island that on the night of the 14th of October, 1778, the British landed with the intention of making war on Little Egg Harbor—laying waste and burning all before them. The British force consisted of two hundred and fifty men, commanded by Captain Ferguson. Immediately after landing from their barges, they marched to the dwelling house of Richard Osborn, Jr., and demanded a pilot to lead them over to the main land. Some one of the British officers presented a sword to the breast of Thomas Osborn, (the son of Richard Osborn) and ordered him to pilot them to the house where Count Pulaski had stationed a guard, and young Osborn was compelled to accede to their demand. On his way across the salt marsh young Osborn begged of the captain to spare the lives of his neighbors. When the British commenced the attack on Pulaski's men, Thomas Osborn, the Briton's pilot, ran and hid himself in the adjacent swamp, where his ears were pained with the heart-rending shrieks and dying groans of the bayoneted soldiers. When Pulaski returned from following the British to their barges, Thomas Osborn came out from his hiding place, and gave himself up to Pulaski's band, telling them how he had been forced to pilot the British; but they did not credit his statement, suspecting him of being a Tory, and therefore a willing guide. They

seized him and tied him to a tree that stood on the battle ground, and the enraged soldiers struck him many times and attempted to bayonet him, but were prevented by their officers. They then took him and his father, (an aged man, and both of them members of the Society of Friends,) whom they suspected of assisting and giving the British information of the whereabouts of the American troops, and put them in prison at Trenton. They were kept in confinement for some time, part of the time in a dungeon, but as no charges could be made to stand against them, they were honorably discharged and furnished with the following pass :

“ Permit the bearers, Richard and Thomas Osborn, to pass to their homes at Egg Harbor; they being examined before the Judges at Trenton, and not found guilty, are therefore discharged and at liberty.

By order of GEN. PULASKI.

“ Le Bruce De Balquoer, Aid-de-Camp. William Clayton, Justice of the Peace. Hugh Rossel, Jailer.

Trenton, Oct. 30th, 1778.”

Some years after the above-described transactions, Thomas Osborn and a prominent and influential man of Tuckerton were rival candidates for a township office. At that time in New Jersey a privileged class of females were allowed the right of suffrage, and this being the case, Osborn’s opponent rode about the township on an electioneering tour, and especially did he visit the lady voters of the place, asking them to favor him with their votes, saying to them, “ Thomas Osborn is not worthy of the office, he is a Tory who piloted the British to the assault on the American soldiers,” &c. But the ladies being acquainted with Osborn and knowing the falsity of his rival’s assertions, on the day of the town meeting marched up to the polls and each one of them deposited in the ballot box a ticket bearing the name of Thomas Osborn, and by this means he was elected to the office instead of his opponent. This I learned from one of the lady voters, who lived to the age of about ninety years. This is a sample of female voting in New Jersey seventy-five years ago.

In the year 1715, when the first Monthly Meeting of Friends was established at Little Egg Harbor, Richard Osborn, Sr., and Jean, his wife, were among the Elders of the Meeting.

Richard Osborn, Sr.’s children were Richard, Mary, Hannah, Abigail and Jean.

First branch of Richard Osborn, Sr.’s family :—Richard Osborn, Jr., married Phebe Pearsall, of Long Island, and spent his days on Osborn’s Island. His children were Thomas, Hannah, Ann, Mary, Phebe and Abigail.

Thomas Osborn married a widow by the name of Rhoda Dunn, her maiden name was Silver, and she was a native of Salem county, N. J. She was the mother of the wealthy Nathan Dunn, the originator of

the celebrated Chinese Museum, which in the year 1839 attracted so much attention in the city of Philadelphia. Early in life Nathan Dunn went to China and engaged in the "tea trade," by which business he amassed a large fortune, and while thus employed he conceived the idea of a Chinese Museum, and in accordance with this idea he collected enough Chinese articles to establish a large museum; the collection consisting of a little of almost everything movable pertaining to the "Celestial Empire," and which excited the wonder and admiration of Americans and Europeans. After exhibiting his museum in Philadelphia, he embarked with it for Europe, but shortly after his arrival he died in the city of Vienna. After his return from China he built "Dunn's Cottage" in the town of Mount Holly, where his half sister, Rhoda Lamb, resides. Nathan Dunn never married. When I have been viewing "Dunn's Cottage," and its beautiful surroundings, I have thought why was it that Nathan Dunn had to die and not live to enjoy the comforts and pleasures of his sumptuous home. The trees he had planted have grown to be noble specimens of their kind—looking as though a century might have rolled away since they were planted; those magnificent Magnolia trees with their immense and beautiful blossoms are almost too beautiful for this world; and the evergreens have spread themselves like "green bay trees."

Thomas Osborn and Rhoda, his wife's children were Phebe, Palmyra and Rhoda. Thomas Osborn spent his days on Osborn's Island.

Phebe Osborn died unmarried. Palmyra Osborn in the year 1818 married Gideon Birdsall, of the State of New York. I am not able to name all of Gideon Birdsall's children. He has a son Thomas and a daughter Rhoda Ann Coffin, who resides with her aunt, Rhoda Lamb, of Mount Holly.

Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Osborn, married Restore Lamb, a minister in the Society of Friends of the Hicksite branch of that denomination, and she is a well-known and highly respected minister in the same Society, having traveled extensively in a ministerial capacity. She has been a minister for a long period of years.

Lucy Ann Evans was a pious and eminent minister in the Society of Friends, and once in a religious meeting held in the old Friends' Meeting House at Tuckerton, N. J., she suddenly arose and spoke in a very solemn and impressive manner as follows: "It is with trembling and great weakness that I arise to break the silence of this meeting, but the fear of offending my God causes me to stand upon my feet. There is something that rests upon my mind to communicate to some one now present (perhaps myself) 'Set thine house in order for thou shalt die and not live,' and I also believe there are those present who are under the preparing hand of the Lord for deep trials that await them ere long; but fear not, for thou shalt have joy and rejoicing in the

end." Before the close of the meeting, Thomas Osborn (father of the above-named Rhoda Lamb—then Osborn) was stricken with appolexy and died on the spot, and the other part of Lucy Ann Evans' prophecy was equally applicable to his daughter Rhoda who was present. When the funeral train had arrived at the place of burial, and the coffin had been lowered into the grave, and at the end of the solemn pause which Friends observe at such times, Rhoda Osborn, the daughter of the deceased, stepped out and preached a very impressive sermon over the grave of her father. This was her first sermon, and from that time to the present she has proclaimed "The glad tidings of great joy." Thomas Osborn died about the time of the separation of the Society of Friends which took place in the year 1827.

When Rhoda Osborn married Restore Lamb the name of the Osborns of Little Egg Harbor became extinct.

Most of the Osborns married and left their native place and I cannot trace them. I dare say there is a large number of the Osborn posterity but in other names.

Second branch :—Mary, daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr., in the year 1723 married William Satterthwaite, of Chesterfield, N. J. When Satterthwaite and his wife went to his home in Chesterfield, Jean Osborn, Jr., went with them to reside in Chesterfield, where it is likely she married and spent the residue of her life.

Third branch :—Hannah, daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr., in the year 1739 married Joseph Parker, Sr., being his second wife, and it said she had no children and died soon after her marriage.

Fourth branch :—There is no account of the marriage or death of Abigail, daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr.

Marriages of Richard Osborn, Jr.'s daughters :—Hannah, daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr., in the year 1776 married Isaac Pedrick, of Salem county, N. J.

Ann, daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr., in the year 1778, married Jacob Somers.

In the year 1768, Mary, daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr., married William Leeds, of Atlantic county, N. J.

Phebe, daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr., in the year 1770, married Henry Willits, their children being Samuel, Thomas, Martha, Ann and Phebe.

Roger Osborn, brother of Richard Osborn, Sr., was a bachelor. He located lands in Egg Harbor, and kept house in his own peculiar bachelor style. He died in the year 1749, leaving a will in which he had bequeathed a legacy to the Society of Friends of Egg Harbor.

In the year 1736, there was a Richard Osborn, of Long Island, who married Christian, daughter of Evi Belangee, Sr., of Egg Harbor. This Richard Osborn was a relative of the Osborns of Egg Harbor, and after his marriage he went to reside on Long Island.

Abigail, daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr., married John Sooy, and among their children were Thomas, Osborn, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Thomas Sooy married in Salem county.

Osborn Sooy was blind and died unmarried.

Sarah Sooy married Curtis Wilson.

Elizabeth Sooy married first John Bartlett, and second James Arnold.

THE GAUNTT FAMILY.

To the kindness of Mrs. Burns I am indebted for a record of the Gauntt family, which some time ago was published in the Bordentown Register. I am also under obligations to Mrs. Burns (who is one of the Gauntt family,) for some letters containing important items of the history of the various generations of the Gauntts. With these records and other items which I have procured from various sources, I have compiled as complete a record of the Gauntt family as the materials at hand will admit of; and perhaps the publication of this sketch may bring out further information on the same subject.

“Very many years ago, when the Kings of England were seeking skilled artisans in the countries of Europe where the arts and manufactures were most advanced, because, encouraged by extraordinary privileges and powers, the ancestors of Peter Gauntt came from Ghent to Lincolnshire, in England. Years before the English settled in Nova Cæsarea, Peter and his wife, Hannah, sore with the oppression and persecution in England, sought liberty of conscience in the province of Massachusetts Bay. There unfortunately, those who fled from persecution denied a like liberty to others who differed with them in religious doctrines. Peter’s two sons, Hananiah and Israel, who had embraced the Quaker faith, tired with the persecution of those of their sect, removed from Sandwich, and with many other co-religionists settled on Long Island. From thence they came to Shrewsbury, where the first Quaker Meeting in New Jersey was organized, and there Israel settled on a large tract of land. Hananiah, after traveling through much of middle Jersey, came to a place called by the Indians, Hanilon. There, pleased with the fertile soil, the rich, broad prairie-like surface, and the quiet beauty of the scenery, he determined to settle. It was Springfield, Burlington county. Within one mile of Jobstown, in 1685, he took up a tract of 500 acres, which to this day, a period of nearly two hundred years, remains intact in the possession of the family. Hananiah was said to be a tall and powerful man, well educated, plain, sincere and earnest. With a mind capable of penetrating to the truth and right, he was of strong convictions, from which nothing but new light could swerve him. The improvement of his plantation, the education of his children and duty to his neighbors occupied his entire time. The year of his death is not known, but he and his wife and two of their children were buried on the farm, and the

outlines of their graves are to be seen to this day, within a small enclosure, about one hundred yards from the southwest angle of Uz Gaunt's dwelling house. The soil is sandy around, but the graves appear to have been filled up with a different kind of earth, so as to show their forms very distinctly in wet weather. Hananiah married Dorothy Butler. They had six children, viz: Zebulon, Hananiah, Daniel, Mehetabel, Mary and Dorothy. Mehetabel married Thomas Staple, Mary, Robert Webb, and Dorothy, Edward Weaver. Daniel, says the family record, went to the Western country and Hananiah to Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey. From Barber's His. Col. of New Jersey, page 108, we learn that Daniel Gauntt, of Long Island, about the year 1699, settled at Little Egg Harbor."—*Bordentown Register*.

There must have been a mistake about Daniel Gauntt's being settled in Little Egg Harbor as early as 1699. I do not think that Hananiah Gauntt, 1st, nor Israel his brother, could have had a son old enough to settle in Egg Harbor at the above date. Daniel Gauntt may have lived in Little Egg Harbor, but if he did it must have been several years after 1699. Hananiah Gauntt, 2d, did not settle in Egg Harbor until the year 1729, and at that date he was not married.

"We learn from the records of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting that John Gauntt, of the township of Little Egg Harbor, was married to Jean Satterthwaite, the daughter of Samuel Satterthwaite, of Chesterfield, the 24th day of the 11th month, 1756.

From the same records we learn that Ananiah Gauntt, which should have been written Hananiah, early in the commencement of last century applied to the Monthly Meeting for permission to establish a Meeting at Little Egg Harbor.

The same record also shows that 1st mo. 1st, 1732-3, Ananiah Gauntt procured a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Little Egg Harbor, concerning his own and wife's conversion, which was read and well approved of.

Soon after this he owned a house on the easterly side of Main street, northward of Graveyard alley, and in '42 he witnessed a deed for the property on which the late Uriah Bennett's store now stands, signing his name 'Hananiah.' He was one of the originators of Friends' Meeting at Bordentown, and in '36 was appointed, with others, to 'receive the deed and sign an acknowledgment of trust for the Quaker Meeting-house lot.'"—*Bordentown Register*.

John Gauntt, who in the year 1756 married Jean Satterthwaite, was the son of Hananiah Gauntt of Little Egg Harbor. Tradition says that John Gauntt married Jean Forsyth, but this record is positive proof that it was Jean Satterthwaite. The Ananiah Gauntt who applied for the establishment of a Meeting at Egg Harbor, must have been the first Hananiah, for the second Hananiah at that time must have been a mere boy.

The Ananiah Gauntt who in the year 1732-3 procured a certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Egg Harbor was the second Hananiah, and the certificate was to recommend his wife as a minister to the Chesterfield Meeting.

The Hananiah who owned a house on Graveyard alley, and in '42 witnessed a deed, and was one of the originators of the Friends' Meeting, at Bordentown, and in '36 was appointed with others to "receive the deed and sign an acknowledgement of trust for the Quaker Meeting-house lot," undoubtedly was the first Hananiah Gauntt.

"Zebulon remained on the farm and married, in 1716, Sophia Shourds, a lady of Germantown, Penna. She was the daughter of Cornelius Siorts or Shords, from Holland, one of the United Provinces. Shords was a stadholder in Holland, and married while there Sophia Weimar.

Sophia Gauntt's sister Sarah married Thomas Godfrey and was the mother of Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant. They (Zebulon Gauntt and wife) had six children, viz: Samuel, Zebulon, Israel, Hannah, Mary and Sophia. Hannah married Robert Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, and Mary married Jacob Gamble, of Bordentown, Zebulon, Jr., married Esther Woolman, daughter of Samuel Woolman, who was the son of John, who was the son of William Woolman from England. Zebulon, 2d, and his wife, and Israel and Sophia (who married Daniel Mathis) went to the Carolinas. Before their departure it was agreed between the three brothers, between whom there existed a strong affection, that Samuel, who remained in New Jersey, should add another 't' to the spelling of his name, so that the descendants of their father's branch (Zebulon 1st) should be known to each other. The Crosswicks records state that in '45 Zebulon 1st and Samuel Gaunt were appointed to take a new deed for the Upper Springfield Meeting-house land from Joshua Shreve. In '45 Samuel married 'Sara,' the daughter of John Black, whose wife's name was Sarah Rockhill. Samuel had two daughters by Sarah. Hannah married George Croshaw, and Sarah, Asa Shinn. Samuel married a second time, the last to Hannah Woolman, a sister of his brother Zebulon's wife. They had eight children, viz: Judah, Uz, Asher, Reuben, Elihu, Peter, Sarepta, and Elizabeth. Judah died at two years of age; Uz married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Jones; Asher, Mary Stockton, daughter of David Stockton, of New Jersey, whose wife was an Ireton, a lineal descendant of General Ireton, an eminent commander and statesman of the Parliamentary party in the civil wars of Charles I., and both from England. Reuben married Hannah Platt; Sarepta married Isaac Barton, and Elizabeth married Job Shreve.

The regularity of the names in this family attract attention, and in

the "private record" the meaning or signification of the following proper names of the family is given:

Peter, a rock; Hannah, gracious; Hananiah, gift of the Lord; Israel, who prevails with God; Zebulon, dwelling, habitation; Daniel, judgment of God; Uz, counsel, wood; Asher, happiness; Samuel, ask of God; Reuben, the vision of the Son; Judah, the praise of the Lord; Elihu, he is my God himself; Esther, secret, hidden; Sarepta, a goldsmith's shop; Mahetable, how God is good; Mary, exalted.

Uz Gauntt was born in 1753, at Haninecon, where he died in 1839. Besides farming his plantation of nearly 500 acres he was an active surveyor. It is related of him that when engaged in laying out the Monmouth road, at a point near Mount Holly he met with determined opposition. After exhausting all argument and persuasion with the owners of the lands, he at last informed them he would run the road straight to Mount Holly if the line passed through the lower regions, which quieted the opposition.

Asher Gauntt, who was the son of Samuel and brother of Uz, as above stated, married Mary Stockton. The issue of this marriage were Samuel, Charles and Elihu Gauntt. Samuel Gauntt, M. D., died at Groveville, near Bordentown, in 1822, and was buried in the Friends' ground at Crosswicks. Charles Gauntt married Louisa Baker, the daughter of George A. Baker, of Philadelphia. In 1811, when war with Great Britain was expected, he was appointed a midshipman in the navy. He served aboard the brig of war 'Wasp' when she, on the 18th of October, 1812, captured the British brig 'Frolic,' which mounted four guns more. The action was a hard fought one, lasting 43 minutes, the 'Frolic' being carried by boarding. The 'Wasp' had ten and the 'Frolic' twenty killed and wounded. Lieut. Gauntt served in the South Pacific during the war of independence of the Spanish colonies, and in the Grecian Archipelago against the Greek pirates during their war of independence. After long and honorable sea service during which he rose to the rank of captain in the navy, he died and was buried in Philadelphia. He left two sons, Charles Stockton Gauntt, M. D., and Ireton Gauntt, who now resides in that city."—*Bordentown Register*.

Extracts from Mrs. B.'s Letters.—There is a cane in the family said to have been brought by Peter Gauntt from England, with the oldest son of every generation marked on it. It is a family tradition that he (Peter Gauntt) came in 1650, but the correctness of it we do not know.

Uz Gauntt was a very eccentric character. One of his peculiarities was never to sit at table to eat with any one, always taking his meals alone; another he never wore any dyed clothing, always black and white wool mixed. He predicted the moving of carriages over the land without horses. Upon being asked how they would go, he said "they would go smoking over the land." He had buttons for his

clothes made of solid silver with his initials (U. G.) upon each button. The wedding clothes of his father, Samuel Gauntt, are now in possession of Charles S. Gauntt, in Burlington, and are in a perfect state of preservation. Uz Gauntt, who married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Jones, 15th 12th mo., 1790, and who lived and died on the original tract of land, had seven children, Samuel, Benjamin, Israel, Hannah, Elisha, Lewis and Jefferson.

Samuel Gauntt married Hannah, daughter of Aden Atkinson, of Lower Springfield. They had eight children: Aden, Sarah, Job, Mercy, Israel, John, Ridgway and Walter. Of the above, five are living in the Western States, two are dead, one, Ridgway, lives in Camden, N. J. Samuel Gauntt died in 1863.

Benjamin Gauntt married Susan, daughter of John Stokes, of Rancocas. They had twelve children: Elizabeth, Louisa, Uz, Asher, Elizabeth, Susan, Louisa, Franklin, Charles, Anna, Benjamin and Nathan. Of the above five are living, two in Philadelphia, two in Burlington, one in Juliustown. Benjamin Gauntt died in 1864. Israel Gauntt died unmarried in 1827, in the 30th year of his age.

Elisha Gauntt (my father) married Drusilla, daughter of Simeon Norcross, of Burlington. They had six children: Lewis, Sophia, John F., William, Martin and Caroline. Of the above two are dead. The others, one, John F., lives near Burlington, one, Sophia, in Bordentown, the other two at home with their father—Martin and Caroline.

Hannah Gauntt married Asa Shinn, of Springfield, whose mother was Uz Gauntt's sister. They had two children, who both died. Hannah Shinn died in 1834. Lewis Gauntt died at the age of thirteen.

Jefferson Gauntt married Mary, daughter of Joseph Harrison, from England. They had eight children: Theodore, Edward, Josephine, William, Lewis, Frederick, Ella, E. Pluribus and Unia—the last two were twins, born in 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion.

Jefferson Gauntt was an eminent artist in New York, and was at one time negotiated with by the St. George's Society of New Jersey to go to England to paint a portrait of the Queen, but declined the honor. He died in 186—.

Elisha Gauntt is the only one of Uz Gauntt's children now living. He resides on a part of the old homestead, within a few hundred yards of where the first house was built by Hananiah Gauntt in 1685. He (Elisha) was born in 1800, was twice a member of the New York Legislature, is a perfect type of the first Hananiah, strong and healthy in body, sound in mind, seems fair for a long life, has his grandchildren living with him, who are the seventh generation that has lived on the land.

I have Zebulon Gauntt's marriage certificate, dated 4th mo. 17th, 1716, in a perfect state of preservation; also his certificate of the Burlington meeting to marry at Germantown. My father has a pair of

buckskin breeches, also belonging to him; he has also a pocket compass said to have been brought from England by Peter Gauntt, in 1650.—*End of Mrs. B.'s Statement.*

I often see in the New Jersey *Courier* the name of Gauntt, and I suppose those who bear the name are the descendants of Israel Gauntt, who settled at Shrewsbury, N. J.

Daniel Gauntt's first wife's name was Hannah, and tradition said that they were the parents of Hananiah Gauntt, who settled in Egg Harbor; but recent inspection of ancient and authentic records establishes the fact that he was the son of the first Hananiah, who settled in Springfield in the year 1685, and that he was the brother of Zebulon Gauntt 1st, and also of Daniel Gauntt 1st. Tradition says that Hannah Gauntt, who married Robert Ridgway, and Sophia Gauntt, who married Daniel Mathis, (or as originally written Mathews,) were the sisters of Hananiah Gauntt, but authentic records say they were his brother Zebulon's children and therefore the nieces of Hananiah of Little Egg Harbor. I think that Jean Satterthwaite, who married John Gauntt of Little Egg Harbor, was a descendant of the Osborn family of Little Egg Harbor.

Sophia Shourds, who married Zebulon Gauntt 1st, had a brother Samuel, who settled in Little Egg Harbor, and was my (Leah Blackman's) great-great-grandfather, and Daniel Mathis, who married Sophia, daughter of Zebulon Gauntt 1st, was the son of great John Mathis, who was also my great-great-grandfather. Joshua Shreve, who in 1745 gave a new deed for the Upper Springfield Meeting-house, was my great-great-grandfather, and Aaron Ellis, of Upper Mansfield, was also a great-grandfather of mine. Samuel Andrews, of Upper Burlington, county was my great-great-great-grandfather, thus it will be seen that I have had numbers of grand parents in Upper Burlington county.

The Little Egg Harbor Branch of the Gauntt Family.—Hananiah Gauntt, who settled in Tuckerton in the township of Little Egg Harbor, was the son of Hananiah Gauntt 1st, who in the year 1685 settled at Haninicon, Springfield, Burlington county, N. J. Hananiah Gauntt 2d was born the 2d day of January, 1707. On the 13th day of the 9th month, 1729, he brought a certificate from the Burlington Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting of Little Egg Harbor, and on the 10th day of the 7th month, 1730, he was married to Ann, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., of Little Egg Harbor.

Hananiah Gauntt settled (in what is now the village of Tuckerton,) on what had formerly been Edward Andrews' farm. He must have bought the farm of Jacob and Peter Andrews, to whom their father bequeathed the property. Hananiah was a tailor by trade, but devoted most of his time to his farm, making now and then a garment for those who called on him for that purpose. By his associates he

was called "a comical genius," his cheerful and fun-loving disposition making him a pleasant companion for those who like a little spicy but innocent mirth. His customers or his visitors were not allowed to get the "blues" while they were in his cheerful company. It is said that when Hananiah Gauntt and Ann Ridgway, (the minister,) laid a proposal of marriage before the Meeting the members of the Society were greatly astonished that Ann Ridgway, the staid minister, should choose for a husband such a jovial man as Hananiah Gauntt. As his jollity was of an innocent and moral kind he was approved of as a candidate for matrimony and was greatly respected by the Friends of his time. Long after Hananiah had been laid beneath the green turf of the Friends' graveyard at Tuckerton people who had known Hananiah Gauntt related to others and laughed over the funny sayings and doings of the husband of Ann Gauntt, the distinguished Quaker minister. He was a man of considerable wealth and one of the most influential men in the place of his adoption. His house was a home for many of the Friends who came on religious visits, and having a large circle of kindred and other acquaintances, he, in consequence, had to entertain a great deal of company from Burlington and other sections. From an old person, now many years dead, I received the following account of the death of Hananiah Gauntt. He died about the close of the Revolutionary War. It was an unusually cold season. Mullica river was frozen over nearly all winter, and so thick was the ice that people crossed the river with sleds and horses without the least apprehension of danger. Hananiah Gauntt's death happened in this wise: He arose on one of the intense cold mornings of that severe winter went to his barn-yard to attend to his stock, after which he started to return to his house, but fell dead before he reached it. Henry Jacob Falkenburg, Jr., who was married near the time that Hananiah was, died about the same time.

As before stated, Hananiah Gauntt married Ann, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and granddaughter of Richard Ridgway 1st, who came from England, and was also granddaughter of James Pharo, who came over in the ship "Shield." Ann Gauntt, Little Egg Harbor's most distinguished female Quaker minister, commenced her ministerial career during her girlhood, and went on religious tours before her marriage; after her marriage she performed many ministerial journeys, riding on horseback through the wildernesses of America. In the year 1728 (this was before her marriage) she went to Long Island. In 1742 again to Long Island; in 1743 to Rhode Island, in 1747 to Long Island and in 1756 to Salem, and other places within the limits of the Yearly Meeting; in 1765 she visited Pennsylvania; in 1772 she went to Long Island; in 1773 she visited Bucks county, Pa.; in 1775 again to Pennsylvania; in 1776 she and her niece, Ann Willits, visited Friends in Salem, Woodbury and Haddonfield. This appears to have been her

last preaching tour. She lived to a good old age, and I have been informed by eye witnesses, that after she became old and so feeble that she could not stand up to preach, she would ride to the meeting house at Tuckerton, and would kneel and support herself by the back of the bench, and in that position preach for an hour or more, with an earnestness and power seldom equalled. A favorite text of hers, and one from which she often preached, was "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." She was a minister about sixty years. Ann Willits was a neice of Ann Gauntt's, and was also a minister in the Friends' Society. She outlived her aunt many years, and during her last illness, when life and the light of reason were passing away, she fancied herself preparing to go with Ann Gauntt on a ministerial journey to Long Island, where they used to go together to preach the gospel. The time soon came when she was called to depart with the "Pale Angel" to meet her co-minister and fellow traveler, and I fancy they met and joyfully greeted each other in a world where there is no need of performing tedious journeys to spread the "glad tidings of great joy," but where their voices will be employed in everlasting praise to Him who bade them (His faithful servants) sit down on his right hand, with shining crowns and spotless robes.

Besides being a minister Ann Gauntt was one of the old-time doctresses, and it is said that she was exceedingly industrious. It is related of her that she was a great knitter, and that she would rise from her bed at three o'clock in the morning and set up and commence to knit one of those long stockings that men of that time wore with breeches, the stockings reached above the knee in order to be fastened under the breeches, and that at twelve o'clock at night the stocking would be completed.

Hananiah Gauntt's children were John, Joseph, and tradition says that there were two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, and that one married a Fosythe and the other a Pearsall. The Pearsalls lived on Long Island. If they were Hananiah's daughters, I believe from a meagre record that I have seen, that they did not marry until late in life.

John Gauntt was born the 2d day of July, 1734; and on the 24th of the 11th month, 1756, he married Jean Satterthwaite, daughter of Samuel Satterthwaite, of Chesterfield. John Gauntt's children were Samuel, Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Phœbe, and I have seen an account of a Jean Gauntt, who I believe was John's daughter.

Hananiah Gauntt divided his farm between his two sons; John had the homestead building and all of the land below Main street (Tuckerton) to Gauntt's Point on the Bay shore. Joseph had all of his father's possessions above Main street. At the time of John and Joseph Gauntt's residence in Tuckerton they were the two most prominent men of the place. John Gauntt was a strict Friend, and was a man of

unblemished reputation. He finally removed to Haddonfield, selling his property to Ebenezer Tucker.

In the year 1761, Joseph Gaunt married Elizabeth—(some say Ridgway) of Upper Burlington county. Their children were Joseph, Hananiah, Abraham, Ann, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Joseph Gaunt built and lived in the mansion afterwards owned and occupied by Ebenezer Tucker during his life. After Joseph Gaunt's death his wife and all of his children, except Hananiah, Jr., removed to Warrington, York county, Pa. This was in the year 1787.

Hananiah, son of Joseph Gaunt, married Rebecca, daughter of Moses Mulliner. It is said they had ten children but I have not been able to learn the names of any of them except the following, viz.: Isaac, Hananiah, Mary, Moses and Reuben.

Isaac Gaunt married Susan Webb, and had children—Franklin, Hananiah, Mary, Rebecca, Phœbe and Hannah. Phœbe Gaunt married Wesley White, of Tuckerton, and has children—Charles, Norman, William, Franklin and Mary.

Mary, daughter of Hananiah Gaunt, who was a son of Joseph Gaunt, married a man by the name of Davis. They had two sons who were twins, John and Samuel. Their permanent residences are in Philadelphia, but John Davis has a summer residence on the confines of Tuckerton, where he and his family spend the summer months.

Hananiah Gaunt, grandson of Joseph Gaunt, married Mary, daughter of Stockton Rose. One of their children was Mary, wife of Captain James Andrews, of Tuckerton. There were other children but I cannot name them. After his first wife's death Hananiah married Abigail Atkinson. There were several children by this union but I do not know their names. One of the daughters married George W. L. Mathews, and resides in Mount Holly, and another daughter married Robert Mathews. Hananiah Gaunt, son of Joseph Gaunt, perished on Gaunt's Point, at the mouth of Tuckerton creek.

When John and Joseph Gaunt lived in Little Egg Harbor, they owned nearly all of that portion of Tuckerton which lies on the easterly side of the creek and mill pond.

From the first settlement of the Gaunts in England, it appears they were people of exalted standing and after their emigration to America it is evident throughout the different generations they married with respectable families. The Gaunts have no reason to be ashamed of their family record.

My great-great-grandfather, John Mathis, was the greatest landholder that ever lived in the township of Little Egg Harbor and I have in my possession a deed from Zebulon Gaunt, the 1st, to John Mathis. The deed is dated the 23d day of May, 1734, and is signed by Zebulon Gaunt, and with but one "t," and witnessed by Jeremiah Ong, James Rockhill and Samuel Scattergood. Zebulon got the land from his

father, the first Hananiah, who purchased it in the year 1690. The above said John Mathis' son married the above named Zebulon Gauntt's daughter. In the year 1735 Robert Ridgway, son of Thomas Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, married Hannah, daughter of the first Zebulon Gauntt. Robert Ridgway had two children who lived to grow up, Joseph and Hannah. Joseph died a bachelor and Hannah married Timothy Pharo, Sr., who was the father of the late Timothy Pharo, of Tuckerton. All of Timothy Pharo, Sr.'s posterity are of the Gauntt blood, viz: Samuel Pharo's descendants, Robert Pharo's descendants, Timothy Pharo 2d's posterity, Japhet Leeds' do. and James Collins' do.

In the year 1743, Daniel, son of John Mathis, Sr., married Sophia, daughter of Zebulon Gauntt, Sr. Tradition says that the above said Sophia Gauntt was one of the greatest beauties of her time. Daniel Mathis was a sea captain, and followed the West India trade, and sometime after his marriage he settled in North Carolina, where he has a numerous posterity, many of them people of wealth and distinction. It is probable that when Captain Daniel Mathis went to reside in the Carolinas, his brother-in-law, Zebulon 2d, and his family, and Israel, who must have been a brother of Zebulon, all emigrated together, and very likely they all embarked in Captain Mathis' vessel.

After Robert Ridgway's wife's death, her sister, Mary Gamble, or Gambo, as it is written in the Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting books, came to keep house for Robert Ridgway, where she remained until her death. It is said that she owned a farm at Barnegat, and that she gave it to her nephew, Samuel Pharo.

THE CRANMER FAMILY.

I have tried to form a complete genealogical list of the Cranmer family, but I have found it an impossibility. There were at least four original branches of the Cranmers of Ocean and Burlington counties, whose descendants are so numerous and are so much mixed up by inter-marriage of "Cranmer with Cranmer" that at this late day there is no such thing as untangling the intricate web of their kinship.

Mr. Salter says that in the year 1681 there was a William Cranmer living on Staten Island, and further, that he had sons, Josiah, William, and John, who settled in New Jersey.

I have seen records that established the fact that there was also a Thomas Cranmer who settled in New Jersey as early as the year 1716, for in that year Thomas Cranmer and Abigail Willits laid a proposal of marriage before the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Little Egg Harbor. This is the first marriage recorded in the Monthly Meeting books. And another record goes on to say that two years after the above date Thomas Cranmer was living in that locality. I do not think that Thomas Cranmer remained in Egg Harbor many years after

his marriage. The supposition is that he settled somewhere in the lower part of Ocean county (then Monmouth county); in 1728 Thomas Cranmer and Mary Ridgway married. This might have been the above named Thomas Cranmer, who married a second wife, or else the son of William Cranmer the first, who came from Staten Island.

In the year 1729 there was an addition to the first colony of Cranmers, who settled in Ocean and Burlington counties; this was Stephen Cranmer and his wife Sarah, who brought their certificates to the Friends' Meeting of Little Egg Habor, and settled at Bass River. A venerable lady whose mother was a daughter of the first John Cranmer, told me that her mother said that Stephen Cranmer came from the same place that the other Cranmers did, but that he was not a near kinsman of theirs. The Cranmers of New Jersey claim to be the descendants of Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was burned at the stake for his devotion to Protestantism by order of Queen Mary, at Smithfield, England, May 21st, 1556. I believe the Cranmers are right in claiming descent from Archbishop Cranmer, for I have seen a likeness of him, and I have seen many Jersey Cranmers who possessed a striking resemblance to the Archbishop.

The Cranmers do not all spell their names alike—some have it Cranmer, and others Cramer, and still others Crammer, but the variation is easily accounted for. In old times most people had but little if any learning, and orthography suffered in their hands. Give half a dozen persons a name to spell that could be spelled a half a dozen ways, and it would be pretty sure to be accomplished, each one having spelled it in his own peculiar style, and thus it came about that there are so many ways of spelling one name.

William, Josiah, and probably Thomas Cranmer, were the forefathers of the Cranmers of Ocean county, N. J., and John and Stephen were the ancestors of the Cranmers of Burlington county, they having settled at Bass River.

The Cranmers are noted (especially former generations) for being partial to family names. I have heard it said that many years ago there were six Josiah Cranmers, all residing within a short distance of each other; and in order to distinguish one from another they were denominated thus: Old Josiah and Young Josiah; Big Josiah and Little Josiah; Over-the-creek Josiah and Poplar Neck Josiah.

I believe there has been a score or two of John Cranmers. I have heard the distinguishing titles of several of them which are as follows: John's John and Semor's John; Long John and Short John; Poplar Neck John and Beach John; Over-the-Plains John and Patty's John; Captain John and Bank John; Neddy's John and Bass River John.

There has been a large number of William Cranmers and also several Thomas Cranmers.

The present race of Cranmers are many of them successful seamen. There is a large number of Captain Cranmers, in some cases all the male members of a family are captains.

It appears that the first generations of Cranmers belonged to the Society of Friends. In the books of the Monthly Meeting of Little Egg Harbor are recorded the marriages of the following members of the Cranmer family:

1716 Thomas Cranmer and Abigail Willits were married.

1721 John Cranmer and Mary Andrews were married.

1726 the above-named John Cranmer married a second wife, she being Rebecca Stout, of Shrewsbury, N. J.

1728 Thcmas Cranmer and Mary Ridgway were married.

1728 Timothy Ridgway and Sarah Cranmer, daughter of the first William, were married.

1737 Thomas Havens and Sarah Cranmer were married.

1743 Levi Cranmer married Esther Horne. Levi, son of the first William.

1746 Anthony Morris and Sarah Cranmer were married.

1747 William Cranmer, Jr., was married. The son of the first William.

1758 Caleb, son of Stephen Cranmer, Sr., of Bass river was married. This was his first marriage. He had three wives.

1758 Abraham Cranmer and Abigail Birdsall were married.

William Cranmer's Family.—Mr. Salter states that William and Josiah Cranmer first settled near New Egypt, and soon traded their place for lands and privileges near Cranmertown, between Mannahawkin and West creek, in Ocean county, and that William then moved to the vicinity of Waretown. I cannot agree with him about William living at Waretown, for the following record does not favor such a statement. In an old book that once belonged to Edward Andrews' son, Samuel, it is recorded on one of the fly leaves (among other important records) that William Cranmer, who had settled at Barnegat, was the first proselyte that Edward Andrews was instrumental in making, after his own conversion, and also that the above-named William Cranmer used to walk from Barnegat (twelve miles) to the Little Egg Harbor (Tuckerton) meeting, where Edward Andrews often preached to the edification of those assembled. The substance of the above record is also a tradition among the Friends of Egg Harbor. If William Cranmer had lived at Waretown, he would have had to walk sixteen miles to Egg Harbor. Some authors say that the Little Egg Harbor Meeting was established in the year 1704. In 1712 William Cranmer signed his name as a witness to the will of Edward Andrews. And about the same time he made locations of lands in Little Egg Harbor, one tract being salt marsh on the bay shore.

William Cranmer had a son Levi, and a son William, and a daughter Sarah, and he may have had other children.

Levi Cranmer resided at Barnegat, and in the year 1743 married Esther Horne. He was one of the founders of the Quaker Church at Barnegat. He had a daughter who married John Arnold, and another who married William Camburn; no account of any sons.

In 1747 William Cranmer, Jr., married, his wife's name not recorded. This William, son of the first William, it is said, settled at Poplar Neck, and had children named Andrew, Samuel, Josiah, Amariah and William.

First Branch.—Andrew Cranmer married Catharine ——, and had a son Job and probably other children. It is probable that Andrew's wife was a Ridgway of Barnegat. Job Cranmer married and had children, Job, Elias and Mary, who married a man by the name of Sprague.

Second Branch.—Samuel Cranmer married Mary, daughter of Jacob Gale, and had children named John, Alexander, James, Marjorie, Lydia, Desire and Nancy. James married Martha Soper. Marjorie married Liberty Price. Desire married Samuel Stevens. Lydia married Moses Crane. Nancy married Samuel Gale.

Third Branch.—Josiah, son of William Cranmer, Jr., had children named Mary, Hezekiah, Ann and Charlotte.

Mary Cranmer married Captain Samuel Falkinburg, of Little Egg Harbor, and had children named John, Hezekiah, Timothy, Samuel, Josiah, George, Mary Jane, Lemuel, Fountain, Nelson, Charles, and a girl that died.

Hezekiah Cranmer was a school teacher and a local preacher among the Methodists and was considered an estimable man. He married Edith, daughter of Joseph and Keziah Seaman. Their children were Joseph, Jonathan, Zilpha, Sarah and Keziah.

Ann, daughter of Josiah Cranmer, married George Mott, and had children named Mary Ann, Fountain, Hannah, Jane and Ann.

Charlotte, daughter of Josiah Cranmer, married a man by the name of Churchwood, of New York City.

Fourth Branch.—Amariah, son of William Cranmer, Jr., married Hannah Rogers. No account of their posterity.

Fifth Branch.—William, son of William Cranmer, Jr., married Nancy Somers, (I believe of Salem county, N. J.) Their children were William, Borden, Emily and Clara.

William Cranmer married Mary, daughter of Charles Adams, of Bass river. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of James and Triphena Hughes. Emily Cranmer married Joseph Ridgway, Esq. Clara Cranmer married —— Somers, of Salem county.

Josiah Cranmer's Family.—Josiah Cranmer was a brother of William, who settled at Barnegat. Josiah settled at Cranmertown, and had children: Josiah, Nathan, William, Ruth and Elizabeth. Nathan Cranmer

settled on Pappoose Branch near the "Plains," in Burlington county. Nathan was the forefather of Gideon, Abraham and John of that section. I think Nathan Cranmer had a son Abraham who married Abigail Birdsall; a grandson Abraham, who married Abigail Headley, and a great-grandson Abraham, who was shot when in the forest hunting for deer—his comrade mistaking him for a deer.

Second Branch.—Josiah Cranmer, Jr., son of Josiah Cranmer, Sr., resided at Cranmertown, and married Sarah Wilkinson, of Long Island, and had children: Richard, Edward, Josiah, James, Isaiah, Samuel, Ruth, Ethelina and Miriam.

Richard Cranmer married Rebecca, daughter of Semon Cranmer, of Bass River, and had children: Elizabeth, who married Maurice Seaman, and had children: David, Jerusha, Ann, Maurice, Joshua, Aaron, Mary and Hannah. Richard and Rebecca Cranmer's other children were Daniel, Mary, Jesse, Louisa, Smith, Clarkson, Sarah and Richard.

Edward Cranmer married Naomi, daughter of Semon Cranmer, and sister to Rebecca, his brother Richard's wife. Edward and Naomi had one child, who was John C. Cranmer, who married Hannah, daughter of Captain Lamson. John C. Cranmer's children were Louisa, Elizabeth, Jane, Matilda, Amanda, Joseph, Charlotte, Sarah Ann, Maria, Caroline and Louisa.

Louisa Cranmer married Rev. Joseph Atwood. Elizabeth Cranmer married Norris Lippincott. Jane Cranmer married Captain Isaac Hewitt. Matilda Cranmer married Job Cranmer. Amanda Cranmer married first George Ridgway and second Captain Hezekiah Brown. Joseph Cranmer married two wives. Charlotte Cranmer married —— Cranmer. Sarah Ann Cranmer married Nathan Cranmer. Caroline Cranmer married Rev. Samuel Parker. Maria Cranmer married Thomas Lippincott. Louisa Cranmer married Captain Thomas Crane.

Josiah Cranmer 3d, lived to a very great age. He was a jolly old chap, and was possessed of the rare gift of composing extemporaneous songs. It is probable that if he had been properly educated, he would have been a poet of considerable ability, for there was a large fund of wit in his rude composition. But, as Grey expresses it:

"Knowledge to his eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll."

Josiah Cranmer married Sarah, daughter of Elizabeth Pharo, and had children: Wilkinson, Josiah, Barzilla, Timothy, Clayton, Joseph, Jarvis and Rachel. And about each one of these children the father composed one of his uncouth songs.

Wilkinson Cranmer married Susan Gaskill, and had children: Eliza, Sarah, Edith and Mary. Eliza Cranmer married Ezra Lippincott, Sr., Sarah Cranmer married Captain Fountain Jones. Edith Cranmer married John Pharo. Mary Cranmer married Samuel Lippincott.

Barzilla Cranmer married two wives; his second wife was Elizabeth Truax. Their children's names not ascertained.

Timothy Cranmer married Julia Cranmer.

Clayton Cranmer married Louisa Southwick.

Jarvis Cranmer married Catharine Bennett.

Rachel Cranmer married Captain Thomas Cranmer and had children: Elizabeth, Susannah, Amanda and George Henry.

James, son of Josiah Cranmer 2d, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jarvis Hazelton, of Mannahawkin. Their children: Sarah, Ann, Hazelton, Kesiah, Rachel, Elizabeth and Phœbe.

For a long term of years James Cranmer kept the boarding house at the Great Swamp, opposite Mannahawkin.

Sarah Cranmer married Aaron Inman. Ann Cranmer married Bront Slaight, and had children: James, Catharine, Henry Lemuel, Ann and Elizabeth. Hazelton Cranmer married Joanna — and had children: James, Abraham, Elizabeth Ann and Pressgrove. All of the sons are captains. It is a saying that as soon as a young Cranmer boy is weaned he takes a position on the quarter-deck of a staunch schooner, and during the balance of his life makes his home on the sea. I believe there are more Captain Cranmers than there are Captains of any other name, and they are known in every seaport on the Atlantic board of the United States of America, also the West Indies and South America, and some of them have visited some of the seaports of Europe.

Captain James Cranmer (son of Hazleton) married Charlotte Pharo and had children: Henry Lemuel, Jane, Hazleton, Martha and Oscar. His second wife was Eliza Plum, and her children: Augusta, Eva and James Everett. Captain Henry Lemuel Cranmer, son of Captain James, married Anna, daughter of Captain John Hanson. Jane Cranmer married Mr. Potter.

Hazleton Cranmer 2d, married Sarah Snyder.

Martha Cranmer married Charles Kelley.

Captain Abraham Cranmer, son of Hazleton 1st, married Mary D. —, of Philadelphia. Their children: Clarence, Mary, Fanny and Ida.

Captain Pressgrove Cranmer, son of Hazleton 1st, married Charity Cranmer. Their children: Eugene and Maria.

Elizabeth Ann Cranmer, daughter of Hazleton 1st, married Benjamin Kelley, and had children: Alonzo, Cornelius, Alexis, Frances, Napoleon, Theodore and James.

Kesiah, daughter of James Cranmer 1st, married Timothy Willits and had children: Amelia, James, Elizabeth, Ann, Lydia, Louisa and Adelia.

James Willits married Catharine Rutter. Amelia Willits married Isaiah Budd Cranmer. Elizabeth Willits married Captain Charles

Parsons. Ann Willits married Captain Hezekiah Brown. Lydia Willits married Isaac Downs. Louisa Willits married Captain Samuel Berry. Adelia Willits married Charles Sprague.

Rachel, daughter of James Cranmer 1st, married William Rutter and had children: James, Elizabeth and John.

Elizabeth, daughter of James Cranmer 1st, married Captain Jarvis Jones and had children: Joel, Mary, Ellen, Eugene, Sarah, Isaac and Jarvis.

Phœbe, daughter of James Cranmer 1st, married Robert Rutter and had children: Catharine, Hazleton and Hannah. Phœbe's second husband is John D. Gifford, and the children of this marriage: William H. John D. and Anna.

Isaiah Cranmer, son of Josiah 2d, married Phœbe, daughter of Jarvis Hazleton, and her children: Julia, Thomas, Mercy, Stephen, William, Joseph and Phœbe. Isaiah's second wife was Hannah White and their children were: Serena, Maria, Mary, Charity, Isaiah, Budd, Edward, and Ezra.

Julia Cranmer married Timothy Cranmer.

Captain Thomas Cranmer married Rachel Cranmer.

Captain Joseph Cranmer married Emeline Jones.

Serena Cranmer married James Edwards.

Maria Cranmer married Samuel Hazleton.

Mary Cranmer married Captain Isaac Cathcart.

Charity Cranmer married Captain Pressgrove Cranmer.

Isaiah B. Cranmer married Amelia Willits.

There are several of this family whose marriages I could not ascertain.

Samuel, son of Josiah Cranmer 2d, married Deliverance, daughter of Micajah Willits, Sr., and had children: Elizabeth, Willits, Mary, Sarah and Beulah. Elizabeth Cranmer married Jarvis Pharo. Willits Cranmer married Hannah Pharo. Mary Cranmer married Samuel Jeffreys. Sarah Cranmer married — Price. Beulah Cranmer married John Parker.

Ruth, daughter of Josiah Cranmer 2d, married James Pharo, son of Amos Pharo 1st, and had sixteen children.

Ethelina, daughter of Josiah Cranmer 2d, married Amos Southwick, and, like her sister Ruth, had sixteen children.

Miriam, daughter of Josiah Cranmer 2d, died unmarried.

A very large number of the people of Ocean county, N. J., and also other places, are of the Cranmer name or blood.

John Cranmer's Family.—It is said that John Cranmer was a brother of William and Josiah Cranmer, who came from Staten Island and settled in Ocean county, N. J. Tradition says that John Cranmer was the boss carpenter at the building of the first Friends' Meeting House at Tuckerton. In the year 1721 John Cranmer married Mary Andrews,

and tradition says that she was the daughter of Edward Andrews, but according to a statement in his will I do not think she was his daughter, but it was likely she was the daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Sr. Mary died soon after her marriage, and in the year 1726 John Cranmer married Rebecca Stout, of Shrewsbury, N. J., and had children: Jacob, Semon, John, Rachel, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Hannah.

John Cranmer settled at Bass River.

I have not been able to learn the names of many of his posterity.

First Branch—Jacob Cranmer married Phœbe Valentine and had children: Rebecca, who married John Johnson; Anne, who married Charles Allen; Sarah, who married James Gale, Sr., and Phœbe, who was the second wife of Francis French, Sr.

Jacob Cranmer married a second wife, who, it was said, was a Loveland. Jacob Cranmer lived somewhere about Bridgeport, and during his first wife's time he was one day at work in a cedar swamp some distance from his home, and his wife went to take his dinner to him, and while she was in the swamp a huge bear rushed at her. Her husband told her to run with all her might and he caught up his axe and stepped between her and the bear, and walked backwards for a long distance, facing the bear, with his axe drawn, ready to sink it into the skull of the beast whenever he came near enough to be reached. Finally the bear gave up the pursuit, and Jacob and his wife reached their home, where she soon after died from the effects of her fright and the fatigue of running from the bear.

Second Branch.—In the year 1754 Semon Cranmer married Mary, daughter of John Smith and Mary Ireland, his wife, and had children: Mary, Sarah, Christiana, Rebecca, Naomi, Semon, Catharine, Jesse, Martha and Elizabeth.

Mary Cranmer married William Rose, Sr., and had children: William, Mary, Semon, James, Jesse and Joel.

Mary Rose married James White, and had children: William, Reuben, Maria, Semon, Eliza, Sarah, James, Ann, Lucinda and Robert.

Christiana Cranmer married Hugh Magarthy.

Rebecca Cranmer married Richard Cranmer, (in the year 1781), and died in the year 1811. Her children: Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Jesse, Louisa, Smith, Clarkson, Sarah and Richard.

Elizabeth, daughter of the above-named Rebecca Cranmer, in the year 1800, married Maurice Seaman, and had children: Daniel, Jerusha, Ann, Maurice, Joshua, Aaron, Mary and Hannah.

Naomi Cranmer married Edward Cranmer, and was the mother of John C. Cranmer.

Semon Cranmer, Jr., married Mary Goldsmith, a widow, and had children: Sarah, Elizabeth and Martha. Elizabeth Cranmer married James Boden, and had children: Rebecca and Leander. Martha Cranmer married Jacob Thomas and had children: Mary Ann, John, Samuel, Sarah, Martha, Jane and Elizabeth.

In the year 1797, Martha Cranmer, daughter of Semon Cranmer, Sr., married James Anderson, and had children: Mary, Robert, Jane, Thomas, Rebecca, Lucretia and Helen.

Rebecca Anderson married Jacob Westler, and had children: Jacob and Frederick. Lucretia Anderson married Francis Ressellet, and had children: Leopold and Anne.

Helen Anderson married Frederick Steinberg. Their child was Rosanna.

Elizabeth, daughter of Semon Cranmer, Sr., was born in the year 1775, and died 1816. She married Ziba, son of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., and had children: James, Mary, Daniel, Smith, Jesse and Martha.

Third Branch.—John, son of John Cranmer, Sr., in the year 1757, married Margaret Smith, sister to his brother Semon's wife, and had children: John, Amy, Mary, Jacob, Sylvanus and Ruth.

John Cranmer married Hannah Johnson, and had children: Elizabeth, who died in 1811, Daniel, John, Isaiah, Jonathan, Margaret, Asa, Hannah and Mary.

John Cranmer married Nancy Jenkins. Daniel S. Cranmer married Charlotte Loveland. Isaiah Cranmer married Rachel Randolph. Jonathan Cranmer married Ann Brewer. Margaret Cranmer married first — Randolph, and then Aaron Belangee. Asa Cranmer married Catharine Carr. Hannah Cranmer married Isaiah Weeks. Mary Cranmer married Samuel Weeks.

Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Cranmer, married Samuel Goldsmith, and had children: Samuel, Mary and Rebecca. No account of the marriages of Jacob, Amy, Sylvanus and Ruth Cranmer.

Fourth Branch.—Rachel, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., married Edward Allen, Sr., of Bass river. He was a son of Robert Allen, and grandson of Edward Andrews, and his children were: Charles, Simeon, Edward, John, Edith, Mercy, Sarah, Mary, Kesiah and Phœbe.

Charles Allen married Anne, daughter of Jacob Cranmer, Sr. Simeon Allen married a Johnson, sister to Mathias Johnson.

Edward and John Allen did not marry.

Edith Allen married Jeremiah Peterson.

Mercy Allen married Joseph Gale.

Sarah Allen married William Wilson.

Mary Allen married David Brewer.

Kesiah Allen married William Myers.

Phœbe Allen married — Booy.

Fifth Branch.—Elizabeth, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., married Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., and had children: Alice, Job, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, John, Rebecca, Mary, Nehemiah, Phœbe, Ziba, Sophia and Nancy.

Sixth Branch.—Rebecca, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., married

— Carter, and was the mother of John Carter, and also of Catharine, first wife of Josephus Sears, Sr.

Seventh Branch.—Hannah, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., married Joseph Burns, an English sailor. Joseph Burns was in a ship which sunk in the middle of the ocean, and all on board perished except Burns, who caught hold of a plank, to which he clung for the space of four days and nights. The sea washed every rag of clothes off his body, and the plank to which he clung chafed the flesh off his arms to the bones. Yet he held to the plank, his only hope. At the expiration of the fourth day, when nearly exhausted, and in his despair and misery, he was about to relinquish his hold of the plank and go down into the great deep, he cast one more lingering look about the lonely sea, and to his unspeakable joy, descried a ship in the distance. This joyful sight renewed his exhausted strength and expiring hope, and he clung still tighter to his frail support until the ship came up and the crew released him from his perilous situation. He lived many years after his adventure on the plank, and at last was drowned from a vessel which lay at anchor in some one of the rivers of Virginia. When telling his ocean adventure, he would remark that “those who were born to be hung would not be drowned,” yet it seems he was destined to be drowned.

The children of Joseph and Hannah Burns were: John, Margaret and Mary. John Burns died unmarried. I think he was drowned. Margaret Burns married Robert McKeon, and among their children were: Mary, Catharine, Forman, Frank and Samuel.

Mary Burns married Edward Alloways, and it is said that their posterity reside in and about Mount Holly, N. J.

Hannah, widow of Joseph Burns, died in the year 1819 or 1820.

Stephen Cranmer's Family.—I have not been able to collect a very concise account of Stephen Cranmer's posterity. There are but few records of them in the Friends' Monthly Meeting Book of Little Egg Harbor Meeting. The various clerks of the meeting have been very careless about recording many things that is customary to record in that denomination. A great number of people who were members and whose marriages, &c., ought to have been recorded, have from some unexplained cause been omitted and only now and then one been noticed.

From about the time of the Revolutionary War to about the year 1800 there were a large number of members who married out of the meeting, but there is no kind of a record pertaining to but a few of such marriages, as there formerly had been when members married without the consent of the meeting. If the Little Egg Harbor Meeting ever kept records of births, deaths and burials, the records have been lost. There is a tradition among “Friends” that many years ago, one of their books of records was destroyed in a house that was burned; and

if so it must have been the book of records of births, deaths and burials. After a strict scrutiny of existing Monthly Meeting Books, I am satisfied they are continuous records from the establishment of the Monthly Meeting in the year 1715 to the present time, but with many omissions of various things that ought to have been recorded.

Old family Bibles usually have authentic records of the families of their owners, but I have not seen any old Bible formerly belonging to any of the ancient Cranmer's, therefore I am deficient in much valuable information in respect to Stephen Cranmer's posterity, and the old people who knew them or had later knowledge of them, like themselves have gone to the world of spirits, and their knowledge is buried with them.

In the year 1729 Stephen Cranmer and his wife Sarah brought their certificates to the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting.

Stephen Cranmer settled at Bass River, and was one of the prominent men of that time and place, and also a person of considerable wealth. It is said that he owned, and lived on the farm which in modern times was owned and occupied by his grandson, Caleb Cranmer, Esq., and this place was also the homestead of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., son of Stephen, Sr. There is a hill near the centre of the farm where Stephen Cranmer and many of his posterity are buried. It was formerly called the Cranmer graveyard, but a few years ago it was established as a public burial place, and then many of the dead were taken up from other burying places in Bass River and re-interred in the Cranmer burying ground, and now it is the principal graveyard in Bass River.

I have several ancient business documents with Stephen Cranmer's signature attached to them. His wife appears to have been a prominent member of the Society of Friends, for in the 1759, she and Mercy, wife of Micajah Mathis, Sr., were appointed as delegates to attend the Quarterly Meeting at Burlington city.

It is out of my power to say how many children Stephen Cranmer, Sr., had. He had a son Isaac and a son Caleb, and there may have been other sons. In the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting books is record of the following named women: Ann Cranmer, Susannah Cranmer, and the records state they were daughters of Stephen Cranmer. Some of them obtained certificates in order to marry in the Mount Holly Friends' Meeting, and the others desired certificates for the purpose of removing to Mount Holly. In the year 1783, Susannah, daughter of Stephen Cranmer, got a certificate in order to marry in the Mount Holly Meeting. In 1784, Keziah and Sarah, daughters of Stephen Cranmer, got certificates for Mount Holly Meeting. In 1784, Sarah, widow of Stephen Cranmer, got a certificate for the purpose of removing to Mount Holly. By the above records it is evident that Stephen Cranmer's widow and his daughters all removed to Mount

Holly at the same time, but if this widow was Stephen Cranmer's first wife (and there is no account of his having a second wife) these daughters must have been old maids, for in the year 1729 when Stephen Cranmer came to Egg Harbor he was married and from the year 1729 to the year 1784 would be fifty-five years, so that the unmarried daughters of Stephen Cranmer's first wife must have been on the old maids' list.

If I have been rightly informed, Isaac, son of Stephen Cranmer, Sr., married Rebecca Jones, (probably of upper Burlington county) and had children: Stephen, Zadoc, John, Mary, Hope and Sarah. Isaac married a second wife who was Eunice, daughter of Richard Devinney, Sr., and sister to Phoebe, wife of Eli Mathis, Sr., and also sister to Mary, wife of James Pharo 2d. The second wife's children were William and Zadoc, both of whom removed to the West.

Isaac Cranmer, Sr., kept the jail when it was in Burlington city.

John, son of Isaac Cranmer, Sr., married Martha, daughter of James Pharo 2d, and his wife, Mary Devinney. John Cranmer's children were: Mary, Rebecca, Eliza, John, Elma, Lavinia, Sarah and Zadoc. Mary Cranmer married John Berry, and among their children were Eliza, Joseph, John, Samuel, Ephraim, Maja, Chalkley, Hannah, Mary, and a girl who died.

Rebecca Cranmer married Samuel, son of John Forman, Esq.

Eliza Cranmer married John McMullin.

John Cranmer, Jr., married away from his native place.

Elma Cranmer married Joseph Adams, and among their children were Eliza, Reynolds, Martha, John, Edwin and Margaret.

Eliza Adams married Captain Lewis Bragg.

Martha Adams married Micajah Mathis, son of Ellis Mathis.

Lavinia Cranmer married Benjamin Jones, and among her children were Eliza, Zadoc and William.

Sarah Cranmer married Samuel Stiles, Jr., their children being Samuel and Elizabeth.

Samuel Stiles married Mary Throckmorton, and had children named Alphonso, Sidney and Louisa.

Elizabeth Stiles married Albert, son of Timothy Pharo. Their children were Franklin, Hannah, Albert, Clarence, Archelaus, Joseph, Merritt, Harvey, Ernest and Horace.

Zadoc Cranmer married away from his native place. He resides in Mount Holly, where he is well and favorably known. His living children are Josephine, Ada and Sarah.

Caleb, son of Stephen Cranmer, Sr., lived on his father's homestead, and was a man of property and influence in his native place. He had three wives—his first wife's name not now known. She was the mother of Isaac Cranmer, of Bass River, and she may have had other children. The second wife is said to have been a daughter of — Baker, and she was the mother of Caleb Cranmer, Jr., in his time

known as Caleb Cranmer, Esq., also Chalkley, Stephen, Eli, Martha, Mary, and it is said, other daughters, who married and lived in distant sections, and there was a John Cranmer who is said to have been a son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., and he, it is said, resided in Philadelphia, and that Henry Howell, Sr.'s, wife was a daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Sr.

In the year 1758, Caleb Cranmer, Sr., married his first wife; his third wife was Phœbe, widow of Job Mathis, Sr., and sister of Captain John Leake, Sr., of Bass River. No children by this marriage.

Isaac, son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., (by his first wife) married Dorcas, daughter of Hezekiah Adams, Sr., and had children: Charles, George, Bethiah, Mary, Uriah, Isaac, Hope and Lucy Ann.

Charles Cranmer married Mary Gaskill and had twelve children.

George Cranmer married Lucy Cale, and had children: William, Zadoc, George and Phœbe Ann.

Bethiah Cranmer married —— Sooy. Mary Cranmer married Isaiah Robbins. Uriah Cranmer married Maria Franklin. Isaac Cranmer did not marry. Lucy Ann Cranmer married Edward Johnson. Caleb, son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., was known as Esquire Cranmer, and he and his half brother Isaac, were wealthy and prominent men of Bass river. Caleb Cranmer, Esq., married Mary, daughter of Hezekiah Adams, Sr., and sister to his half brother Isaac's wife. Their children were: Joseph, Baker, Caleb, Anne, Julia and Mary Jane.

Joseph Baker Cranmer married Sarah, daughter of Arthur Thompson, Sr., and had children: Arthur, Joseph, Elizabeth, Josephine, Rebecca and Helena. Arthur Cranmer married Mary Mathis. Elizabeth Cranmer married Rollin Ashley. Josephine Cranmer married Captain Josiah Mathis. Rebecca Cranmer married Howard Harris. Helena Cranmer married Joseph Cake, Jr.

Caleb S. Cranmer married Ann, daughter of Recompense Darby, and had children: Joseph, Sarah, Achsah and Lavinia.

Joseph Cranmer married Eliza Johnson. Sarah Cranmer married Henry Budd. Achsah Cranmer married Nathan B. Willits. Lavinia Cranmer married Marmaduke Cranmer.

Ann, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Esq., married Thomas Allen, and among their children were Caleb, Mary, Maria, Thomas Jefferson, Uriah and Joseph Baker.

Julia, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Esq., married Stacy, son of Maja Mathis, Sr., and had children: Caleb, Mary Ann, Chalkley and George W. Mathis.

Caleb Mathis married Judith Collins. Mary Ann Mathis married —— Endicott. Chalkley Mathis married Mary Jane Shourds. George W. Mathis married first Abigail Lane, and second, Jennie Vansant.

Mary Jane, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Esq., married Captain Oliver Loveland. I cannot name their children.

Chalkley, son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., married Achsah, daughter of Captain John Leake. Their child, Caleb Cranmer, who married Mary Ann Mott. Among their children were Fountain, Chalkley and Abigail. Achsah, widow of Chalkley Cranmer, Sr., married Captain Josephus Sears, and was the mother of Chalkley, William and Jesse B. Sears.

Martha, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., married John, son of Mica-jah Mathis, Sr. They lived at Chestnut Neck, Atlantic county, New Jersey. Their children were Beriah, Jennings, Reuben, Caleb, John, Shreve, Chalkley, Charlotte, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah.

Mary, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., married David Cavileer, Sr. I think they had no children.

Eli, son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., married a daughter of Jonathan Gifford, Sr., of Little Egg Harbor.

THE MATHIS FAMILY.

John Mathis was born in England about the year 1690, and when a young man he and his brother Charles emigrated to America. Their first residence in the New World was at Oyster Bay, on Long Island. Charles Mathis's family settled at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J. I believe all of the Mathis's (or as some write the name Matthews) of East Jersey, are the posterity of Charles Mathis.

At an early date there were Matthews who settled at Cape May, and there is a Thomas Matthews mentioned among the early settlers in upper Burlington county. In the early settlements of Virginia there was a Matthews sent from England to Virginia to be the Governor of that Province. No doubt they were relatives of John and Charles Mathis.

In the year 1713 John Mathis was living on Long Island and in that year he and William Birdsall and Moses Forman purchased Daniel Mathis' island (then Biddle's island) of Daniel Leeds, of Springfield, N. J. In the year 1714, John Mathis was residing in Egg Harbor, and in September of the same year William Birdsall sold his share of the island to Jno. Mathis, and shortly after Moses Forman sold Mathis his portion of the property. The survey contained in all 250 acres. It is probable that Moses Forman finally settled in Ocean county, and was the forefather of the Formans in that section; from a certain record he once owned a farm in Egg Harbor.

Daniel Mathis' island (on Bass river) was John Mathis' first purchase of land in Egg Harbor, and this was the commencement of his career as a land speculator, which steadily increased until he was the greatest landholder of the township. At the time of Mathis' purchase of the

island it was in its primeval state, but he settled on it, and soon had it cleared and formed into a valuable farm.

This island received its original name from William Biddle, one of the great land proprietors. From the time of John Mathis' purchasing the island to the present date (1879) it has been owned in the Mathis name.

Mathis is not the original and therefore not the proper method of spelling the name. The ancient form of spelling and writing the name was "Mathews." It is said that John Mathis considered it a difficult name to pronounce and write, and for this cause he omitted the E and the W and substituted I for E and thus it became modernized into Mathis, and long custom has made Mathis the permanent way of writing and pronouncing the name among most of the descendants of John Mathis. In almost all of the deeds for John Mathis' lands his name is written Mathews. The learned, in such matters say, that the Norman signification of the term Mathews is "as stubborn as a mule." This is indeed an appropriate appellation, for it is a useless waste of time and patience, to attempt to turn a true full-blooded Mathis or Mathews from what he considers the right course. A Mathis can be led by truthful and pleasant words and just and honorable acts, but treat him to the essence of meanness, and he cannot be driven any farther than can the most stubborn mule that ever came under the lash. Doubtless the Norman invaders of England found John Mathis' ancestors as true as steel and as stubborn as mules to the interests of their native England, and hence this designation for their stubbornness.

The Mathis family is remarkable for longevity, for their excellent memories, for their precision in business affairs, and their exalted sense of justice, and further for their aptness in learning, for keeping their own counsel and even the secrets of others, for attending to their own instead of other people's business. These are the traits of character of the thorough dispositioned Mathis, yet there are many who possess the name who have but a small portion of the nature and principles belonging to the genuine race.

In John Mathis' time it was customary to affix the title of "Great" to the names of distinguished men, therefore John Mathis was called "Great John Mathis," and people directed letters to "Great John Mathis." In his time he was the wealthiest and most distinguished man of the township of Little Egg Harbor.

In the year 1716 John Mathis married Alice Higbee, widow of John Higbee, and eldest daughter of Edward Andrews, the founder of Tuckerton. Mathis' wife brought him a valuable personal property. She had the reputation of being a "strong-minded woman," who was possessed of unusual business talents, ordering and arranging her affairs with the utmost regularity and good judgment, and it is also

affirmed that she was a greater speculator than her husband, and it was in a measure owing to her influence and speculative passion that he became such an extensive landholder. Taking into consideration the age in which she lived, and also the meagre opportunities for acquiring knowledge, she had a fair education. She wrote a better hand than did her husband. She is described as a large, tall and muscular woman, of a dark complexion, with black eyes and black hair, which she inherited from her father, Edward Andrews.

John Mathis' wife had two children by her first husband, these were Abigail and Edward Higbee. Abigail Higbee was born the 22d day of the 5th month in the year 1713. She married Robert Leeds, son of Japhet Leeds the 1st. Their children were Solomon, Rebecca and Mary.

Edward Higbee was born the 4th day of the 6th month in the year 1714. He married and lived in Atlantic county, N. J. He was the forefather of all the Higbees of that section.

John Mathis had six sons and one daughter, viz: Micajah Mathis, born the 9th day of the 9th month, 1717; Job Mathis, born the 13th day of the 5th month, 1719; Sarah Mathis, born the 19th day of the 7th month, 1721; Daniel Mathis, born the 7th day of the 9th month, 1723; Jeremiah Mathis, born the 14th day of the 3d month, 1726; Nehemiah Mathis, born the 13th day of the 6th month, 1728; Eli Mathis, born the 4th day of the 6th month, 1730.

After John Mathis had got his Island farm into successful operation, he purchased 813 acres of John Budd, and on this tract cleared a farm now known as the Francis, or more properly the Thomas E. French farm, on the east side of Bass River. His next location and also formation of a farm was what is usually denominated the Enoch Mathis or Smith Mathis farm, which is situated on the west side of Bass River, opposite his farm on the east side of the river, and his next establishment of a farm was the land which now constitutes the Arthur Cranmer farm, and also the Daniel Sooy farm; in John Mathis' time these two farms were comprised in one farm. John Mathis was a slave holder, and employed most of his negroes in clearing land and farming.

It will be seen that at this time John Mathis had four farms, two on each side of Bass river, and the tradition among some of his descendants is that all four of these farms were carried on under his superintendence, he going from farm to farm and directing the working thereof. This state of things continued until some of his sons married, when he deeded each one of them a farm, and set them to work for themselves. John Mathis was not only a farmer and land speculator, but he was a money lender, as I can testify, for I have some of the original documents in my hands, showing that persons in Philadelphia loaned money of him, and gave him mortgages on houses and lots in that

city, and likewise people of Egg Harbor, Springfield, Northampton, Southampton, Monmouth county, and various other places hired money of him and gave him bonds or mortgages for the same. During the Revolutionary War he loaned the Goverment a considerable sum of money; but when pay day came the Government had nothing to pay with except Continental paper, which was next to no pay. The lender was compelled to take large packages of the worthless scrip, which was preserved in the Mathis family for some generations, but at this time it is nearly all destroyed. The war proved a ruinous thing to John Mathis' money affairs, but did not interfere with his extensive real estate.

John Mathis appears to have been intimately associated with a great number of the noted men of New Jersey, and his kindred of Egg Harbor were the most eminent characters of the place. Edward Andrews was his father-in-law, Peter and Jacob Andrews, the noted ministers, were his brothers-in-law. Thomas Ridgway was his brother-in-law also. Robert, Allen and Samuel Andrews, and his children, all married into the first families of the time and places where they lived.

John Mathis was nearly connected with several of the Quaker preachers of his time. Among these were Edward Andrews, his father-in-law. Peter and Jacob Andrews, his brothers-in-law. John Leeds, his son-in-law. Vincent Leeds (son of John Leeds) his grandson, and some of his nephews and nieces were Quaker ministers.

Many of the Mathis family have been members of the Quaker church. Many of the old stock of the Mathis family married without the consent of the Friends' Meeting, and thereby lost their membership, and this seems to have been the principal cause of the decrease of Quakerism in the Mathis family. The Mathis have a dislike of marrying among their near kindred, and therefore many of them married among strangers in distant localities, not being able (especially in old times) to marry in Egg Harbor without espousing their near relations. The name of Mathis is fast dying out, yet there are hundreds of people of the Mathis blood in Egg Harbor. The greater part of John Mathis' lands are now in possession of his descendants, but in a great measure among those of other names, the Mathis name being lost in other names.

First Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Micajah, eldest son of John Mathis, was an enterprising man, and beside his father's liberal bequests, he accumulated a handsome property, but the depreciation of the Continental paper was a heavy blow to his financial affairs, yet, notwithstanding all of his losses at his death, his personal property amounted to several thousand dollars, and he also owned the Francis French farm and a farm at Chestnut Neck, now called the Shreve Mathis farm; and he likewise owned many hundred acres of heavily timbered upland and cedar swamp.

In the year 1747 Micajah Mathis married Mercy, daughter of Joshua and Jane Shreve, of Upper Springfield, Burlington county, N. J.

Micajah Mathis had seven children, whose names and ages were as follows :

Martha Mathis, born the 25th day of May, 1748, and died the 8th day of April, 1759, aged 11 years.

Job Mathis, born the 17th day of April, 1750.

John Mathis, born the 23d day of December, 1753.

Barzillai Mathis, born the 13th day of December, 1755.

Benjamin Mathis, born the 15th day of July, 1760.

Mercy Mathis, born the 21st day of August, 1762.

Sarah Mathis, born the 29th day of August, 1764.

After Micajah Mathis married he settled on the Francis French farm, where he resided until the time of his death, which took place the 11th day of November, 1804, he being aged 88 years and two days.

Job, son of Micajah Mathis, married Leah, daughter of Aaron and Susannah Ellis, of Upper Mansfield, N. J. Job Mathis' wife was an estimable woman, who had been brought up and educated in all of the ladylike accomplishments, which were fashionable in that day. She was a strict member of the Baptist Church.

Job and Leah Mathis' children were Micajah Mathis, born the 2d day of February, 1786.

Elihu Mathis, born the 11th or 12th day of September, 1792.

Ellis Mathis, born the 28th day of October, 1797.

Micajah, son of Job Mathis, married Mary Brown, of Massachusetts. No children.

Elihu Mathis, son of Job Mathis, was a surveyor, and by his unswerving adherence to justice and precision in his works, he gained the confidence of his acquaintances, many of whom, when they were involved in difficulties, or had business to be entrusted to other hands, unhesitatingly and confidently sought his counsel and efficient aid. He was unusually well versed in the law for one who had not been educated for a lawyer. He, like many of his name, was distinguished for the soundness of his judgment, for keeping his own counsel and the confidences of others, and also for his firmness when he thought he was in the right. He assessed the township of Little Egg Harbor for nine years in succession ; he was several years a Justice of the Peace, and two years a member of the Legislature of New Jersey. He died the 11th day of December, 1856, aged 64 years and three months. Elihu married Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Seaman, of West Creek, Ocean county, N. J. Their children were Leah, Sabra, Amelia, Lydia, Benjamin Franklin, Sophronia Almira, and Lovenia Elvina.

Leah, daughter of Elihu Mathis, married Ezra Blackman, and had children named Melinda, Thomas, Elihu M., Elizabeth A., William E., Susan L., and Lovenia E.

Melinda Blackman married Ezra L. Hanson. Their child was named William Lockwood Hanson.

Thomas Blackman married Mary Lane; their children were Leilu and Leonard.

Elihu M. Blackman married Margaret, daughter of Charles Mathis; their child was named Somers Elihu Blackman.

Elizabeth A. Blackman married Captain Job Somers.

William E. Blackman married Sarah E. Jones.

Susan L. Blackman married Timothy W. Brown.

Lovenia E. Blackman, unmarried.

Sabra Amelia, daughter of Elihu Mathis, married William C. Sears. Their children, Elihu, married to Mary, daughter of Captain George Allen; and Abigail Amelia, married to Bodine, son of Daniel Parker. Achsah Sears unmarried.

Lydia, daughter of Elihu Mathis, married Jesse R. Sears. Their children, Mary, married to Hiram Elbridge, son of Captain William French; Sabra Sears married to Thomas, son of Captain George Allen. Jesse Sears' other children were Benjamin Franklin and Walter.

Sophronia Almira, daughter of Elihu Mathis, married Joseph Parker. Their child was Joseph E. Parker.

Lovenia Elvina, daughter of Elihu Mathis, married Jesse R. Parker. No children.

Ellis, son of Job Mathis, married Mabel, daughter of Maja Mathis, Esq. Ellis and Mabel's children were Maja, Ruth, Abigail, Huldah, Micajah, Leah, Amanda, Mabel and Marietta.

Ellis Mathis married a second wife whose name was Rebecca Adams. The children of this marriage were Job, Elihu and Evi.

Maja, son of Ellis Mathis, married Phoebe, daughter of Ebenezer Sooy. Their children are Ellis, Ebenezer, Abigail, Cowperthwaite and Samuel.

Ruth, daughter of Ellis Mathis, married John, son of Charles Rutter. Their child was named Eliza. John Rutter was a soldier of the Union Army; was taken prisoner, and died a victim to the cruel treatment of the rebels.

Abigail, daughter of Ellis Mathis, married George, son of Aaron Mathis, and died soon after her marriage.

Huldah, daughter of Ellis Mathis, married Charles Gaskill. Their child was Henrietta Gaskill.

Micajah Mathis, son of Ellis Mathis, married Martha Adams.

Marietta, daughter of Ellis Mathis, married Joseph B. Allen.

John, son of Micajah Mathis, Sr., married Martha, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River. Their children were Reuben, Caleb, Jennings, John, Shreve, Beriah, Chalkley, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah.

I have been unable to ascertain who most of the above-named persons married.

Barzillai, son of Micajah Mathis, Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of James Edwards, of Barnegat. Their children were George, James, Martha, Emma, Susan and Phœbe.

George, son of Barzillai Mathis, married in Philadelphia, his wife's name was Ruhahamah.

James, son of Barzillai, married two wives in Philadelphia.

Martha, daughter of Barzillai Mathis, married Samuel, son of Hezekiah Mathis, and had children named Elmina and Robert.

Elmina married —— Sinderland, and had children named Elizabeth and Mary.

Elizabeth Sinderland married —— Podesta.

Mary Sinderland married Edward Page.

Martha, daughter of Barzillai Mathis, married a second husband, whose name is Seth Austin. The children of this marriage are Charles, Sarah and Mary.

Charles Austin married Margaretta Bowers. Their children were Robert, William, Thomas, Charles, Martha, Ellen and Mary.

Sarah Austin married George Williamson, of Philadelphia. Their children were William, Mary, Charles, Anna, Clara and John.

Mary Austin married Thomas Field, of Philadelphia. Their children were Martha, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Charles, Emma, Harry, Alfred, Edwin, Walter and Austin.

Emma, daughter of Barzillai Mathis, married Elwood Haines, of Philadelphia. Their children were Livingston, Mary, Ella, Francis and Henrietta.

Phœbe, daughter of Barzillai Mathis, married Stewart Benson, of Philadelphia.

Benjamin, son of Micajah Mathis, Sr., married Anne Merritt, of the upper section of Burlington county. Their children were Mercy, Angeline, Eliza, Grace, Thomas, Rebecca, Mary, Leah, Jane and Benjamin.

Mercy Mathis married Isaac Powell. Their children were Mathis, Charles, Rebecca and Anne.

Angeline Mathis married William Butler. Their children were Beulah, Benjamin, Shreve, William, Jane, Theodosia, Edwin and Mary.

Eliza Mathis married Jacob Powell. Their children were Jacob, Benjamin, Samuel and Anne.

Samuel, son of Jacob and Eliza Powell, was a surgeon in the Union army, and fell a victim to the cruel treatment of the rebels. The following is the notice of his death, which I copied from the *New Jersey Mirror*:

“ At Macon, Georgia, on the 8th of August, of chronic diarrhoea,

Doctor Samuel Powell, aged about 36 years, formerly of Mount Holly."

The deceased was an assistant surgeon in the United States army, and while in the discharge of his duty, fell into the hands of the rebels. After the action at Travillion Station, having under his care a number of wounded soldiers who could not be removed, he nobly remained with them, and preferred to face Libby Prison and starvation, than desert the generous braves who had been disabled in their country's cause. He was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, and afterwards to Macon, at which place he languished and died.

Such an act of devotion, and such a disregard for self, was to be expected of such a Christian man as Dr. Powell, and most nobly has he sustained himself under such trying circumstances. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and while amongst us walked worthy of the vocation wherewith he was called. He knew in whom he trusted, and boldly and fearlessly committed himself to the care of his God. But mysterious are the ways of Providence, and he was not permitted to return to receive the thanks of his fellow men. His body lies unhonored in a far distant land, with no marble slab to mark the spot, but his memory, and such devotion to duty stand in bold relief, and will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.

Grace Mathis married Jesse E. Bodine. Their children were John, Anne and Edwin.

Thomas Mathis married Mary, daughter of Captain Josiah Cale. Their children were Anne, Alfred, Mary, Josiah and Elizabeth.

Rebecca Mathis married Samuel Wright. Their children were Adam Gaskill, Eliza Jane, Hannah, Rebecca and Mary.

Mary Mathis married Isaiah Adams. Their children were Charles, Jesse, Henry and Irick.

Leah Mathis married Joel Bodine.

Jane Mathis married Rehoboam Haines, of Northampton, Burlington county. Their children were Phœbe, Ann, John and Joseph.

Benjamin Mathis, Jr., married Mary Branson. Their children were Joseph and William.

Mercy, daughter of Micajah Mathis, Sr., married William Merritt, of the upper section of Burlington county. They went to reside in the State of New York, near the Falls of Niagara, where they have descendants.

Sarah, daughter of Micajah Mathis, Sr., married Samuel, son of Captain John Leek, Sr. They had several children, among whom were John and Stacy Biddle.

Second Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Job, son of John Mathis, resided on Daniel Mathis' Island. He married Phœbe, sister of Captain John Leek, Sr., of Bass river. She was an English woman. Job Mathis' children were Daniel, Enoch, Phœbe and Mary.

Daniel Mathis, married Phœbe, daughter of Micajah Smith, Sr., of Atlantic county, N. J. Their children were Owen, Aaron, Micajah, Smith, Daniel, Mary, Sarah, Leah, Phœbe and Ann.

Daniel Mathis inherited the Island farm from his father, and like him, he spent his days on the Island. Daniel Mathis was one of the principal men of his time and place. He carried on his farm and also received considerable sums of money from his valuable fisheries, and also from the rent of his extensive meadows. He had the reputation of being an honest man, and one who was a stranger to deceit.

Aaron Mathis married Marjorie Kirkbride, of the upper part of Burlington county. Their children were Daniel, Phineas, George, Enoch, John, Aaron, Martha, Leah, Esther, Marjorie and Elizabeth.

Micajah Smith Mathis married Nancy, widow of Enoch Mathis. Their children were Phœbe, Maria, Harriet, Eliza and Theophilus.

Daniel Mathis, Jr., married Elizabeth White. Their children were De Witt Clinton, Churchwood, Edward, Lane, Louisa, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and another daughter, name not remembered.

Mary Mathis married Jonas Miller. Their children were Ann, John, Susannah, Cordelia, John 2d, Lafayette, Burrows, Lucretia Pauline.

Sarah Mathis married James Downs. Their children were Austin, Franklin, Frances, Leah, Jane and Sarah.

Phœbe Mathis married Capt. William French, of Bass River. Their children were Martin Van Buren, Livingston, Hiram Eldridge, Nelson, Ebenezer Tucker, Mary Jane, Matilda and Arabella.

Anna Mathis married Francis French, of Bass River. Anna French is noted for her good judgment and uprightness in dealing, and also (like her father) for her freedom from deceit. Francis and Anna French's children were Thomas, Daniel, Lewis, Burrows, Levi, Francis, Mary Ann, Phœbe, Leah, Ellen and Anna.

Enoch, son of Job Mathis, Sr., married Nancy Gamage. Their children were Emeline, Mary Ann, Marshal and Enoch Jackson.

Emeline Mathis married John Mulliner. Their children were Enoch, Nathan, Marshal, John and Emeline.

Mary Anne Mathis married Joseph B. Cranmer. Their child was Mary Ann, who married Phineas Mathis.

Marshal Mathis married Sophia Van Pelt, of New York city.

Enoch Jackson Mathis married (if I have been rightly informed), a Miss Reeves, of Mount Holly.

Phœbe, daughter of Job Mathis, Sr., married John Forman, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J. Their children were John, Enoch, Samuel, Mary, Ann, Ellen, Phœbe and Caroline.

John Forman married Ann Smith. Enoch Forman married Charity Gaskill. Samuel Forman married Rebecca Cranmer. Mary Forman married Joseph Woodward. Ann Forman married Abel White.

Ellen Forman married Isaac Engle. Caroline Forman married Job Engle. Phœbe Forman married Joel Bodine.

Third Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Sarah, only daughter of John Mathis, married Marmaduke Coate, of Mansfield, N. J. Coate died early in life leaving two children, one was a son named John, and the other child's name is not remembered. Coate owned a property in Mansfield on which he resided, and he also had large possessions at Kingwood, in Bethlehem township, in the county of Hunterdon, N. J. In his will he denominates those possessions his "lands up in the mountains." After Coate's death his widow came to reside at her father's, and after she had been a widow two or three years, she married John Leeds, son of Japhet Leeds 1st, and brother to Robert Leeds who had married her half sister, Abigail Higbee. John Leeds was a public Friend. John and Sarah Leeds' children were John, Daniel, Jeremiah, Vincent, Dorothy and William. Vincent Leeds was a public Friend, and frequently visited Friends at Egg Harbor. In the year 1783 he came on a visit to his kindred in Egg Harbor. He staid several weeks, and he and other Friends visited families throughout the place.

Fourth Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Daniel, son of John Mathis as before stated, in the year 1716 married Sophia, daughter of Zebulon and Sophia Gauntt, of or near Burlington city, N. J. Some time after his marriage he removed to North Carolina, where it has been ascertained that he has a large number of respectable descendants. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, but it appears that they married contrary to Friends' discipline.

Fifth Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Jeremiah, son of John Mathis, married his first cousin Hannah, daughter of Samuel Andrews, Sr. Their children were Hezekiah, who was born the 10th day of January, 1749.

Elizabeth Mathis, born the 11th day of July, 1750.

Mary Mathis, born the 14th day of December, 1752.

John Mathis, born in the year 1755.

Job Mathis, born the 18th day of October, 1757.

Eli Mathis, born the 10th day of December, 1759.

Hezekiah Mathis married Hannah Rogers, of Toms River. Their children were Joshua, Mahlon, Jordan, Samuel, Aden, Judith, Martha, Mahala, Thursa, Beulah, Mary and Sarah.

Mahlon Mathis married Mahala Andrews. Their children were Mary, Gertrude, Charles, Ann, Dorcas, Jacob and Phœbe. Mahlon Mathis lived to be almost ninety years of age. He was noted for his honesty and precision in business affairs and by his industry he amassed a clever fortune.

Jacob Mathis married Martha Jones. Gertrude Mathis married

George Hiles. Ann Mathis married Thomas Haines. Dorcas Mathis married Nathan Andrews.

Jordan, son of Hezekiah Mathis, married in Philadelphia, and his descendants are residents of that city.

Samuel, son of Hezekiah Mathis, married Martha Mathis. Their children were Elmira and Robert.

Aden, son of Hezekiah Mathis, married Mary Myers. Their children were Oliver, Thursa, Sylvester, Schuyler, Charlotte, Hannah, Eliza and Cornelia.

Oliver Mathis married Sarah Jane Shourds. Thursa married Timothy Jones. Sylvester married Hannah Shourds, and after her death Hannah Lippincott. Schuyler married Dorothy Rutter. Charlotte married Captain Joseph Shourds. Hannah married Thomas Pharo. Eliza married James Rutter. Cornelia has had two husbands by the name of Pharo.

Judith, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married Staats Palmer. He was an honorable and consistent member of the Society of Friends, and also a highly esteemed citizen. His children were Elijah, Elkanah, Maria, Maritta and Judith.

Elijah Palmer married Sarah Berry. Their children were Charles, Clayton, Sena, Hannah and Mary.

Elkanah Palmer married Hannah Thompson. Their children were Alfred, Alexander, Elkanah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lucy, Angelina and Anne.

Maria Palmer married Senor White. Their children were William, Adaline and Hannah.

Judith Palmer married Gabriel Inman, of Barnegat.

Martha, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married a man by the name of Humphreyville.

Mahala, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married John Devinney.

Thursa, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married Ebon Willits.

Buelah, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married a man by the name of Perrie. They had one child named Robert.

Mary, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married Clayton Mathis. Their children were Barton, Maria and Evaline.

Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, married Jacob Willits. Their children were Salinah, Margaretta and Buelah.

Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, married Job Ridgway, of Barnegat. They had one daughter by the name of Esther, and she married Joseph Craft, and they were the parents of Job Craft.

Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, married Reuben Soper, of Barnegat. They had two children named Stacy and Reuben. When Reuben Soper, Jr., was but two weeks old, his father (Reuben Soper, Sr.,) being on Barnegat beach, was shot by some one of Bacon's gang of refugees. After the death of Reuben Soper, Sr., his widow married

Thomas Gifford, Sr., and they were the parents of Isaac, Eli and Hannah Gifford.

Reuben Soper, Jr., married Rachel Extel, their children being Reuben, John, Mary, Susan, Hannah, Judith and Elizabeth.

Reuben Soper 3d, was a soldier in the United States army. He went through one term of service and then enlisted again, was wounded and died in consequence of his wounds, one of the martyrs for the preservation of the Union.

John, son of Jeremiah Mathis, married Deborah Grant, of Toms river. This John Mathis was called carpenter John Mathis, to distinguish him from the others of the same name. He, and all of his family, removed to the State of Ohio. His children were John, Sarah, Caleb, Job and Deborah.

Eli, son of Jeremiah Mathis, was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the strictest of that strict sect. He was a long time one of the elders of the meeting; he also was a useful member of the general society. By his firmness and uprightness he gained the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, many of whom sought his counsel, and entrusted their business affairs in his competent hands. He lived to a good old age, and died as he had lived, a consistent member of the religious society to which he belonged.

Eli Mathis married Judith, daughter of Timothy Willits, Sr. Their children were Charles, Clayton, Samuel, Jesse, David, Hannah, Esther, Mary and Ann.

Charles Mathis never married; he was drowned when quite a young man.

Clayton Mathis married Mary Mathis.

Samuel Mathis married Atlanta Berry. Their children were Charles, Hiram, Eli, Hannah, Mary and Judith.

Jesse Mathis married Nancy, widow of John Bogan. They had but one child, who lived to the age of maturity; he was Job Mathis, who married Mary Ann Carter.

David Mathis married Maria Gaskill. Their children were Samuel, Eli, Sarah and Phoebe.

Hannah Mathis married Isaac Gifford, Sr.

Esther Mathis married Jonathan Gifford.

Ann Mathis married Job Gifford.

Mary Mathis died unmarried. She was an estimable woman. From her youth up, she was remarkable for an unusual steadiness of character. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the strictest of the strict. Having a wise father and a very amiable mother, she was trained up "in the way she should go," and she never departed from it.

Job, son of Jeremiah Mathis, was in the meadows cutting grass, and while thus employed, Jonathan Morse, one of the mowers, accidentally

struck Job with the edge of his scythe, inflicting a fearful gash. Mortification set in, and at the end of the eleventh day after he was wounded, his leg dropped off at the knee and he died. He was a young man and unmarried.

Sixth Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Nehemiah, son of John Mathis, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River. Nehemiah Mathis' children were Job, John, Nehemiah, Ziba, Alice, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Hannah, Mary, Sophia, Phœbe and Nancy. Those thirteen children all lived to be grown, and most of them arrived at a good old age, five of the sisters lived to be considerably over eighty years of age, and Mary, wife of John Headly, lived to within a few months of 95 years, retaining her uncommon memory until her death, which occurred on the 17th day of March, 1863. She was born on the 9th day of June, 1768. She lived to a greater age than any other one of the descendants of John Mathis, Sr. She was a granddaughter of John Mathis, and also a granddaughter of John Cranmer, both of whom were early settlers in Egg Harbor.

The writer of this sketch is indebted to Mrs. Headley for many important items of history, and often when I have been at a loss for information on certain subjects, I have thought if Mrs. Mary Headley were alive I should know where to seek for the required knowledge.

Job, son of Nehemiah Mathis, married Sarah Cossaboom, of Barnegat. Their children were Job, Elizabeth, Judith, Mary Ann, Gideon and John Wesley.

John, son of Nehemiah Mathis, married two wives, one was a Carter and the other a Baremore.

Nehemiah, son of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married Susan, daughter of Lawrence Peterson, Sr. Nehemiah's children went to the West.

Ziba, son of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Semor Cranmer. Elizabeth was the mother of Daniel, Jesse, James, Smith, Mary and Martha. Some of these children settled in the State of Ohio. Ziba Mathis married a second wife, who was Mary, daughter of Benjamin Gifford. Mary's children were John, Benajah, George, Robert, Elizabeth and Harriet.

Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married William Weatherby, of Pennsylvania; he was the captain of a company of soldiers in the Continental army. Their children were Benjamin, Septimus, George, William, Elizabeth, Ann and Hannah.

Benjamin Weatherby married Sarah, daughter of carpenter John Mathis. They went to live in the State of Ohio.

Septimus Weatherby married Sarah —.

George Weatherby married Deborah —, of Cape May.

William Weatherby married Phœbe Brewer. Their children were Ann, David, Joshua, Jane, William, Amanda, Hannah, Sarah, Harriet, Benjamin and George.

Elizabeth Weatherby married Charles Cavileer, among their children were Julia Ann, Elizabeth, John, Charles, William, Samuel, Lorenzo 1st, Lorenzo 2d, and Harriet.

Julia Ann Cavileer married Bennet Rose. Elizabeth Cavileer married Mordecai Cox. Charles Cavileer married Matilda Myers. Samuel Cavileer married Mary Cavileer. Lorenzo Cavileer married Hannah Weatherby. Harriet Cavileer married Doctor John H. Black and had one child. Eliza married Nicholas V. Lane. After Dr. Black's death his widow married Noah Sooy, Jr., and their children were Mary and Jeana. Ann Weatherby married Daniel Weeks. Their children were Ann, Lucy Ann, Fanny, Benjamin and Daniel. Ann Weeks married Ezekiel Weeks. Lucy Ann Weeks married Captain Edwards. Fanny Weeks married Richard Cranmer. Benjamin and Daniel Weeks married in Camden, N. J.

Hannah Weatherby married Joshua Engle.

Sarah, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married James Roger, of Virginia. He was a privateersman and came to Egg Harbor in that capacity, during the Revolutionary War. James Roger's children were John, Lorania, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

John Roger married Talitha Peterson. Lorania Roger married Israel Peterson, of Toms River. Elizabeth Roger married a New Yorker, by the name of Wilson.

Rebecca, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married Jacob Headley. Among their children were John, Nancy, who married Charles Rose, Sr., Abigail, who married Jonathan Brown, and Rebecca and Hope, both of whom married Penn's.

Hannah, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married John, son of Solomon Rockhill, Sr. Their children, Solomon, Susan, John, Hannah and Hope.

Solomon Rockhill married Sarah Burton. Their children, John, Nancy, Mary, Lydia and Hannah.

Susan Rockhill married Joseph McColloch. Their children, Mary, Charles, Edward, Eliza and Hannah.

John Rockhill married Elizabeth Kindal. Their children, Phœbe, Zebedee, Solomon, Susan, Rachel, Nathan, Sabra, Thomas, Elizabeth, Emma, Mary, Ella and Martha.

Hannah Rockhill married Thomas Hughes. Their children, James, John, Catharine, Ann, Mason and Victoria.

Hope Rockhill married David Adams. Among their children are Caleb, Adaliza, Emily, Susan, Charles and George.

Mary, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married John Headley. Their children, Elizabeth, Job, Samuel, Sarah, Jemima, John, Mary, Joseph and Jesse.

Job Headley married Mary Lemonyon. Their children, James, Joseph, Thomas, Emeline and Alice.

Samuel B. Headley married Mary Foster. Their children, Joseph, Alfred, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorcas, Samuel, Edward, Esther and Charles.

Sarah Headley married Jabez Parker. Their children: Mary, Selinda, Woolston, Isaac, Enos and Jesse.

Jemima Headley married Elvin Smith. Their children: Amanda, John and Huldah Ann.

John Headley, Jr., married Phoebe Lamson, of Mannahawkin.

Mary Headley married Richard Parker. Their children: Hannah, John, Lewis and Samuel. John Parker was drowned when in the act of saving seamen who were on a stranded wreck off Barnegat beach.

Joseph Headley married Ann Burton. Their children: John, Phineas, Richard, Jemima and Sarah.

Jesse Headley married Mary Rockhill. Their children: Subonian, William, Charles, Sarah, Lydia, Georgiana, Jesse and Amanda.

Sophia, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married William Woolley. They removed to the State of Ohio.

Nancy, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., married John Mathis, 4th. They emigrated to the State of Ohio.

Alice and Phoebe, daughters of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., died unmarried.

Seventh Branch of John Mathis' Family.—Eli, son of John Mathis, married Phoebe, daughter of Richard Devinney, Sr. Eli was a Justice of the Peace, and the first proselyte of Methodism in Egg Harbor. He had four sons, and it seems he had a taste for rhyme, for an old tradition says that he chose names for his sons that would rhyme, thus:—

Jeremiah, Asa,
Maja and Amasa.

These being the names of his four sons and rhyming in the order of their ages.

Jeremiah, son of Eli Mathis, Sr., married Esther, daughter of Lewis and Grace Darling. Their children: Eli, Darling, Jeremiah, Phoebe, Esther and Jemima.

Most of these children married in distinct sections, therefore I cannot say anything further of them.

Jeremiah Mathis, Jr., married Mary Brewer. Their children: Esther, Jane, Lewis.

Phoebe Mathis married Reuben Mathis.

Asa, son of Eli Mathis, Sr., married Rachel Bartlett. Among their children were Jonas, Asa, Joseph and Julia, &c. Most of these went to reside in the West.

Maja, son of Eli Mathis, Sr., married Mabel Bartlett. Their children: Hannah, Ann, Mary, Mabel, Stacy, Eliza, Maria and John.

Hannah Mathis married George Leake.

Ann Mathis married John Bogan. Their children : Richard and Mary Ann.

Richard Bogan married Ann Eliza Sooy. Their children : Georgiana, Mary, Catharine, Rhoda, Ann, John and Richard.

Mary Ann Bogan married Thomas Shourds. Their child was Ann Eliza Shourds.

Eliza Mathis married Shreve Mathis.

Stacy Mathis married Julia Cranmer. Their children : Caleb, Mary Ann, Chalkley and George.

Caleb Mathis married Judith Collins. Mary Ann Mathis married an Endicott. Chalkley Mathis married Mary Jane Shourds. George Mathis married Abigail Lane.

Mabel, daughter of Maja Mathis, married Ellis Mathis.

Maria, daughter of Maja Mathis, married Michael Micks. They went to the West.

John, son of Maja Mathis, is a Methodist minister. He married Mary Ann Potts. Their child : Charles Mathis.

Amasa, son of Eli Mathis, Sr., married Marjarett Brewer, of Atlantic county. Their children : Eli, Peter, Maja, Amasa, Baker, James, John Wesley, Marjarett, Louisa and Phoebe Jane.

THE WILLITS FAMILY.

I have endeavored to gain a correct account of the ancient Willits, but have found it a task impossible to accomplish. Most of the descendants of this family disagree in their traditional accounts about their ancestors, therefore, some things must be left to conjecture. Some of the Willits say, there were four brothers of the name of Willits, who came with their father (Richard Willits) to Egg Harbor ; and others say there were but three brothers, which last statement agrees with the meagre records I have seen. From records, and other reliable accounts, there was a Richard Willits, Sr., and as it is said, three of his sons emigrated from Long Island to Little Egg Harbor, soon after the first white settlers came there. In old records appear the names of Richard Willits, Sr., Joseph Willits, Richard Willits, Jr., and James Willits. The three last named Willits must have been the sons of Richard Willits, Sr. From the aforesaid James Willits emanated all of the Willits' of Little Egg Harbor, the other two brothers finally settling in other places.

I believe that the names which we find written Wyllis, Willis, Willet and Willits, all originated from one source ; but at this time it is impossible to say which is the original form of spelling the name. Most of our ancestors were miserable spellers, therefore the variation of names. Some of the Willits make the following statement about the ancient Willits :

At a very early date there was a Richard Willits who settled at New

London, and finally removed to Long Island, and settled at Jericho. This Richard Willits had three sons, Hope, Samuel and Richard. Hope Willits was one of the early settlers in Cape May county, N. J. He had a son John, who was born at Cape May, in the year 1688. In the year 1716, John Willits married Martha Corson, by whom he had three sons, Isaac, James and Jacob. John Willits rose to wealth and distinction. He was a Judge of the Court for many years, and a member of the Legislature, in the year 1743. Samuel, son of Richard Willits, Sr., of Jericho, remained on Long Island.

Richard, son of Richard Willits, Sr., married and settled on Long Island, where he remained until most of his children were grown. He then removed to Little Egg Harbor, leaving three or four of his sons on Long Island. The children who accompanied him to Egg Harbor must have been Joseph, Richard, James and Abigail.

There must have been two Hope Willits, or else Hope Willits of Cape May returned to Long Island to reside, for it is recorded that Richard Ridgway, 2d, of New Jersey, was married at Jerusalem, Long Island, on the 9th of 8th mo., 1702, to Mary, daughter of Hope Willits, of that place.

Jarvis Pharo, Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Hope Willits, of Long Island, she being sister to Mary, who married Richard Ridgway, 2d. These two marriages constituting Jarvis Pharo, Sr., and Richard Ridgway, 2d, brothers-in-law. Many Quaker families emigrated from Old England, and also from New England, in order to escape persecution, and settled on Long Island, thinking they had found a land of rest; but in this they were sadly disappointed, and several families of them fled to Egg Harbor for a place of refuge, and this secluded section proved to be a haven of peace and rest. This place was a stronghold for Quakers. Here they lived and served and worshipped God in their own peculiar way, and no persecutor ever arose to say that they should not enjoy their religious views, or wear their chosen form of garments.

The Willits were Quakers, and people of respectability. Most of them throughout the various generations having closely adhered to the Quaker faith. I think there have been fewer apostates from the religion of their ancestors in this family, than in that of any other family of the first settlers in Egg Harbor. Many of the Willits have been wealthy, and an unusual number of them possessed of considerable means. Several of the old time Willits were magistrates appointed by the Sovereigns of England.

Richard Willits, 1st, of Egg Harbor, settled on the farm where Nathan Andrews now lives, in the neighborhood of Down Shore, and for several generations this farm was owned and occupied by the Willits family, in the following order: first, Richard Willits, Sr., second, by his son James, third by James, Jr., and finally, by his son John, after whose death it passed into other hands. Some one of the

old time Willits erected a large clap-boarded dwelling house on this farm, and the frame of this house is still standing, the mansion having been repaired by its present owner, but the frame left as it was erected (probably) one hundred and fifty years ago.

First Branch of Richard Willits, Sr.'s Family.—Joseph, who must have been a son of Richard Willits, Sr., of Egg Harbor, was here as early as the year 1706, for at that date Michael Buffin executed a deed to him for a cedar swamp, and other tracts of land amounting to nine hundred acres. Between the years 1724 and 1730, Joseph Willits purchased of Edward and Richard Ridgway, the farm on which Amos Ridgway now lives. In the year 1730 Joseph Willits conveyed the said farm and other tracts of land to John Ridgway, Sr., and then removed to Haddonfield, N. J., where it is probable he ended his days. In the year 1730, Joseph and Solomon Willits, (who must have been his sons,) got certificates from the Egg Harbor Monthly Metting to be taken to the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, and at the same time his wife Elizabeth, and her daughter Deborah, received certificates for the same purpose.

Joseph Willits married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ridgway, 1st, by his first wife Elizabeth. Joseph Willits' wife was the only own sister of Thomas Ridgway, Sr.

I have no knowledge of Joseph Willits, or his posterity, since his removal to Haddonfield in the year 1730.

Second Branch.—Richard, son of Richard Willits, Sr., of Egg Harbor, settled at Cedar Run, near Manahawkin. He had a son Micajah and a son Richard, and he must have had a daughter Deliverance, who married Stephen Birdsall.

Micajah Willits married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., of Parkertown. Micajah Willits had several children, among whom were Micajah, Jr., Richard, Mary, Deliverance, and another daughter who married a Jackson.

Micajah Willits, Jr., married Judith Cranmer and emigrated to the West.

Richard Willits married Rachel Burdsall.

Mercy Willits married Jesse Andrews, being his second wife. No children.

Deliverance Willits married Samuel Cranmer.

Richard, son of Richard Willits, who settled at Cedar Run, married Sarah Burton, of Chesterfield, N. J., and in the year 1751 went to reside at Salem, N. J.

Third Branch.—James, son of Richard Willits, Sr., of Egg Harbor, married about the year 1715, his wife's name not remembered. He lived on his father's homestead farm. It is said that he had but two children—James and Martha. Martha married a man by the name of Burroughs, and resided at or near Moorestown, N. J.

James Willits, Jr., married Ann, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr., and grand-daughter of Jacob Ong and Thomas Ridgway, Sr. Ann Willits was an eminent minister among Friends, and used to perform religious visits in company with her aunt Ann, Gauntt—Little Egg Harbor's most distinguished female minister. James and Ann Willits' children were Eliakim, who was born 3rd day of 11th mo., 1745, Henry, Jeremiah, Thomas, John, James, Phœbe, Ann, and a James who died in childhood. .

Eliakim Willits married Phœbe, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, of Springfield, N. J. The children of this marriage were Jacob, Samuel, David, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Ann, Phœbe and Rebecca.

Henry, son of James Willits, 2nd, married Phœbe, daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr. Their children : Samuel Thomas, Martha, Ann and Phœbe.

Samuel, son of Henry Willits, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Grey, of Mannahawkin. Samuel Willits went to reside in Genessee county, N. Y. No account of his posterity.

Thomas, son of Henry Willits, married a woman whose maiden name was Pancoast. She had a daughter Ann, who married Joseph Bartlett, son of Nathan, Jr. Thomas Willits' second wife was his cousin Mary, daughter of James Willits, 3rd, and Mary's children were Horatio, Phœbe, Marietta, Martha, Henry, Hannah, James and Rachel Louisa.

Thomas Willits, and all of his family, except Horatio and Phœbe, removed in the year 1838 to the State of Indiana.

Horatio Willits' first wife was Elizabeth Biddle, and his second wife Elizabeth Merritt. She has one son Merritt Willits, whose second wife is Louisa, daughter of Jesse C. Ridgway, of Tuckerton.

Phœbe B. Willits married Allen R. Pharo, and had children Anna, Horatio, George, Edwin, Mary and Robert.

Martha Willits married Asa J. Ridgway.

Marietta Willits married George Anderson, and had children Horatio and Emma.

Hannah Willits married Doctor William Holman, and had children Charles and John.

Rachel Louisa Willits married Isaac Holman, a lawyer. They have one son.

Henry Willits married Mary Chapman. They have one daughter.

Martha, daughter of Henry Willits, Sr., married John Willis, of New York city. They had two sons, the name of one was Alfred.

Ann, daughter of Henry Willits, Sr., married Robert Barnes, of New York, and had children Joseph, Ellen, Phœbe Ann, William, John James, Robert, George, Walter and Henry. Phœbe Ann Barnes married James, son of Nathan Bartlett, 2nd.

John Barnes married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Susan McCullough.

Third Branch.—Thomas, son of James Willits, 2d, married Rebecca Moody, daughter of John Moody, and half-sister of Molly Holden, wife of Moses Mulliner. The Moodys and Holdens were English people; so were the Mulliners, and it is said they came to Tuckerton at the same time. Thomas Willits' children were Eben, John, Eliakim, James, Jacob, Isaac, Sarah and Ann.

Eben Willits married Thursa, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis. Eben resided in Philadelphia.

John Willits married in Philadelphia; his wife's name Catharine. They had several children, among whom was Rebecca, who married Richard R. Carlisle, professionally known as Professor Risley.

James Willits married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Stiles, Sr. James Willits was the father of Alphonso A. Willits, D. D., the distinguished minister and lecturer. James Willits had a daughter Melvina, who married James, son of Bront and Ann Slaight.

Jacob Willits married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis, and sister to his brother Eben's wife.

Isaac Willits died unmarried, a young man.

Sarah Willits married Jesse Stiles, Sr.

Ann Willits married James D. Kelley, a native of Salem county, N. J. Their children, Thomas, John, James, Edward, Curtius Q. and Jane Ann, wife of Wm. P. Haywood.

Fourth Branch.—Jeremiah, son of James Willits, 2d, married Mary, daughter of Nathan and Judith Bartlett. Jeremiah's children were Job, Nathan, Jeremiah and Judith.

Job Willits married Mary Lippincott of upper Burlington county.

Nathan Willits married Judith, daughter of Daniel Leeds, 4th, and had children: Charles L., Samuel and Nathan B. Willits.

Charles L. married Sarah Tomlinson.

Samuel married — Abbott and Rebecca Gill.

Nathan B. married Sarah Lippincott.

Nathan Willits' second wife was Sarah Pancoast; she had no children. Nathan Willits ended his days at Haddonfield, N. J.

Jeremiah Willits, Jr., married Sarah Smith and had children: Elizabeth, Mary, Jeremiah and Judith Ann.

Elizabeth Willits married Henry Wordington.

Judith Ann Willits married — Renshaw.

Judith, daughter of Jeremiah Willits, Sr., married Samuel Smith, of Atlantic county, N. J.

Fifth Branch.—John, son of James Willits, 2d, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, 2d, and had children: Asa, Phoebe, Hannah, Charlotte, Martha and Naomi.

Asa Willits never married. He and Allen Ridgway were companions in their wanderings about the world.

Phœbe Willits married Willits Parker, Sr., and had children : Oliver, Ezra, Mary Ann, Jane, Martha, Naomi, Phœbe Ann and Willits.

Oliver Parker married Edith, daughter of Geo. M. Elkinton, and has children, George Willits and Ezra.

Ezra Parker died unmarried, a young man.

Mary Anna Parker married George Collins, and has three children, Phœbe Ann, Eliza and another daughter.

Jane Parker married William Brown and has several children, but I cannot give their names.

Martha Parker died unmarried, a young woman.

Naomi Parker married Jacob Haines, of Medford, N. J.

Phœbe Ann Parker and Willits Parker married in the West.

Hannah Willits married Nathan Bartlett, 3d, and had children : Louisa, Amanda, Martha and John. The names of the children of the above persons are given in the Bartlett family.

Charlotte Willits married Lewis Green, of Salem county, N. J. I believe they had children but do not know their names.

Martha Willits married Jonathan Cox, and her children were Charles, Walter, Martha, Mary and Hannah.

Charles Cox married Sarah Parker. Walter Cox married Josephine Shinn, and after her decease he married Almeda Joslin.

Martha Cox married Job Moore. Mary Cox married Samuel Carslake. Hannah Cox married Elisha Taylor of Canada.

Naomi Willits married James Ridgway.

Sixth Branch.—James, son of James Willits, 2d, married Phœbe, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, 2d, and his wife Hannah Gifford. Their children were Joseph, John, Archibald, Ann, Hannah, Mary and Rachel. James Willits second wife was Marjorie, daughter of Thomas Belangee. She had one child Jane Ann, who married Samuel Cawley, and has children Samuel and Eugene.

Joseph Willits married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Cawley, and her children were James, Samuel, Joseph, Alfred, Louisa and Lydia.

James, son of Joseph Willits, married Rachel C. Atkinson, daughter of Chalkley Atkinson. Their children are Mary, Archie and Joseph.

Samuel, son of Joseph Willits, married Phœbe A. Pearson, daughter of Isaac Pearson, of Holmesburg, Pa. Their children : Pearson, Emma, Louisa and Lydia.

Joseph, son of Joseph Willits, married Rebecca, daughter of Joshua Lippincott, of Moorestown, N. J.

Alfred, son of Joseph Willits, married Anna, daughter of Jesse Owen, of Philadelphia. Their children : Alfred and Jesse.

John, son of James Willits, 3d, married Mary Paxson. No children. Louisa, daughter of Joseph Willits, married Archelaus Pharo. Lydia, daughter of Joseph Willits, married Jesse C. Ridgway.

Archibald, son of James Willits, 3d, married Mary, daughter of Simeon Haines. I have no account of their posterity.

Ann, daughter of James Willits, 3d, married John Collins, of Barnegat, and had children: Eliza, Job, Phœbe, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Alfred, James, John and George.

Ann Collins married Wright Soper. Sarah Collins married Theodore Herbert. Alfred Collins married Frances Stokes. James Collins married Martha Collins. John Collins married Lucy Ann Leeds. George Collins married Mary Ann Parker.

Seventh Branch.—Phœbe, daughter of James Willits, 2d, married Jacob Hubbs, of Long Island, and had children. James and Mercy. James Hubbs died a bachelor, at an advanced age.

Mercy Hubbs married Amos Ridgway, 1st, and had children. Jacob and Sarah Ann. Jacob never married. Sarah Ann Ridgway married Jeremiah Ridgway, Jr.

Eighth Branch.—Ann, daughter of James Willits, 2d, married Joseph Sharp, of upper Burlington county. She died at the birth of her first child.

Sixty or seventy years ago, some of the farmers of Little Egg Harbor, who had not farms for all of their sons, sent the farmless ones to Philadelphia to learn the bricklayer's trade, and especially was this the case among the Willits; and this is the cause of so many of them being residents of that city. Those who were sober and industrious amassed clever fortunes, but those who embarked in the craft of dissipation, went down to the grave in utter destitution, "unhonored and unsung."

Among the youngsters of Little Egg Harbor who were apprenticed to the bricklaying trade, was Allen, son of Thomas Ridgway, 3d, Asa, son of John Willits, 1st, Joseph, Archibald and John, sons of James Willits, 3d. Eben, John and James, sons of Thomas Willits, Sr. Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah Willits, Sr., and Archelaus R., son of Timothy Pharo, Jr., also Job, Nathan and Edmund, sons of Nathan Bartlett, 2d.

Timothy Willits' Family.—The early history of this family is rather obscure. Some of the descendants of Timothy Willits suppose themselves related by blood to the Willits of Little Egg Harbor, and others who seem to know more about their consanguinity, say positively that they are not in any wise connected with the Willits of Little Egg Harbor, and that Timothy Willits was of Scotch extraction, and the Egg Harbor Willits were of English extraction. One thing is certain there is no family resemblance between the posterity of the two families. The Egg Harbor Willits were light complexioned with light blue eyes and were denominated the "blue-eyed Willits," and Timothy Willits' family were dark complexioned with beautiful sparkling black eyes, and the color of the eyes in each family have gone with them from generation to generation to the present time.

According to the most reliable statement, there was a Timothy

Willits who came from Scotland and settled somewhere in Ocean, then Monmouth, county, and this Timothy had a son Timothy, who, probably about the year 1760 (or it might have been a little later), married Mary, daughter of Stephen Birdsall and his wife, Deliverance, of Barnegat.

This second Timothy Willits had children: Abigail, Deliverance, Judith and Rachel who were twins, and Stephen, the youngest child, who was born in the year 1772. The Timothy Willits, Jr., it is said once lived at Cedar Run near Mannahawkin, but at the time of his death he is said to have lived at Squan, Ocean county, N. J. He was killed during the Revolutionary War. I once heard my aunt, the only daughter-in-law of Timothy Willits, relate the manner and circumstances of his death. She said he was in his barn engaged in breaking flax, when a number of Continental soldiers were in pursuit of three or four refugees (those pests of the war of independence). The soldiers saw the refugees enter the barn where Timothy Willits was at work, and when the Continentals entered the barn in search of the refugees they were not to be found. They questioned Timothy Willits about the men whom they knew he must have seen, and he being a very obstinate and contrary man would not answer them in any manner whatever. They importuned him for an answer until their patience was exhausted, and his sullen silence caused the soldiers to suspect that he himself was one of the refugees, and under this supposition they shot him as he sat at his work, and thus he lost his life—a victim to his obstinacy.

After his death his widow married her cousin, Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and had children, Nathan and Phœbe.

Abigail, daughter of Timothy Willits, 2d, married first, Joseph Bartlett, 2d; no children with this marriage. Her second husband was Thomas Parker, Sr., and the children were Willits and John Parker. Her third husband was Joseph Cox, and the children were Jonathan, Joseph B., Timothy, Mary and Hannah.

Judith, daughter of Timothy Willits, Jr., and one of the twins, married Eli Mathis, and had children: Charles, Clayton, Samuel, Hannah, Esther, Jesse, Mary, Ann and David W.

Charles Mathis was drowned, and not married. Clayton Mathis married his cousin, Mary Mathis. Samuel Mathis married Atlantic Berry. Hannah Mathis married her cousin Isaac Gifford. Esther Mathis married Jonathan Gifford. Jesse Mathis married Ann, widow of John Bogan, and daughter of Maja Mathis, Sr. Mary Mathis died unmarried. Ann Mathis married Job Gifford. David W. Mathis married Maria Gaskill.

Rachel, daughter of Timothy Willits, Jr., and the other twin, married Peter Parker, and had children: Thomas, Nathan, James, Stephen, Timothy, Charles, Phœbe and Elizabeth.

Deliverance, daughter of Timothy Willits, Jr., married Edmund Bartlett, Sr., and her children Mary, Zilpha, Nathan, Phœbe, Judith and Edmund. Their marriages are given in the Bartlett family.

Stephen, only son of Timothy Willits, Sr., married Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Seaman; she was noted for her unusual retentive memory, and also for intelligence beyond her time and education, she was likewise unusually industrious, managing and ingenious. She lived to be about 86 years of age, and retained her great memory and other faculties beyond most people of her age.

Stephen and Lydia Willits' children were John, Timothy, Amelia, Stephen, Benjamin, Mary and Lydia.

During his time Stephen Willits, Sr., was one of the prominent men of West Creek, Ocean county, N. J.

John Willits, child of Stephen Willits, Sr., was born April 22d, 1797, in Burlington county, just over the division line between East and West New Jersey. In John Willits' youthful days all along the New Jersey shore there were but meagre facilities for obtaining a school education, but John Willits having a thirst for knowledge and a capacity for acquiring it, obtained a fair education which has been of great use to him throughout his long life, for without learning he could not have occupied the exalted position that he has. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, being one of the company of the "Tuckerton Volunteers and Home Guard." He is an enterprising man and has followed most kinds of business common to his native place by which enterprises he has amassed a clever fortune, and in his old age is enabled to take his ease. He is a long standing member of the Methodist church, in which he is a local preacher, and has held most of the offices pertaining to the church, and also most of the important township offices; for many years he was a Justice of the Peace, and for five years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Monmouth county, and all of these things combined to make him the most prominent man of his native West Creek.

On the 11th day of March, 1819, he married Hannah, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Thompson, of Quaker Bridge, Washington township, N. J., by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters, some of these children died young, and those who lived to mature age were Arthur T., Mary Ann, Lucy Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Micajah and Lydia.

John Willits' wife has been a very industrious and enterprising housewife, greatly assisting in the prosperity of her husband, and she has been a very useful woman among her neighbors who were sick or otherwise afflicted.

Timothy, son of Stephen Willits, Sr., like his brother John, acquired a good education. He married Kesiah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Cranmer, and had children: Amelia, James, Ann, Elizabeth, Lydia, Adelia and Ann.

Stephen, son of Stephen Willits, Sr., was well educated, and for many years was one of the prominent men of Tuckerton, holding many important offices, and having a very extensive circle of acquaintances, and in his younger days was considered the handsomest man of his place of residence. In the year 1835, he married Mary, daughter of Eayre Olyphant, Sr., and had children: Anna, Augusta, Hope, Stephen Eayre, Marion and Shinn.

Benjamin, son of Stephen Willits, Sr., was a man of fair education, and living in a place that was inaccessible to schools, he took into his own hands the education of his children. And he was a competent teacher, as is proved by the learning of his children, some of whom have far outstripped in knowledge most of those who attended the district schools for nine months in the year, for years together. He married Harriet, daughter of John Crane, of Mannahawkin, and had children: John, — — — — —.

Amelia, daughter of Stephen Willits, Sr., was one of the beauties of her native place. She married David Jones, and had children: Timothy, Mary, Elizabeth, William, Serena and Lydia, and one or two who died young.

Mary, daughter of Stephen Willits, Sr., was the second wife of Nathan Atkinson. No children.

Lydia, daughter of Stephen Willits, Sr., remains unmarried.

THE ONG FAMILY.

The Ongs appear to have been among the early settlers of Burlington, N. J., for in the year 1694, Edward Andrews married Sarah Ong, and at the marriage was Sarah Ong, Sr. It is probable her husband was not living, for the Jacob Ong who was also at the wedding must have been the brother of Edward Andrew's wife, Sarah Ong, Jr.

It is believed that Jacob Ong came to Egg Harbor with the Andrews families, he was a brother-in-law of Edward Andrews. Jacob Ong, and his wife Elizabeth, were Elders in the Friends' Meeting of Egg Harbor. Jacob Ong appears to have been a man of considerable note in the settlement. He also appears to have had a passion for emigrating from place to place. In the year 1725 he left Egg Harbor, and went to reside in Pennsylvania. In the year 1728, he returned to Egg Harbor, where he staid about seven years, when a desire for a change of residence having seized him, he in the year 1735 bade Egg Harbor a final farewell, and established himself in Pennsylvania, where it is probable he died, as this is the last recorded account of Jacob Ong. It is probable that the places in Burlington county called Ong's Hat, and Ong's Run, took their names from Jacob Ong, or some of his posterity. The Ong family all left Egg Harbor with the exception of Mary, daughter of Jacob Ong, Sr., who married Thomas Ridgway, Jr. In Egg Harbor, the name of Ong soon became extinct.

Jacob Ong, Sr.'s. children were Jacob, Jeremiah, Isaac, Mary, Sarah, Mabel and Christian.

Jacob Ong, Jr., married Mary Sprague. Isaac Ong married away from Egg Harbor ; his wife's name was Bersheba. There is not any account of Jeremiah Ong's marriage.

Christian Ong married out of the Friends' Meeting. Her husband's name not recorded.

Sarah Ong married Nicholas Dillaplain. The Dillaplains then lived within the limits of the Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, but I cannot ascertain the exact locality.

Mabel Ong married Henry Shoemaker.

It is probable that Jacob Ong owned and lived on some one of the old-time farms of Little Egg Harbor, and by his moving about from place to place it is likely he was a mechanic and went to different places to work at his trade.

THE TUCKER FAMILY.

About the year 1745 Reuben Tucker emigrated from Orange county, N. Y., to Little Egg Harbor, where he purchased Short, or Tucker's beach, and after living on the beach for a long term of years, he purchased the farm now known as the Sprague place, near West Tuckerton, and here he ended his days. Reuben Tucker married Ruth Sulse, of Long Island, a near relative of the Headley family, who settled at Barnegat, and other places along the shore.

Reuben Tucker's children were : Stephen, Ebenezer, Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Ruth, Julia and Nancy.

Stephen Tucker about the close of the Revolutionary War left Egg Harbor, and took refuge in Nova Scotia, the same as did many others of his profession, and it is said finally died in an ignominious manner.

Margaret Tucker married Thomas Cowperthwaite, and settled in Egg Harbor, and had children : Nathaniel, Ruth, Maria and Rebecca. Elizabeth Tucker married Doctor Ezra Baker, and after her death, her sister Sarah married Dr. Baker, whose children were Reuben, Ezra, Luke and Ruth, who married Gideon, son of Daniel Leeds, 4th, and his wife, Marjorie.

Rebecca Tucker married Ezekiel Teal.

Ruth Tucker and her lover, Benjamin Pool, were drowned in the surf at Tucker's beach. This took place about the time that her brother Ebenezer was married to his first wife.

Julia Tucker married Reuben Philips, and then Doctor Trace, of Pemberton, N. J.

Nancy Tucker married David Mull, and next, Samuel Scull, and next — Risley, and then — Spencer, and lastly — Reed.

Among her children were Samuel Scull, Ebenezer Scull, David Risley, Sarah Scull, and Ann Eliza Spencer.

Ebenezer Tucker married Catharine, daughter of Col. Aaron Buck, of Monmouth county, N. J., and the children of this marriage were Reuben, Samuel, Mary, Aaron, George W., and Eliza C.

About the close of the Revolutionary war, Ebenezer Tucker purchased Joseph Gauntt's farm, and at a somewhat later period John Gauntt sold him his farm. This last purchase constituted Tucker the owner of the greater portion of what is now the village of Tuckerton. He laid off a part of his farm into building lots, built the Union Inn and some other dwellings, and he also became the owner of the "Old Tavern." He located extensive tracts of valuable timbered lands, built vessels and entered into the lumber business on a large scale. He set up a store, and as some of his vessels were engaged in the West India trade, he imported much of his merchandize from Cuba, paying the Cuban merchants in lumber from his own forests. His various and extensive business made employment for a considerable number of persons. By his superior judgment, far-sightedness and uncommon business capacity, he became the wealthiest man of his time in the place of his adoption. His journey of life was a long one, and during most of it he was the most influential man of the township of Little Egg Harbor. He was consulted in many kinds of affairs, and looked up to as a man of superior judgment and knowledge. He was the recipient of many offices in the township, and also the higher offices of the State and Nation. He was a judge of the court, and a member of the Congress of the United States.

He was a handsome man and was distinguished for his sociality and gentlemanly deportment, having the style of manners and address peculiar to the old school of aristocratic gentlemen.

Mrs. Catharine Tucker had the reputation of being a very amiable lady, noted for her benevolence and many other excellent characteristics. She died in the prime of life, deeply regretted by all who had the happiness to know her.

Ebenezer Tucker's second wife was Phœbe, daughter of John and Susannah Ridgway. The children of this marriage were Susannah and Josephine Tucker.

Reuben, son of Ebenezer Tucker, married Elizabeth Lippincott, a lady of wealth of the upper part of Burlington county. Their children were Cordelia and Margaretta.

Cordelia Tucker married John R. Slack, Esq., of Mount Holly.

Their children George T., Mary, Nina and Effie.

Margaretta Tucker, married Clayton Page, and has two children, Clayton and Anna.

Doctor Samuel Tucker, son of Ebenezer Tucker, married a lady in Philadelphia. They had one child whose name is Samuel Anna Tucker. Doctor Tucker was a highly respectable gentleman, noted for his benevolence and other truly amiable qualities. He died a

few years ago deeply regretted by his extensive circle of acquaintances.

Doctor Aaron Tucker, son of Ebenezer Tucker, married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Carroll, Jr., of Maryland, and a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Aaron Tucker had two sons, whose names are Carroll and St. George. Mrs. Tucker inherited a large fortune from her father, and now that she is dead her two sons have her wealth. Doctor Aaron Tucker and his family resided some time in Europe.

Col. George W. Tucker, son of Ebenezer Tucker, did not marry. He was the possessor of a handsome fortune, most of which he bequeathed to his relatives; he also made some charitable bequests principally in his native place. Many of the pleasant shade trees which adorn the streets of Tuckerton are a gift from George W. Tucker. Col. Tucker died in Philadelphia, and his remains lie in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Margaret B. Tucker, daughter of Ebenezer Tucker, married Daniel Budd, of Pemberton, N. J. Mrs. Budd was a handsome and highly accomplished lady. Her remains lie in the Methodist church-yard at Tuckerton.

Eliza Catharine Tucker married Howard Forman, a merchant of New York city. Her second husband was Doctor Thomas Page, by whom she had two children, Elizabeth Glovenia and Georgiana. Mrs. Page was a thoroughly accomplished lady, noted for her benevolence and sociability. In her youthful days she had the reputation of being the handsomest woman in the State of New Jersey. Susannah, daughter of Ebenezer Tucker by his second wife, married Joseph Bispham, a successful merchant of Philadelphia. Their children were Joseph B., Josephine B., and George T.

Josephine, daughter of Ebenezer Tucker by his second wife, married Doctor John Blake, of Washington, D. C. Their child was Ebenezer Tucker Blake. Tucker brought up and educated his children in a style befitting a gentleman of his wealth and station.

Four score and eight years having rolled over the head of Ebenezer Tucker, he was suddenly gathered to his fathers. He was unusually active for one of his age, and his faculties were good until the hour of his death, which happened on the 5th day of September, 1845. His remains lie in the Methodist churchyard at Tuckerton, surrounded by the unconscious forms of many with whom he had associated along the path of life. Thus rests the Honorable Ebenezer Tucker, of Tuckerton, the village which bears his name, and whose inhabitants still hold him in remembrance; as it takes a long time for the name of a distinguished individual to sink to unremembered rest. A costly obelisk marks his place of burial, bearing a record of his deeds of renown.

THE BELANGEE FAMILY.

Evi or Ive Belangee, the forefather of this family, was a French Huguenot, and at an early date he came to Egg Harbor, where he purchased the farm now called the "Oliphant Farm," he also made several other locations of land. In ancient times Belangee's creek was called Ive's creek, after Ive Belangee, who owned property along said creek. This name is variously spelled in the early records, but Evi generally adopted.

It is recorded that Mary, daughter of Richard Ridgway, 1st, married a man by the name of Belangee, and I believe it was the above-named Ive Belangee, for I never met with the name of Belangee that could not be traced to this Ive Belangee, and he would have been a half-brother-in-law to Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and the same to Joseph Willits, that is, if he married Mary Ridgway. Ive Belangee's children, of whom there is an account, were James, Samuel, Ive, Jr., Elizabeth and Christian. The Belangees became Quakers, and throughout the various generations have been people of respectability. I never met with any one who had anything to say against a "Belangee." By their contemporaries, the Belangees were considered skillful farmers. Thomas Belangee, Sr., had a large peach orchard, and built a house to kiln dry peaches, and his dried peaches were made an article of commerce, he selling them in Philadelphia, and other places, where they were known as Belangee's dried peaches; and oftentimes he had more peaches than he could manage, when he would drive his hogs into the peach orchard, and then shake the trees so that the hogs might feast on the luscious mellow fruit. The field where the peach orchard was is still called the "peach orchard field," and at this date, it is grown up with quite large pine trees. The Mathistown saw mill is situated on the site of a fulling mill built by Ive Belangee, for the purpose of fulling the cloth woven by the people of Little Egg Harbor.

Various traditions state that James Belangee, Sr., was a skillful physician, but he could not have had very much practice in the sparsely settled place where he lived; no doubt but that his farm paid him better than his profession. I omitted to state above, that Thomas Belangee not only had a great peach orchard, but he also had a large apple orchard, of excellent grafted fruit and likewise pears, cherries and black mulberries, but for a long time, the apple trees have been on the decline, and many of them have disappeared.

First Branch.—In the year 1727, James, son of Ive Belangee, Sr., married Marjorie, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Cape May. James settled on his father's homestead. He had but two sons, and they were twins, and he intending the homestead for them, built a large dwelling house convenient for two families, and at his death, left the place to

his twin sons, Thomas and James, but James finally emigrated to the West, selling his part of the farm to his brother Thomas.

As before stated James Belangee had two sons who were twins, and his daughters were Phœbe, Ruth, Christian, Susannah, Judith and Marjorie.

Thomas, son of James Belangee, Sr., married Mary Barton, of upper Burlington county, and their children were Thomas, Aaron, James, Isaac, Marjorie and Hannah.

Thomas Belangee, Jr., married Ann Dudley, of upper Burlington county, and had a son Ivan and two daughters, and perhaps other children. He was a wheelwright and more than fifty years ago he removed to the upper part of Burlington county.

Aaron, son of Thomas Belangee, Sr., married Sarah Evans, of upper Burlington county. She lived but a short time after her marriage, and then Aaron married Margaret Motwell, and after her death he married Margaret Randolph, a widow, whose maiden name was Cranmer, she being of the Cranmer family of Lower Bank, Washington township, Burlington county. In his native place Aaron Belangee was long and favorably known as a school teacher. He had no children.

James, son of Thomas Belangee, Sr., married Rebecca, daughter of Barzillai Leeds. James removed to the West, and there became a minister in the Hicksite denomination.

Isaac, son of Thomas Belangee, Sr., married Elizabeth Stokes.

Marjorie, daughter of Thomas Belangee, Sr., married James Willits, 3d, and had a child Jane Ann, wife of Samuel Cawley.

Hannah, daughter of Thomas Belangee, Sr., married Evi Smith.

Second Branch.—Ive, son of Ive Belangee, Sr., married away from Egg Harbor, and immediately after his marriage, left his native place.

Third Branch.—Samuel, son of Ive Belangee, Sr., married Alice, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr. Some years after his marriage, Samuel Belangee left Egg Harbor.

Fourth Branch.—Elizabeth, daughter of Ive Belangee, Sr., married Robert Smith, of Atlantic county. No account of any of their children, except their son Ive Smith.

Sixth Branch.—Christian, daughter of Ive Belangee, Sr., married Richard Osborn, of Long Island.

James, son of James Belangee, Sr., married Grace Angle, of the upper section of Burlington county. They had no children. They emigrated to what was then called the "Genesee country," in the western part of the State of New York.

Phœbe, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., was the second wife of John Ridgway, Sr., and the mother of Jacob Ridgway, who was the second on the list of millionaires of Philadelphia.

Ruth, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., married Job Ridgway.

Christian, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., married Daniel Shourds, Sr.

Susannah, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., married John Ridgway, brother to Job Ridgway; her sister Ruth's husband. Three of James Belangee, Sr.'s daughters married Ridgways. Phœbe married John Ridgway, the uncle of her sisters Ruth and Susannah's husbands. Those three Ridgway brothers-in-law, resided on the following named farms: John Ridgway, Sr., on the Willits Parker farm; Job Ridgway, on the Oliver Parker farm; and John Ridgway, 2nd, on the Joseph Parker farm.

Judith, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., married Gideon Scull, of Atlantic county. Marjorie, daughter of Gideon and Judith Scull, married Daniel Leeds, 4th, and their children were Judith, Gideon, Josiah, Daniel, Offley, Benjamin, Japhet, Marjorie and Mary.

Judith, daughter of Daniel Leeds, 4th, married Nathan, son of Jeremiah Willits, of Egg Harbor.

Offley, son of Daniel Leeds, 4th, married Charlotte, daughter of Jeremiah Ridgway, of Egg Harbor.

Marjorie, daughter of James Belangee, Sr., married Benjamin Haines, of Evesham.

The Belangees, of Atlantic county, N. J., resided somewhere between Absecon and Somers' Point. James and Thomas are remembered as residents of this place, but it was many years ago. It is very probable that they were the descendants of Ive Belangee of Little Egg Harbor, through his sons Ive, Jr., or Samuel, both of whom left their native place soon after their marriages, and I have heard a tradition of one of them living on the Atlantic county side of Mullica river during the Revolutionary War.

John Belangee Cox, Esq., of Philadelphia, is a descendent of the Little Egg Harbor Belangees, but I do not know from which branch he descended. It is now more than fifty years since the Belangees removed from their native place, so that of their later posterity nothing is known by me. Thomas Belangee, Jr., settled in upper Burlington county. Isaac Belangee settled in Philadelphia, and Aaron removed to Bordentown, where he died at an advanced age.

THE PHARO FAMILY.

The first Pharo known in New Jersey, came from England, in the year 1678, and was among the first settlers in Burlington, after it was decided by the purchasers of Byllinges trustees to establish a city at that place. "On the 10th day of December, 1678, the ship *Shield* came from Hull, commanded by Daniel Towns; she came to Burlington, being the first vessel that came so far up the Delaware river. The next morning after she arrived, the Delaware river was found to be frozen over, and the passengers came ashore on the ice." Among the passengers of the adventurous *Shield*, was James Pharo, wife and children. They came from Lincolnshire, England. Timothy Pharo, Sr.,

made a record in his Bible as follows. "The Pharos (meaning James Pharo's children) were born near the great Minster, in the city of Lincolnshire, Old England." James Pharo's wife's name was Ann. The children were Jarvis Pharo, born the 31st day of May, 1675, Amos Pharo, born the 12th day of January, 1677, and Ann, born the 21st day of February, 1678; all born in England, before the departure of the said James Pharo to this country. The Pharos say that Jarvis Pharo had but one child, and that Amos never married, and also that the above-named children were all of the children of the first James Pharo; but there must be a mistake in some one of these statements, or else there were other Pharos in early times in New Jersey, for in the year 1740, William Pharo prosecuted Jeremiah Bennet for stealing his shingles, and the suit was brought before John Mathis, Justice of the Peace. I have a paper (concerning the law suit) in John Mathis' handwriting, I have also seen a printed account of a transaction pertaining to the Revolutionary War, and this paper had William Pharo's name signed to it, and these papers are positive proof that there was a William Pharo living in Burlington county, more than an hundred years ago.

Jarvis, the eldest son of James Pharo, Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Hope Willits, of Jerusalem, Queens county, Long Island.

Jarvis Pharo appears to have settled on a farm in Springfield, N. J., for on the 24th day of March, 1706, he sold one hundred and fifty-four acres of land to his brother-in-law, Richard Ridgway, and this tract constituted about half of the farm that Richard Ridgway, 2d, owned at the time of his death, in the year 1718. It is probable that soon after the sale of this land, Jarvis Pharo removed to West Creek, Monmouth county, near the line between Burlington and Monmouth counties. James Pharo (who is said to have been his only child) was born the 28th day of May, 1702, before his father removed to West creek. Jarvis Pharo settled at West creek, on the farm now owned by Joseph B. Cox, he purchasing a large tract of land which included nearly all of what is now called West creek. At the first Monthly Meeting, established in Little Egg Harbor, Jarvis Pharo was appointed an elder in the men's meeting, and his wife, Elizabeth, an elder in the women's meeting. Jarvis Pharo died the 18th day of the 11th mo., 1756, aged 81 years, and his wife Elizabeth, died the 15th day of 10th mo., 1769, in her 88th year.

At his death, Jarvis Pharo left his son James all of his possessions, but he becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties was compelled to sell his father's homestead to John Ridgway, Sr., who bequeathed it to his son, Jacob Ridgway, the millionaire of Philadelphia, and thus James Pharo's farm became a part of the foundation on which he built his immense fortune. James Pharo married Ruth, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Cay May. She, I think, was a sister to Marjorie

Smith, who married James Belangee, Sr. James and Ruth Pharo's children were Jarvis, born 11th day of 9th mo., 1735, Amos Pharo, was born 24th of 12th mo., 1737, James, age not recorded, Ann Pharo, born —, her age not given, Elizabeth, no date given, Timothy Pharo, Sr., born 15th day of 8th mo., 1742.

Ruth, wife of James Pharo, was born 4th day of 6th mo., 1711, at Cape May, and died 23d day 3d mo., 1747, aged 36 years.

First Branch.—Jarvis Pharo, 2d, married and lived in the upper part of Burlington county. No account of his posterity.

Second Branch.—Amos Pharo married in Rahway, N. J. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and she is said to have been one of the most beautiful women of her time. Amos Pharo was a Justice of the Peace, a surveyor, and the most prominent man of West creek. He was the father of James Pharo, (called by way of distinction Burr Pharo) Amos, John and Phœbe.

James, son of Amos Pharo, married Ruth Cranmer, and had children: Jonathan, William, James, Stephen, Benjamin, Amos, John, Miriam, Elizabeth, Julia, Mary, Ruth and others, who died young, enough to make up a family of sixteen children.

Jonathan Pharo married Phœbe Sprague, and had children: Rachel, Elizabeth, Borden and Samuel.

James Pharo married Mary Ellsworth, and had children: Julia, Ann, James and Catharine.

Stephen Pharo married Mary Jones, and had several children.

Benjamin Pharo married Sarah Cole, and had children: Catharine, Mary, George and Augustus.

Amos Pharo married Desire Birdsall. John Pharo married Edith Cranmer and Rebecca Shinn.

Miriam Pharo married Samuel Seaman and had children: Benjamin, Elizabeth, Samuel, Maria, James, Amelia, Phœbe and Mary Emily.

William and Elizabeth Pharo died unmarried, and Ruth is still living and unmarried.

Julia Pharo married Captain Joseph Hansel of New Brunswick, N. J.; they had several sons and daughters.

Mary Pharo married Captain William Ellsworth, and among their children are Philip, Joseph and William.

Amos, son of Amos Pharo, Sr., married Letitia, daughter of Samuel Rose, Jr. Their children: John, William, Charles, Aaron, Hannah, Ann, Catharine Letitia, Lydia, Louise and Abigail.

John Pharo married Zilpha, daughter of Mercy Ivins, and had children: Artemisia, Samuel, Job, Hazleton, Thomas, Robert, Birdsall, Melvina, John Fletcher and Charles.

William Pharo married Mary Ann, daughter of Mercy Ivins, and had children: Charles Budd, Charlotte, Ann Eliza, Martha, Anna,

Margaret, Letitia, Mary Ann, Catharine, William, Edgar, Marion and Aaron.

Charles Pharo married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Haywood, and had children: Timothy, John, Joseph and Jane.

Aaron Pharo married Sarah, daughter of William Ivins, and had children: Mercy, Sarah Elizabeth, and another daughter.

Hannah Pharo married Willits Cranmer.

Ann Pharo married — Lippincott.

Catharine Pharo had two husbands, one of their names was Wilsey and the other Woolsey.

Letitia Pharo married Robert Turner.

Lydia Pharo married Joel Haywood and among their children were: William P. Haywood, Lucy Ann, Catharine and Louisa.

Louisa Pharo married — Freeman.

Abigail Pharo married, first, Captain Joseph Haywood, and, second, Captain Philip Rutter.

Phœbe, daughter of Amos Pharo, Sr., married Uriah Naile, and had children: James, Mary, Amos, John and Elizabeth.

James Naile married Mary, daughter of Abraham Cranmer. Mary Naile married — Fisher. Amos Naile married Jane Langdon. John Naile married Elizabeth Langdon. Elizabeth Naile went to the West.

Third Branch.—James, son of James Pharo, Sr., married Mary, daughter of Richard Devinney, Sr., and sister of Phœbe, wife of Eli Mathis, Sr., of Bass River, and likewise sister to Eunice, who married Isaac, son of Stephen Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River.

James Pharo had children: Jarvis, John, Asa, Matthew, Mary, Ellen and Phœbe.

Jarvis Pharo married Elizabeth Cranmer, and had children: Phœbe, Ellen, Barton, Jarvis, Sarah, Phila and Beulah.

Ellen Pharo married William Oliphant, of Barnegat.

Phœbe Pharo married Joseph Ridgway, of Barnegat.

Sarah Pharo married Hazelton Seaman.

Phila Pharo married James Lane.

Jarvis Pharo married Rebecca Hazleton.

Beulah Pharo married Orrin Gaskill.

John Pharo married Hester Parker, and among their children were James, Wesley, Mary and Rebecca.

Asa Pharo married Phœbe Seaman.

Martha Pharo married John Cranmer, son of Isaac Cranmer, of Burlington, a native of Bass River. Their children: Lavinia, Rebecca, Eliza, Elma and Sarah.

Ellen, daughter of James, 3d, married Michael Reynolds.

Phœbe, daughter of James Pharo, 3d, married Jacob Fowler.

Mary, daughter of James Pharo, 3d, married Josiah Jones, and had

children : Jarvis, Fountain, Lloyd, Josiah, Asa, John, Rebecca, Ellen and Martha.

Fourth Branch.—Timothy, son of James Pharo, 2nd, married Hannah, only daughter of Robert Ridgway. She was born 14th, 12th mo., 1752, and in her husband's Bible is the following record: "My dear wife, Hannah Pharo, departed this life on the 9th day of 3d month, called March, in the year 1801, aged 48 years 2 months and 23 days, and was a woman of a bright understanding and a very industrious and a kind mother, and also an affectionate wife and a peaceable woman among the neighbors." It is not every husband who thus appreciates the good qualities of their wives, therefore I thought such a record as the above ought to go down to posterity.

It appears that after Timothy Pharo, Sr.'s marriage, he resided several years at Barnegat, for he has made the following record, or very nearly in those words: "Our eldest daughter Sykee was born the 17th of 3rd mo., 1781. Samuel, our eldest son, was born 25th, 2nd mo., 1783. Anna was born 10th, 1st mo., 1785. Robert, our second son, was born 3rd day of 3rd mo., 1787. These four children all born at Barnegat. Hannah, fifth child, was born 11th, 6th mo., 1789, and deceased 20th, 9th mo., 1791."

Further records from the above Bible :

Timothy Pharo, his Bible, the 26th day of the 11th mo., 1793. Price 30—. Bought at Trenton for four silver dollars.

Wherein as it so happened by accident that we had our house and two Bibles—one large and one small—and chief of our household goods consumed with or by fire on the 9th day of the 9th mo., 1791, between the 10th and 11th hour of the evening the second day of the week, and we built again in the spring following, raised the 12th day of the 5th month, 1792, and moved in the fall into the new house, and had a son born (the third and last son Timothy,) on the 3rd day of 10th mo., 1792. I do give this Bible to my son Timothy Pharo, and to his live heirs forever, as witness my hand this thirteenth day of the 9th month, 1802.

TIMOTHY PHARO, Senior.

The above said Timothy Pharo departed this life 9th mo., 15th, 1810, aged 68 years and 1 month.

The above designated house is the place now known as the old tavern at West Creek, Ocean county, N. J. It stands in the angle of two roads, a short distance from West Creek stream. It is an old-fashioned structure with small eight paned windows, they being few and far between; it has a large kitchen fire-place and two corner fire-places, one in the bar-room and one in the parlor, one chimney serving for both fire-places. It is a ghostly looking edifice, and it is the house where the Roman Catholic priest laid the ghost that made midnight visits to one of its former owners.

Sykee (which in English is called Sophia) Pharo, married James Collins; this marriage took place in the year 1804.

Samuel Pharo married Phœbe Collins (in the year 1805,) their children Orrin, Robert, Mary, Hannah, Anne, Phœbe Ann and Matilda.

Robert, son of Timothy Pharo, Sr., in the year 1807, married Anne Collins, and had children Allen R. and Charlotte. Allen R. Pharo married Phœbe B. Willits. Charlotte Pharo married John Tilton, father of Allen P. Tilton.

In the year 1813, Anne Pharo, daughter of Timothy Pharo, Sr., married Japhet Leeds, of Atlantic county, N. J., and had children Elizabeth, Timothy, Josiah, Lucy Ann, Martha, Caroline and Allen T. Leeds.

In the year of 1812, Timothy, son of Timothy Pharo, Sr., married Hannah, daughter of James Willits, 3d. Hannah was born the 11th day of 3d month, 1787. Timothy and Hannah Pharo's children were as follows :

Joseph W. Pharo was born the 14th of 3d month, 1813.

Archelaus Ridgway Pharo was born the 21st of 12th month, 1814.

Phœbe Pharo was born the 31st of 10th month, 1817.

Eliza Pharo was born the 27th of 10th month, 1819.

Lucy Ann Pharo was born the 1st of 2d month, 1823, and died the 18th of 4th month, 1825.

Another young daughter born the 12th of 1st month, 1825, and died the 8th of 3d month, 1825.

Albert Pharo was born the 20th of 7th month, 1826.

Samuel Pharo was born the 7th of 6th month, 1829, and died the 13th of 9th month, 1829.

Soon after his marriage, Timothy Pharo, Jr., had the good fortune to have a farm given him by his uncle, Joseph Ridgway, and this farm was the foundation of his large fortune. He was enterprising, and after Simeon Haines' death he purchased Haines' interest in the store and mills which had constituted the business firm of Oliphant & Haines. Oliphant & Pharo continued together for a few years and then Eayre Oliphant sold out to Pharo, and went to reside at New Lisbon. This change made Timothy Pharo sole owner of the mills and store, and soon he embarked in vessel building and other branches of trade, and also various devices by which he accumulated a large fortune. He died the 14th day of 8th month, 1854, aged 62 years.

Joseph W. Pharo, son of Timothy Pharo, Jr., was possessed of extensive knowledge, of a sound and vigorous judgment, of upright principles and unusual business capacity. During the early part of his life he was in his father's store, in Tuckerton, where he acquired the confidence and respect of the hundreds with whom he dealt. After his marriage he removed to New York City, where he entered into the wholesale dry goods business with George Barnes, which connection lasted for some years. After his father's death he returned to Tuckerton where he joined his brothers in the multifarious business which had

devolved upon them after their father's decease. Years of practice and experience had made him a thorough business man and he was a finished gentleman and Egg Harbor men were proud to own him as one of their countrymen. After his return from New York he erected a commodious and tasteful dwelling house, on the site of the late Ebenezer Tucker's homestead, and surrounded it with useful and ornamental gardens, trees, shrubs and plants. In the fall of 1861 he was chosen State Senator, from Burlington county, but he was not permitted to finish his senatorial career. He was taken sick while engaged in his official duties, and returned to his pleasant home shortly to bid it an everlasting adieu. This death was deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was educated in the Quaker faith, in which he lived and died an honorable and consistent member. He left an ample fortune to his widow and four children. He married Beulah H. Oliphant, daughter of Benjamin Oliphant, of Mannahawkin. Mrs. Pharo is a highly respected lady, noted for her benevolence and other excellent qualities, Joseph W. Pharo's children are Marion Virginia, Rebecca, Joseph and Eliza.

Marion Virginia Pharo married Elijah M. Cook, of New York city, and had a daughter Helen.

Rebecca Pharo married Franklin Hilliard, of Vincentown, N. J., and has several children.

Joseph J. Pharo married Kate Napier, of Kentucky.

Eliza Pharo married —— Crossley. They have one child, Paul.

Archelaus R. Pharo, son of Timothy Pharo, Jr., was for many years the principal business man of Tuckerton, and greatly assisted in the construction of the Tuckerton railroad. He married Louisa, daughter of Joseph Willits, and their living children are Lousia P., Lydia, Ella and Walter.

Louisa P. Pharo married Doctor Samuel Ashurst.

Albert, son of Timothy Pharo, Jr., married Elizabeth Stiles, daughter of Samuel Stiles, Jr., and has children: Timothy, Franklin, Hannah, Elizabeth, Albert Edward.

Phœbe, daughter of Timothy Pharo, Jr., married Genge Browning, and left children: George G., and Eliza Frances Browning.

Phœbe Browning, died 9th 1st mo., 1857, aged 39 years.

Eliza, daughter of Timothy Pharo, Jr., married Doctor Theophilus T. Price, of Cape May, and had children: Theophilus and Eliza Florence.

Fifth Branch.—Anne, daughter of James Pharo, 2d, married David Seaman, Sr., and had children: Jerusha, Jemima, Anne and Maurice.

Sixth Branch.—Elizabeth, daughter of James Pharo, 2d, never married. She was the mother of Sarah, who married Josiah Cranmer, and the mother of Ruth, who married —— Salmons. Many of the Pharos of past generations were Quakers.

THE MORSE FAMILY.

Ephraim Morse, Sr., is said to have been the first white man who settled on Tucker's or Short Beach, and the following is a tradition concerning his residence on the beach. He was living in Egg Harbor as early as the year 1746.

Ephraim Morse was settled on the beach years before it was purchased by Reuben Tucker. He built a small house in which he lived for several years without experiencing any misfortune from the sea or the many storms which swept over the beach, but at last there came a northeast storm of unusual violence; it snowed and the wind blew as it was never known to have blown across the beach, and the sea rose as it had never risen since his sojourn on the coast. The mountain like billows rolled over the beach, and in their strength and depth lifted his house from its foundation and he was compelled to look for a more elevated situation. His wife was indisposed but in this emergency he wrapped quilts around her and the youngest child, and placing them on the back of his horse transported them to the summit of the highest eminence on the beach, and then returned and conveyed his four children in like manner to the hill of refuge, where he had placed his wife, and during the remainder of the cold storm, they sat on the top of that bleak sand hill, benumbed with the cold, blinded with the snow flakes, and almost deafened with the howling of the blast and the roaring of the breakers. After a time the snow ceased to fall, the winds sank to rest, and the waves went back to their home in the ocean, and then the storm-scarred family were discovered and taken off to Tuckerton. The tide robbed Ephraim Morse of everything but his horse; his house, furniture, boat and all, were swept away. In consequence of exposure to the cold and storm, his five children sickened and died with inflammatory sore throat, leaving their parents childless. Ephraim Morse was like Job of patience and affliction bearing notoriety, for in process of time he became the owner of another house and the father of five other children whose names were, Ephraim, Jonathan, Amy, Sarah and Abigail.

Ephraim Morse, Jr., married Elizabeth Lippincott, and went to the West. Ephraim Morse had a daughter Hannah, who married Joseph Berry, Sr., and had children: Atlantic, John, Ira, Sarah and Chalkley.

Jonathan, son of Ephraim Morse, Sr., settled in the West.

Amy, daughter of Ephraim Morse, Sr., married a Devinney. I suppose it was young Richard Devinney.

Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Morse, Sr., married Samuel Deacon, Esq., one of the prominent men of Tuckerton, in former times.

Abigail, daughter of Ephraim Morse, Sr., was the first wife of Jediah Line.

Gershom Perdue, of New Martinsburg, State of Ohio, married an Abigail Morse. She must have been Ephraim Morse, Jr.'s, daughter.

THE BERRY FAMILY.

John Berry, Sr., was located in Egg Harbor, before the Revolutionary War. He lived nineteen years on a part of the farm now called the Kennedy place, Mathistown. He married Prudence, daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr., and had children: Joseph and Jane.

Joseph Berry married Hannah, daughter of Ephraim Morse, Jr., and had children: John, Atlantic, Ira, Sarah and Chalkley.

John Berry married Mary, daughter of John Cranmer, and had children: Joseph, John, Maja, Chalkley, Ephraim, Samuel, Hannah, Eliza, Mary, and a daughter who died a young woman.

Atlantic Berry married Samuel Mathis, and had children: Charles, Hannah, Hiram, Judith, Mary and Eli.

Ira Berry married Mary Holmes, and had children: George, William, Charles, Hester, Mary Emily and Hannah.

Sarah Berry married Elijah Palmer, and had children: Azenath, Charles, Hannah, Clayton and Mary.

Chalkley Berry married Mary E. Fithian, and had children: Walter, Hannah and Frank.

Jane, daughter of John Berry, Sr., married Maja Ireland, and had children: Joseph, John, Hugh, Jacob and Martha.

Joseph Ireland married Mary Ireland, and had sons: William and Edward.

John Ireland married away from his native place.

Hugh Ireland married Rebecca Jones, and had children: Maja, Mahlon, Josiah, Mary Jane, Jarvis, Hugh, Henry and Elizabeth.

Jacob Ireland is a prominent, enterprising and worthy citizen of Tuckerton. His first wife was Mary Campbell, of Philadelphia, and their children were Helena, Horace and Deborah. Jacob Ireland's second wife is Ursula, daughter of Doctor Sawyer.

Martha Ireland married Job Smith, and had children: Joseph, John, Samuel, Sarah Jane and Mary Elizabeth.

Joseph I. Smith married Mehitabel Andrews.

Samuel Smith married Rebecca Peacock.

THE HIGBEE FAMILY.

At a very early date, there was an Edward Higbee who was a resident of Suffolk county, Long Island, where he owned a large landed estate. He had a son, John Higbee, who married Alice, daughter of Edward Andrews. John Higbee died in the year 1715, leaving a widow and two children whose names and ages were as follows:—Abigail Higbee was born the 22d day of the 5th mo., 1713, and in the year 1732 she married Robert Leeds, son of Japhet Leeds, 1st, and had children: Solomon, Rebecca and Mary.

Edward Higbee was born 4th day of the 5th mo., 1714.

In about a year after John Higbee died, his widow married John Mathis, Sr., who brought up the two Higbee children, and when Edward Higbee became of legal age he sold his step-father, John Mathis, the real estate which he inherited from his father. There is no account of who Edward Higbee married; he settled in Atlantic county, N. J., and was the forefather of the Higbees of that place. One of his sons married his mother's bound girl and ran away with her and settled on Long Island, where his descendants live.

THE MULLINER FAMILY.

The Mulliners were English, and came to Little Egg Harbor before the Revolutionary War. The emigrants were Moses and Joseph Mulliner. Joseph Mulliner was the notorious refugee leader known in history as "Joe Mulliner." It is said that Joe Mulliner had no posterity. He had a wife but history is silent as to who she was. After his execution Joe Mulliner was buried in the forest near Batsto Furnace in Washington township, N. J.

Moses Mulliner, the other brother, was a worthy man, and enlisted as a soldier in the Continental army. He went as a substitute for Job, son of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr.

Moses Mulliner married Mary Holden, an English woman, whose mother married a second husband whose name was Moody, and they were the parents of John and Rebecca Moody. John Moody lost his life in the war of 1812. Rebecca Moody married Thomas Willits, Sr.

Moses Mulliner's children were John, Rebecca and Nancy.

John Mulliner married Amy, widow of Thomas Shourds, Sr., and had children John and Nathan L. Mulliner.

John Mulliner married Emeline, daughter of Enoch Mathis, and had children Enoch, Nathan, Marshal, John and Emeline.

Nathan L. Mulliner married Eliza Collins, of upper Burlington county, and had children Helen, Henry, Elizabeth, Joseph and Arabella.

Rebecca, daughter of Moses Mulliner, married Hananiah Gauntt, son of Joseph Gauntt, and had children Reuben, Joseph, Isaac, Hananiah, Moses, Mary, and there were two or three other sons whose names are not remembered.

Rebecca's second husband was James Ragen, Sr., and their children were Rebecca, James and Susan.

Rebecca Ragen married Joel Rose, and had children: Rebecca Ann, William and James. Her second husband was James Mott, and their children were Eldridge, Joel, Mary Elizabeth, Arabella and Susan.

James Ragen, Jr., married Achsah Jones. No children.

Susan Ragen married first Samuel Colkitt, and second Captain Joseph Bruce, a native of Scotland, but after his marriage a resident of Scituate, Massachusetts.

Nancy, daughter of Moses Mulliner, married Isaac, son of John and Susannah Ridgway. There were children but I cannot name them.

THE ELLIS FAMILY.

Some of the people of Egg Harbor are descendants of the Ellis's of upper Burlington county. I cannot trace out the family with much accuracy, therefore I shall state a few things taken from records, &c.

Rowland Ellis was a public Friend. He was born in the year 1650, in Merionetshire, North Wales, and in 1686 he came to Pennsylvania, and prepared a home for his family, and then went back to Wales, and in the year 1697, brought his family to reside in America. In early times there was a Margaret Ellis, who was a preacher among Friends. She was born in Wales, and came to Pennsylvania when well stricken in years. She died in Philadelphia.

In very early times, history mentions a Thomas Ellis, of upper Burlington county; and during the Revolutionary War there was a Colonel William Ellis, in the Continental army.

It is probable that my great-grandfather, Aaron Ellis, was a son of Thomas Ellis, of upper Burlington county, and he may have been a brother of Colonel William Ellis, and these men might have been the posterity of Rowland Ellis, who came from Wales.

Aaron Ellis was married before 1750, as the ages of his children prove by the following records taken from Aaron Ellis's Bible:

Ages of Aaron and Susannah Ellis's Children.—Leah Ellis, was born October 31st, 1750. Elizabeth Ellis, was born January 5th, 1755. Susannah Ellis, was born June 14th, 1756. Hannah Ellis, was born January 19th, 1762. Abigail Ellis, was born September 19th, 1763.

Leah Ellis was the wife of Job, son of Micajah Mathis, Sr. She was my father's mother, and her children were Micajah, Elihu and Ellis. I have heard my father say, that the late Isaac Ellis, of Ellisburg, Camden county, N. J., and father of Joseph Ellis, of that place, was his mother's cousin. Isaac Ellis might have been a son of Colonel William Ellis.

Elizabeth Ellis married a man by the name of Thrap or Thorp.

Susannah Ellis married Jacob, son of Jacob Ridgway, of Springfield.

Hannah Ellis married a Monroe of Mount Holly, and I think his name was George.

Abigail Ellis married — Woolston, and I think his name was George Woolston. They had one child, George Woolston, who married Rebecca, daughter of William Stockton. After her first husband's death, Abigail, his widow, married (I think) Robert Woolston, and resided in Mount Holly.

Aaron Ellis's wife and children, and perhaps himself, were members of the Baptist Church. Leah, wife of Job Mathis, resided twelve miles from Mannahawkin, where was a Baptist Church, and she used to ride on horseback to that place to attend the Baptist meeting.

Aaron Ellis's wife and daughter possessed superior educations, and were well accomplished in the lady-like occupations which were fashionable at that period of time. My grandmother was an expert in fancy needlework, some articles of which, I am carefully keeping as mementoes of her skill in fancy needlework. She is said to have been a very handsome woman and a perfect lady, with all the virtues of a true Christian. She died in the 1797, when my father was five years of age. At the time of her death she was 47 years of age.

THE GASKILL FAMILY.

I have not much knowledge of this family. In the year 1753, Ebenezer Gaskill and wife come from the upper portion of Burlington county, and settled somewhere within the limits of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. They were members of the Quaker Church, and brought their certificates from the Burlington Monthly Meeting to the Egg Harbor Meeting. It is probable that Ebenezer Gaskill was the forefather of the Gaskills of West creek, Ocean county, and also of Egg Harbor, who are all of one blood.

Among the old-time Gaskills are William, Moses, Bethiah and Hannah, all of whom were brothers and sisters, and there might have been other brothers or sisters.

William Gaskill married Sarah Cranmer, and had children: Josiah, Reuben and Vincent. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Gifford, and her children were Sarah, Joseph, William, Barton, Samuel, Maria, George and Catharine. His third wife was Elizabeth Cathcart, and her children: Charles, Edward, Ezra, Benjamin, Hannah and Margaret, all of which sums up seventeen children.

Moses Gaskill married Rachel Sprague, and among their children were James, Orrin, and probably others.

Bethiah Gaskill married William Jones, and had children: Robert, Benjamin, Nancy, Sarah, Achsah, Nathaniel and Hanson.

Hannah Gaskill was the mother of Hudson Gaskill. She married John Perkins and had children: Joseph and Hannah.

THE JONES FAMILY.

The Joneses are descended from a Welshman who settled at Cranmertown. One of his posterity, Josiah Jones, married Mary Pharo, and had children: Jarvis, Fountain, Lloyd, Rebecca, Josiah, Asa, John, Ella and Martha.

Jarvis Jones married Elizabeth Cranmer. Fountain Jones married Sarah Cranmer. Lloyd Jones married Elizabeth Ivins and Elizabeth Andrews. Rebecca Jones married Hugh Ireland. Josiah Jones married Hannah Gaskill. Asa Jones married Mary Jane Falkinburg. John Jones married Martha Cowperthwaite. Ella Jones married John Smith. Martha Jones married Jacob Mathis.

THE ROSE FAMILY.

My knowledge of the Rose family is rather limited. The Roses were not Quakers, therefore their marriages, &c., are not recorded in the Monthly Meeting Books.

Samuel Rose was among the early settlers, and located in Little Egg Harbor a generation or so before the Revolutionary War. His homestead was the farm adjoining Parkertown, on the westerly side of Rose's brook. Here he lived and died, and after his death the farm was divided between his two sons Samuel and William.

Samuel had the part that the dwelling house was on, and William had the westerly section. Samuel Rose, Sr., had children: Samuel, William, Martha, and there must have been a Thomas and an Ebenezer.

Samuel Rose, Jr., married Hannah Carman, of upper Burlington county, and had children: Charles, Samuel, Stockton, Job, John, Letitia and Kesiah.

Charles Rose's first wife was Sybella ——, of upper Burlington county, her children Mary, Andrew, Eber, Nathan and Francis. The second wife was Ann, daughter of Jacob Headley, and her children were Charles, Mary Ann, and Cordelia.

Mary Rose married James Parker. Eber Rose married Nancy Jones. Nathan Rose married Eliza Engle. Francis Rose married Sarah, widow of James Willits, and mother of Alphonza A. Willits, D. D. Charles Rose married Prudence Burton. Mary Ann Rose married Joseph Wisham. Cordelia Rose married William Reynolds.

Samuel Rose, 3rd, no account of whom he married. Many of the Roses settled in other places and nothing known of them or their posterity.

Stockton Rose married Bathsheba Troth, of upper Burlington county, and among their children were Mary, who married Hananiah Gaunt, 3rd. Rebecca, who married Chalkley Seaman. Hannah, who married Philip McCloskey.

Job Rose married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Shourds, Sr. They were childless. Job Rose was constable of the township of Little Egg Harbor, for a long term of years, and he and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist church.

John Rose married Jeannett, widow of Thomas Ridgway, 3d. They emigrated to the State of New York. John was a local preacher among the Methodists.

Letitia Rose married Amos Pharo, 2d, and had children: William, John, Charles, Aaron, Hannah, Lydia, Catharine, Ann, Louisa and Abigail.

Kesiah Rose married Hezekiah Smith, and had children: Peter, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Hezekiah, Elvin, Eliza and Sarah. Elvin

Smith married Jemima Headley, and all the rest of the children of Hezekiah Smith left their native place and married strangers.

Second Branch of Samuel Rose, Sr.'s, Family.—William, son of Samuel Rose, Sr., married Mary, daughter of Semor Cranmer, and had children: William, Mary, Semor, James, Jesse and Joel.

Mary Rose married James White, of Pasquatonk, North Carolina, and had children: William, Reuben, Maria, Semor, Eliza, Sarah, James, Ann, Lucinda M. and Robert.

William White married — Stockton, of Burlington city.

Reuben White married Hannah, daughter of Captain Hezekiah Brown, Sr., and had children: Barton, John, Wesly and Micajah.

Maria White married — Camp. Semor White married Maria Palmer, and had children: William, Adeline and Hannah Ann.

Eliza White married William Hughes. Sarah White married Hezekiah Brown, Jr., and had children: Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Micajah, Margarett, William, James Thomas, Eliza and Hezekiah.

Lucinda M. White married a Mr. Lafour, of Philadelphia.

Semon Rose married Martha Devinny, and had a large family of children.

Joel Rose married Rebecca Roger, and had children: Rebecca, Ann, William and James.

Third Branch of Samuel Rose, Sr.'s, Family.—Martha, daughter of Samuel Rose, Sr., married Captain John Leak, Sr., of Bass River. Martha Rose is said to have been as beautiful as a rose. She had children: Samuel, William, George, Mary, Achsah, Martha, Phœbe, and there may have been another girl.

Samuel Leak married Sarah, daughter of Micajah Mathis, Sr.

William Leak married Catharine Loveland.

George Leake married Hepsabah Grant.

Mary Leak married Joseph Allen, Esq., and had children: Joseph, William, Thomas, George, Phœbe, Achsah, Sarah, Mary, Eliza, and Martha. William Allen married Rebecca Sears. Thomas Allen, Anne Cranmer. George Allen, Abigail French. Phœbe Allen, Captain Josiah Cale, Sr. Achsah Allen, Captain John Carlisle. Sarah Allen, Recompense Darby. Mary Allen, Ebenezer T. Deacon. Eliza Allen, Samuel Deacon, Jr. Martha Allen, Captain Samuel Cavileer.

Achsah Leak married Chalkley Cranmer, and had one child, Caleb Cranmer. Her second husband was Captain Josephus Sears, and their children were Chalkley, William, and Jesse R. Sears, Martha, — Clark, of Atlantic county, N. J.

Phœbe Leak married Captain John Towers.

A large number of the people of Bass River, and the descendants of Martha Rose, and many of the people of Tuckerton, and West creek, are the descendants of Samuel Rose, Sr.

There was an Ebenezer Rose who must have been a son of Samuel

Rose, Sr. This Ebenezer had a son, John, who had a son Henry, who was the father of T. F. Rose, one of the proprietors of the New Jersey Coast Atlas.

Among the old-time Methodist ministers there was a Thomas Rose, of Little Egg Harbor, and he also must have been a son of Samuel Rose, Jr.

There are Roses in Atlantic county, N. J., and it is probable they are descendants of a brother of Samuel Rose, Sr.

The Roses are of English extraction.

THE GIFFORD FAMILY.

In England there have been several men of the name of Gifford who were distinguished characters. History speaks of a Lord John Gifford who owned and lived in one of the old-time castles which he greatly improved, and Sir Walter Scott speaks of a Lord John Gifford who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn—probably the above-named Lord Gifford. In a history of the city of Worcester, England, it is stated that in the year 1281, the first pavement was laid in that city, and that Godfrey Gifford, the Bishop, laid the first stone. Sir Walter Scott speaks of William Gifford, a knight, and at a later date there was an English author by the name of Gifford, and there are Giffords in America, of whom honorable mention is made.

Jonathan Gifford, Sr., came from England and settled in New Jersey, it is said in Ocean county, and it is further affirmed that he had sons: Jonathan, William, Abraham and Benjamin.

Jonathan Gifford, 2d, was the son of William Gifford, Sr., and Catharine, his wife, and had children: Jonathan, Benjamin, Mary and Elizabeth.

Jonathan Gifford, 2d, was born 1740, and died 29th, 7th mo., 1825. He married Hannah Jennings, daughter of Thomas and Ann Jennings. Hannah Jennings was born 1735, and died 16th, 5th mo., 1823.

Jonathan Gifford and Hannah Jennings were married in the Little Egg Harbor Friends' Meeting 10th, 12th mo., 1759.

Jonathan Gifford, 2nd, bought the place now called the Levi Gifford farm of John Ridgway, Sr. He settled on this farm where he ended his days at an advanced age. His children were Thomas, William, Hannah, Catharine, Anne, Elizabeth, Jonathan and Joshua.

First Branch of Jonathan Gifford, 2nd's, Family.—Thomas Gifford married Mary, widow of Reuben Soper, Sr., of Barnegat, and daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, of Egg Harbor. Their children were Isaac, Eli and Hannah.

Isaac Gifford married Hannah, daughter of Eli Mathis. Their children were Esther, Eli, Mary, Rachel, Charlotte, Leah, Hannah and Isaac Ellis.

Esther Gifford married Thomas Gifford.

Mary Gifford married Elisha Berry. They have one son, Isaac Lewis Berry.

Rachel Gifford married Daniel, son of Aaron Mathis.

Eli, son of Charlotte Gifford, married Anna, daughter of James Kennedy. He is the Rev. Eli Gifford of the Methodist denomination.

Leah Gifford married Randolph Reynolds.

Hannah Gifford married Daniel Loveland.

Isaac Ellis Gifford married Sarah, daughter of Phineas Burton, Jr.

Eli, son of Thomas Gifford, Sr., married Susan Stiles. Their children were Charles, Mary, Francis Julia, Sarah Jane and Amelia.

Mary, daughter of Eli Gifford, Sr., married Thomas Sleeper, son of Rev. Joseph Sleeper.

Hannah, daughter of Thomas Gifford, Sr., married David Gifford.

Second Branch.—William Gifford married Hannah, daughter of Rehoboam and Jemima Braddock, of Medford, N. J.

William Gifford was born 5th mo., 29th, 1772, and died 12th mo., 28th, 1863, aged about 91 years. Hannah, his wife, was born 15th, 9th mo., 1772, and died 1st, 7th mo., 1851. Their children were Jemima, born 12th, 3rd mo., 1798. Jonathan, born 16th, 8th mo., 1800. Rehoboam, born 23rd, 11th mo., 1802. Job, born 22d, 2d mo., 1805. Thomas, born 28th, 8th mo., 1807. William, born 29th, 7th mo., 1810, and died 22d, 10th mo., 1816. John D., was born 14th, 5th mo., 1813. Anne, 14th, 2d mo., 1816. Jonathan, son of William Gifford, was lost at sea 5th, 12th mo., 1830. Rehoboam Gifford died 22d, 1st mo., 1847. Job Gifford died 1st mo., 1847.

William Gifford's father gave him the John Mott farm, on which he resided at the time of his decease.

Jonathan, son of William Gifford, married Esther, daughter of Eli Mathis, 2d. Jonathan Gifford was lost at sea with Captain John Shourds. Jonathan and Esther Gifford's children were Elton and Jemima Ann.

Elton Gifford is a merchant in Philadelphia. He has had two wives. His first wife was Deborah Yarnall, and his second wife Mary Parnell.

Job Gifford married Ann, daughter of Eli Mathis, 2d. Their children were William, Eli, Judith and Hannah.

William Gifford went to the West, where he married a stranger.

Eli Gifford married Lucy Ann, daughter of Collins Truax.

Judith Gifford married — Reed, and went to the West.

Hannah Gifford married Joseph Chew.

Rehoboam Gifford married Nancy Chew. Their children were Jonathan, Hannah Ann and Martha.

Thomas Gifford married — Gifford. Their children were Phoebe Ann, Ellen, Hope, Charles, Thomas Chalkley, Ann Eliza, Marietta, Leah, Jonathan, Louisa and George.

Hope Gifford married, first, Edward Williams, and second, William Rose.

Marietta Gifford married George Walker.

Chalkley Gifford married Sarah Cole.

John D. Gifford married Phœbe, widow of Robert Rutter, and daughter of James Cranmer. Their children were William, — and Anna.

William Gifford married Emma Huston.

— Gifford married Anna Fulton.

Anna Gifford married Edward Hopkins.

Anna, daughter of William Gifford, married James French, of Medford. Their children were Hannah Ann, Charles, Mary Emma, Jean and Robert.

Jemima, daughter of William Gifford, married Barzilla Collins, of Medford. Their children were William, John, Jonathan, Charles and Barzilla.

Joshua, son of Jonathan Gifford, 2d, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Mott. They had one child, Elizabeth, who married, first, David Garretson, and second, — Adams.

Third Branch.—Jonathan Gifford, 3d, son of Jonathan Gifford, 2d, was one of the strictest of strict Quakers, and for a long time he was an elder in the meeting. He was a friend to education, and took great interest in the schools of the township. He married Melissa, daughter of Isaac Andrews, a woman who was loved and respected for her truly amiable disposition and Christian deportment, and I thought her

“Nearest Heaven of all on earth I knew.”

Jonathan and Melissa Gifford's children were Joseph, Joshua, Asa, Mordecai, Levi, Isaac, Melissa, Catharine and Ann.

Joseph Gifford married Rachael Brown, a widow, whose maiden name was Young. She was a native of Massachusetts, and after Gifford's death, she and her children went to reside in Massachusetts. Their children were Joseph, Jonathan, Asa, Russel, Phœbe and Rachel.

Joshua Gifford married Sarah Teal, of Salem county, N. J. Their children were William, Elizabeth, Angeline, Jonathan and Albert.

William Gifford resides in Philadelphia, where he married Elaxina Gregory.

Elizabeth Gifford married Joseph Hulse, of Freehold, N. J.

Mordecai Gifford married Mary Ann —. Their children: Sarah, Maria, Charles, Kate, Edward and Anna.

Levi Gifford married Mary —. Their children: Frances, Henry, George, Fortiner, Joshua, Saida, Lincoln and Isaac.

Isaac Gifford married Mary Ann Crane. Their children: Asa, Thomas, Angeline, Melissa, Jonathan and Kate.

Melissa Gifford married John Fuller, of Vermont. No living children. Catharine and Ann Gifford unmarried.

Fourth Branch.—Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Gifford, 2d, in the year 1781, married Joshua Peacock, of New Freedom, near Berlin. They had five children, three of whose names were William, who married — — —, and left several children now residing in Camden county. Joseph, who married Tamor Penn, and had sons: George, Samuel, Joshua, and daughter Tamer. Anne, and the other two daughters' names unknown. One of them married Samuel C. Thackara, of Haddonfield, N. J. Samuel C. Thackara left one son, Benjamin, of Philadelphia; and another married William Parker, near Darnell's mills, Upper Evesham, N. J. William Parker died at Haddonfield, leaving sons: Isaac, Jonathan, Joshua and others.

Fifth Branch.—In the year 1786, Catharine Gifford, daughter of Jonathan, 2d, married Jacob Famuline, 2d, and settled near Chillicothe, Ohio. Their children: Hannah, Jonathan, Anne, Charles and Jacob.

Sixth Branch.—In the year 1782, Anne Gifford, daughter of Jonathan, 2d, married Isaac Dukemaneer, and moved to Ohio. Their children were Elizabeth, Hannah, Anne and Isaac.

Elizabeth Dukemaneer married Gershom Perdue.

Hannah Dukemaneer married Thomas Wills. Anne died unmarried. Isaac married Ann Dorell.

Seventh Branch.—Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Gifford, 2d, married Eli, son of Caleb Craumer, Sr., and had children: Lavinia, Hannah, Eli and Clayton.

Eighth Branch.—Joshua, son of Jonathan Gifford, 2d, married Elizabeth Mott, and had one child, Elizabeth, who married David Garrison, and then Evi Adams. The children by Garrison were Joshua, Samuel and David.

Second Branch of William Gifford, Sr.'s, Family.—Benjamin, son of William Gifford, Sr., and Catharine, his wife, married — — Johnson, of Atlantic county, and had children: Lionel, who married Jerusha — —, of Atlantic county, N. J., and had children: Elizabeth, William and Phoebe. Benjamin Gifford's other children were Michael, Benajah, David, Aaron, Sarah and Mary.

Aaron Gifford married Susan Price, of Atlantic county, N. J.

Sarah Gifford was the second wife of William Gaskill, Sr., and the mother of Sarah, William, Barton, Samuel, Maria, Catharine, Joseph and George.

Sarah Gaskill married Jeremiah Horner. Their children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Mary, Ann, Thomas, Samuel, Alonzo, William and Jeremiah.

William Gaskill, Jr., married Ann Eliza Shourds. Their children: Eliza, William, Rockhill, Sarah, Josiah, Lloyd, Amy, Susan and Thomas.

Barton Gaskill married Sarah Mott. Their children were Enoch, Maria, Josephine, Norwood, and two sons.

Samuel Gaskill married in New York.

Maria Gaskill married Jeremiah Sprague. Their children: James, Reuben, Henry, Sarah, Ann Eliza, Phœbe.

Reuben married Amanda Andrews, Sarah, William Kelley, Ann Eliza, — Willits.

Michael Gifford married — Stanton. Their children were Daniel, Mary, Eliza, Sarah and Hannah.

Mary Stanton married Morford Horner. Their children: Peter, Edward, Charles, Eliza and Alfred.

Peter Horner married Eliza Gaskill.

Charles Horner married Louisa Wilson.

Edward Horner married Sabra Walton.

Eliza Horner married Captain Job Anderson.

Eliza Stanton married George —, of Philadelphia. Their children: Adelbert, Thomas and Edwin.

Sarah Stanton married Mahlon King.

Mary Gifford was the second wife of Ziba Mathis, and the mother of Benajah, John, George, Robert, Elizabeth and Harriet.

Third Branch of William Gifford, Sr.'s, Family.—Mary, daughter of William Gifford, Sr., married Jacob Petit, of Tuckerton. No account of their posterity.

Fourth Branch of William Gifford, Sr.'s, Family.—Elizabeth, daughter of William Gifford, Sr., married John Mott. He was a Tory, and had to seek refuge in Nova Scotia.

I cannot trace the descendants of Jonathan Gifford, Sr.

Abraham Gifford, at an early age, was a resident of Little Egg Harbor.

Hannah Gifford, who married Joseph Bartlett, Jr., must have been a sister of William Gifford, Sr., or else a daughter of one of his brothers. She had a daughter, Phœbe, who lived to old age, and died unmarried. These women, probably, were the daughters of Abraham Gifford.

Hannah Gifford, who married Joseph Bartlett, 2d, was the grandmother of Hannah, wife of Timothy Pharo, of Tuckerton. Her grandmother Bartlett brought her up.

Joseph Bartlett and his wife's children, were John, Mabel, Rachel, Phœbe and Mary.

John Bartlett married Elizabeth Sooy. Mabel Bartlett married Maja Mathis, Esq. Rachel Bartlett married Asa Mathis, brother of Maja. Phœbe Bartlett married James Willits, 3d, and was the mother of Hannah, Anne, Archibald, Joseph, John, Mary and Rachel Willits.

Mary Bartlett married John Willits, Sr., and was the mother of Asa, Phœbe, Charlotte, Hannah, Martha and Naomi Willits. All of Maja Mathis, Esq.'s, posterity, all of Asa Mathis' ditto, James Willits' 3d, do., John Willits, Sr.'s, do., and John Bartlett's do., are the posterity of the first Jonathan Gifford.

THE PENN FAMILY.

It is said that William Penn, the founder of Philadelphia, had a reprobate son, and from him have descended the Penns of Cumberland, Burlington and Ocean counties.

James Penn, Sr., emigrated from Cumberland county, N. J., to Washington township, Burlington county, N. J. He settled on the West Plains, where he lived until about the year 1840, when he died, aged about 88 years; therefore, he must have been born about the year 1752. He had brothers, William, Richard and Samuel, who remained in Cumberland county.

It is said by those who have seen the statue of William Penn the great, and are acquainted with the descendants of the above said James Penn, that the posterity of James Penn, at least some of them, have a striking resemblance to the statue, and other representations of the founder of Philadelphia.

James Penn, Sr., of the West Plains had children: William, James, Joel, Jonathan, Stacy, John, Elizabeth, Rhoda and Hannah.

William, son of James Penn, Sr., married Sarah Jenkins, and had children Jesse, Zephaniah, James, William, Susan and Lucy Ann.

Rhoda, daughter of James Penn, Sr., married Zachariah Jenkins.

Elizabeth, daughter of James Penn, Sr., married Lewis Rossell, and among their children were James, Ridgway, Champion and Samuel.

Jesse Penn married Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Headley.

Zephaniah Penn married Hope, daughter of Jacob Headley.

The posterity of James Penn, Sr., is quite numerous, but I cannot trace them, several of them went to the West.

THE BIRDSALL FAMILY.

The Birdsall's were settled on Long Island at an early date. In the year 1713 William Birdsall, of Long Island, joined with John Mathis and Moses Forman in the purchase of Daniel Mathis' Island. William Birdsall sold out within a year after the contract and from a certain document it is evident that William Birdsall remained on Long Island. From what I have seen and heard I believe that Stephen and Nathaniel Birdsall came with John Mathis to Little Egg Harbor, and probably they were relations, as all writings prove that they had a considerable of friendly intercourse. I have a letter dated 17, 19-20, directed to Stephen Birdsall at Egg Harbor, and this seems to imply that he was a resident of that place. The Stephen Birdsall who in the year 1738 married Deliverance Willits, must have been the son of the above said Stephen Birdsall, and this second Stephen Birdsall was the first elder of the Barnegat Quaker meeting, established in the year 1767. Stephen Birdsall, Sr., must have had a daughter Phœbe who married a Havens, and some where near 1754 she married Joseph Bartlett, the

first of the name in New Jersey. After settling in New Jersey Nathaniel Birdsall was called Nathan, and the Nathan's of Little Egg Harbor and Barnegat originated with Nathan or Nathaniel Birdsall.

Mary, wife of Timothy Willits, and Sarah, wife of Jarvis Hazleton, were the daughters of Stephen Birdsall, 2nd, and his wife Deliverance; and they also had a son Stephen, and there might have been other children. The Birdsalls are settled at Barnegat and Waretown.

Charles Dingee was settled in Egg Harbor before the year 1724; he owned the farm now owned and occupied by Barzilla Atkinson, on the road from Tuckerton to West Creek. He sold this farm to Thomas Ridgway, Sr., who in the year 1724 bequeathed it to his youngest son Robert Ridgway.

Charles Dingee and Moses Embro were both living in Egg Harbor before the year 1715, and it appears were members of the Friends' Meeting. In the year 1725 Moses Embro and his wife Mary got certificates for removal to Pennsylvania.

John Stanton was here at an early date. He married Molly Wainwright, of Mannahawkin, and had a daughter Sarah, who married Henry Mott, Sr., and was the mother of James, Thomas, Enoch, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mercy and Christian.

I think the first Gales were settled in Washington township a considerable time before the Revolutionary War. There was a Jacob Gale and a Cornelius Gale, Sr., and he must have been the father of Joseph, Abel and James Gale. Joseph Gale married Mercy Allen, and had children Cornelius, James and Samuel. The second wife was Hannah Mott, and the children Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Joseph, Mercy, Abel, David, Hannah and Amy.

Abel Gale, Sr., married — Smallwood, and had a daughter Margaret, who married Simon Peterson. Jarvis Gale, Sr., married Sarah Cranmer, and among his children were William, John and Hannah, and another daughter who married James Maxfield, Sr.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

In English History I have read of several persons by the name of Parker, who were distinguished characters, and tradition says that the Parkers of America are of English origin, and it further says that in early times there were four brothers by the name of Parker who came together to America. One of the brothers is said to have settled in New York, one in Monmouth county, N. J., and the other in Little Egg Harbor. In the year 1721, Joseph Parker came from Shrewsbury, N. J., to Egg Harbor, where in the same year he married Hannah, daughter of Edward Andrews, the first white settler in Tuckerton. The children of this marriage were Joseph, Peter, Samuel, Thomas, Alice, Sarah, Hannah and Elizabeth. Parker's first wife died, and in the year 1739, he married Hannah, daughter of Richard Osborn, 1st.

She had no children, and after her death her husband married a woman by the name of Elizabeth—but her maiden name is not remembered among her posterity. She was the mother of Daniel, Ann, Temperance and Phœbe Parker. Joseph Parker, Sr., settled on what is now called Parkertown, having located a large tract of land. His descendants seem to have had a strong partiality for their ancestor's homestead, for here a greater part of several generations of them have resided and increased and built upon the old homestead farm, until it has become a village peopled almost solely by the posterity of Joseph Parker, and the great majority of them bearing the name of Parker.

Joseph Parker, Sr., was a Friend and was twice married in the Friends' meeting at Tuckerton. He must have married his third wife in a distant section. For two or three generations, the Parkers were all Quakers, but at this date there is but a few families of the Parkers who possess the faith of their forefathers.

I have not succeeded in collecting a very concise geneological list of the Parker family. I have searched out the dead and the living know their own history.

First Branch of Joseph Parker, Sr.'s, Family.—Joseph, son of Joseph Parker, Sr., married Edith, daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr. Edith had one child, whose name was Kesiah, and she married Joseph Seaman, Jr. Edith Parker died, and her husband married Abigail Seaman, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr. The children of this union were William, Joseph, Mary and Hannah.

William Parker married Rebecca Woolston. Their children John, Benjamin, Joshua, Daniel, Woolston and Sarah.

Benjamin Parker married Phœbe, daughter of Caleb Ogborn. Their children: Elizabeth, Caleb, William, Samuel, Elwood, Sarah Ann and Lucy.

Joseph Parker married Mary, daughter of Alexander Thompson. Their children Alexander, Ebenezer, Jesse, John, Henry, Charles, Sarah, Mary Jane, and Anne Maria.

Joshua Parker married Mary Pharo. I am not able to name their children.

Daniel Parker married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Thompson. Their children Bodine, Timothy, Margaret and Rebecca. Daniel Parker is the principal business man of Parkertown.

Woolston Parker married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Thompson. Among their children are Nicholas, Joshua and Abigail. Joshua lost his life in the service of his country, he being a soldier in the Union army.

Mary, daughter of Joseph Parker, 2d, married William Bunting.

Hannah, daughter of Joseph Parker, 2d, married Jeremiah Lounsberry.

Second Branch of Joseph Parker, Sr.'s, Family.—Peter Parker married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr. Their children were Peter, Joseph, Thomas and Hannah.

Peter Parker, Jr., married Rachel, daughter of Timothy Willits, Sr. Their children: Thomas, Nathan, James, Stephen, Timothy, Charles, Phœbe and Elizabeth.

Thomas Parker married Ann Ogborn. Nathan Parker married — Homan. James Parker married Mary Rose. Stephen Parker married Rebecca Lines. Charles Parker married his brother Stephen's widow. Phœbe Parker married William Lines. Elizabeth Parker married William Garwood.

Joseph, son of Peter Parker, Sr., married Hannah Woolston. Their children: Samuel, Thomas, Richard, Jabez, Peter, Joseph, Esther, Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth.

Samuel Parker married Maria Huffman. Thomas Parker married Cornelia Huffman. Richard Parker married Mary Headley. Peter Parker married Meribah Huffman. Jabez Parker married Sarah Headley. Joseph Parker died unmarried. Esther Parker married John Pharo. Hannah Parker married Josiah Sawn. Mary Parker married Joseph Hillman. Elizabeth Parker married Rockhill Shourds.

Thomas, son of Peter Parker, Sr., married Abigail, widow of Joseph Bartlett, and daughter of Timothy Willits, Sr. The children of this marriage were Willits and John.

Willits Parker is a man of high respectability. He is a member of Quaker meeting, of which he is the principal elder.

He is one of the most enterprising farmers of his native place. Willits Parker married Phœbe, daughter of John Willits, Sr. Their children are Oliver, Ezra, Willits, Mary Ann, Jane, Martha, Naomi and Phœbe Ann.

Oliver Parker married Edith, daughter of George M. Elkinton of Philadelphia.

Mary Ann Parker married George Collins of Barnegat. Jane Parker married William Brown.

John, son of Thomas Parker and brother of Willits, married Beulah Cranmer. John Parker and his family reside in the State of Indiana.

Hannah, daughter of Peter Parker, Sr., married James Wright. No children.

Third Branch.—Thomas, son of Joseph Parker, Sr., left Egg Harbor in his young days and settled in the upper part of Burlington county.

Fourth Branch.—Samuel, son of Joseph Parker, Sr., settled in the upper section of Burlington county, his wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were Joseph, Sarah, Isaac, Hannah, Samuel, Edward and Elizabeth.

Fifth Branch.—Alice, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., married

Samuel, son of Evi Belangee, Sr., and brother of James Belangee, Sr. They removed to a distant locality.

Sixth Branch.—Sarah, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., married Edward Havens.

Seventh Branch.—Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., married Micajah Willits, Sr., of Mannahawkin.

Eighth Branch.—Hannah, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., married Jonathan Cox, Sr.

Ninth Branch.—Daniel, son of Joseph Parker, Sr., by his third wife, did not marry; he was a minister in the Society of Friends. He was born the 3d day of February, 1750, and died the 11th day of April, 1841, aged 91 years.

Tenth Branch.—Ann, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., by his third wife, married Caleb Ogborn of Mount Holly. Their children: Daniel, Joseph, Samuel, William, Stephen, Caleb, Fothergill, Phœbe and Elizabeth. Phœbe Ogborn married Benjamin Parker. Elizabeth Ogborn married Samuel Fenton.

Eleventh Branch.—Temperance, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., had two husbands, the first was named Wainwright, and the second John Southwick.

Twelfth Branch.—Phœbe, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., died early in life and unmarried.

THE CARR FAMILY.

About the year 1746, Caleb Carr came from Rhode Island to Egg Harbor, where he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr. Carr had sons Job, Joseph, Samuel, and it is probable that Thomas and James Carr were his sons. Job Carr was with Pulaski's guard, which was stationed on the Ridgway farm, where they were butchered by the British, and it is said Job Carr was among the slain. Thomas Carr married Letitia, a descendant of Samuel Shourds, Sr. They settled at Pemberton, N. J. James Carr settled at Manahawkin; his wife's name was Phœbe, and they were the progenitors of the Carrs of that place.

THE MOTT FAMILY.

In the year 1745, Ebenezer Mott and wife came from Rhode Island and brought their certificate to the Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. It is said that they settled at Barnegat. John and Henry Mott, who must have been the sons of Ebenezer Mott settled in Egg Harbor. Henry Mott had a permanent residence there, he had a farm and a tract of valuable timber land. Henry Mott married Sarah, daughter of John and Molly Stanton. Henry's children were Thomas, James, Enoch, Hannah, Mercy, Christian and Elizabeth. Thomas Mott married Rachel—of the upper part of Burlington county. James Mott married Elizabeth Gale, and then Rebecca Rose, widow of Joel Rose. Enoch

Mott married Elizabeth ——, of Cumberland county. Hannah Mott married Joseph Gale, Sr. Mercy Mott married Cornelius Gale. Christian Mott married Michael Bennet. Elizabeth Mott married Joshua Gifford, Sr.

In the year 1772, Stephen Birdsall, Jr., married Desire Mott, who must have been a daughter of Ebenezer Mott. About this time there was a Phoebe Mott living at Barnegat; she probably was a daughter of Ebenezer Mott.

THE SHOURDS FAMILY.

A certain historian says: "The Shourds family are descended from Cornelius Shourds, a stockholder of one of the provinces of Holland, who came to this country at the invitation of William Penn. He and his family arrived in Philadelphia, in the year 1684. They lived in a cave for a short period of time near Germantown. (It was quite common then for settlers on their first arrival, to seek temporary shelter in caves, generally on a river bank, until they could erect more desirable dwellings. Many of the original settlers of Philadelphia had temporary residences in caves on the banks of the Delaware.)

The maiden name of the wife of Shourds was Sophia Weimar, and most of their children were born in Holland. Their names were Samuel, Catharine, Esther, Sarah and Sophia. Sophia, the youngest, married Zebulon Gauntt. In 1716, Samuel, the son of Cornelius Shourds, married, and he and his wife had a large family of children."

It is probable that Samuel Shourds, Sr., came to Little Egg Harbor about the year 1735. Before emigrating to Egg Harbor, it is said he was settled at Bristol, Pa., where he owned a grist mill; and when he settled in Tuckerton, he purchased the grist mill built by Edward Andrews, and it is very probable that he purchased the said mill of Jacob Andrews. The above account states that Cornelius Shouerde (or as it has been since written, Shourds) had but one son, but it is likely he had another son, for there seems to have been Shourds who were not Samuel Shourds' posterity, for in the year 1768, there was a Thomason Shourds, and her four children, who brought their certificates from Chesterfield meeting, to the Little Egg Harbor meeting, and three or four years afterwards, got certificates to go back to the place from whence they came. My mother was a descendant of Samuel Shourds, and in all of her talk about Samuel Shourds' children, she never mentioned anything about a son of his who could have been the husband of Thomason Shourds, and it is evident that when Samuel Shourds came to Egg Harbor his children were small, and all of them grew up and married here. Samuel Shourds had four children by his first wife whose names were Joseph, Daniel, Susannah and Mary. Samuel Shourds, in his old age, married a second wife, a widow, by the name of Elizabeth Lunnan, by whom he had two sons, Stephen and Solomon.

Joseph, son of Samuel Shourds, Sr., in the year 1759, married Keziah, daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr., and had children: Thomas, Joseph and Mary. There is no account of Joseph Shourds' marriage. It is said he left his native place. Mary, daughter of Joseph Shourds, Sr., married Captain Hammond, and had a daughter Fanuy, who left her native place.

Thomas, son of Joseph Shourds, Sr., married Amy, daughter of Solomon Rockhill, Sr., and had children: Samuel Rockhill, John, Joseph, Susan and Mary. Joseph Shourds married Lydia Ridgway.

Thomas Shourds was captain of a vessel which was capsized. He and his crew clung to the wreck, but the weather was severely cold, and they soon perished.

John, son of Thomas Shourds, Sr., married Jane, daughter of Caleb and Rachel Lane. Their children were Rachel, Ann, Mary Jane and John.

John Shourds, Sr., was a sea captain. He had just built a new vessel, and it was the month of December, before she was ready for sea. Captain Shourds was anxious to try the sailing qualities of his new craft, which he had named the *Mary Jane*, in honor of his wife and daughter. The vessel was loaded with oysters for the New York market, and left the new inlet, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th of December, 1830. At the time of her leaving the inlet, the wind and the clouds bore strong indications of a snow storm; and long before midnight one of the most severe snow storms ever known on our coast was spending its fury on the ocean, and it is supposed that Captain Shourd's vessel shifted her cargo, and went down in the ocean, somewhere between Egg Harbor and Sandy Hook. The crew consisted of Captain Shourds, James Sprague, Eli Gifford and Jonathan Gifford, all of them men of families. And thus were left four widows and four sets of orphan children. None of these widows married again, two of them still survive—Jane Shourds and Esther Gifford. Long and weary did these disconsolate widows look and wait for the return of their companions, as is usual in such cases, clothing their minds with the hope, that their friends had been picked up by some vessel which was bound to a far distant port.

Month succeeded month, and year rolled after year; but no tidings came from the missing vessel or her crew, and now nearly forty years have spent themselves since Captain Shourds and his crew left their homes in Tuckerton, and sailed out amidst the perils of the great deep, never more to return to their friends and homes. It is not known that the ocean ever gave up anything pertaining to this ill-fated vessel or her crew.

Rachel, daughter of Captain John Shourds married Amasa B. Mathis. Their children are Joseph, Margaretta and Henry.

Mary Jane, daughter of Captain John Shourds, married Chalkley Mathis.

John, son of Captain John Shourds, married Rachel Engle. John Shourds, Jr., was not born when his father was lost at sea, but for several years he has been a sea captain, and has made many successful voyages to foreign ports.

Samuel Rockhill Shourds, son of Thomas Shourds, Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Parker, 3rd. Their children: Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Ann Eliza, Susan, Amy, Mary, Hannah and Sarah Jane.

Captain Joseph Shourds married Charlotte Mathis. Thomas Shourds, Mary Ann Bogan. Samuel Shourds, Josephine Parker. Ann Eliza Shourds, Captain William Gaskill. Susan Shourds, Samuel Anderson, and after his death Alexander Cowperthwaite. Amy Shourds, Captain James Lines. Mary Shourds, Captain Josiah Falkinburg. Hannah Shourds, Sylvester Mathis. Sarah Jane Shourds, Oliver Mathis, and after his death she married Captain Abraham Fort, of Barnegat.

Susan, daughter of Thomas Shourds, Sr., married Paul Lotterett. Their children: Paul, Amy, Mary, and a son who was drowned with his father.

Amy Lotterett was the second wife of Amos Salter, of Ocean county, N. J. Mary Lotterett married Vedder Fox.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Shourds, Sr., married Job Rose. They had no children.

Mary, daughter of Joseph Shourds, Sr., married Captain Hammond. One child Fanny.

Second Branch.—Daniel, son of Samuel Shourds, Sr., married Christian, daughter of James Belangee, Sr. Their children were Samuel, Daniel, John, Amy, Hannah and Shada. Daniel Shourds was a man of considerable property; he owned the mill in Tuckerton, and was one of the prominent men of the age and place in which he resided. He was in the prime of life at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Samuel, son of Daniel Shourds, Sr., married Hannah Gray, of Manna-hawkin. He succeeded his father in the mills and other property. He finally sold his possessions and removed to the West.

Daniel, son of Daniel Shourds, Sr., married Rebecca Leeds, of Atlantic county, N. J.

John, son of Daniel Shourds, Sr., married Sarah Johnson, of Atlantic county, N. J.

Amy, daughter of Daniel Shourds, Sr., married Walter Wilson, of Burlington city, N. J.

Hannah, daughter of Daniel Shourds, Sr., married Jonathan Smith, and removed to Salem, N. J.

Shada, daughter of Daniel Shourds, Sr., married Uriah Riley. Their children: Mark, William, Joseph, John, Amy, Mary, Rebecca and Christiana.

Mark Riley married Ann Taylor. John, Mary Howell. Joseph, Rhoda Mudson. Amy, Reuben Adams. Mary, David Watts. Rebecca, William Twining. Christiana, Daniel Flanagan.

Third Branch.—Susannah, daughter of Samuel Shourds, Sr., married a Frenchman by the name of Adam Pavia. They had one child who lived to grow up and she was Amelia who married Benjamin Seaman, Sr., of Ocean county, N. J.

Fourth Branch.—Mary, daughter of Samuel Shourds, Sr., married Jonathan Petitt. I am not able to name any of their children except Amy and Hannah.

Amy Petitt married Samuel Cawley, a merchant of Tuckerton. They had a daughter, Lydia, who married Joseph Willits, son of James Willits, 3d.

Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Petitt married David Smith.

Fifth Branch.—Stephen, son of Samuel Shourds, Sr., by his second wife, married Amy, daughter of James Edwards, Sr., of Barnegat. Their children: Samuel, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Catharine, Ellen, William and Lucy Ann.

Samuel Shourds married Keziah Anderson. No children.

Mary Shourds married William Andrews.

Elizabeth Shourds married Charles Clothier.

Sarah Shourds married William Walker.

Catharine Shourds married Samuel Smith.

Ellen Shourds married Jacob Young.

William Shourds married Rebecca Danley.

Lucy Ann Shourds married William Allen. Their children were Sarah, William, Joseph, Charles, Ellen, Samuel and George.

Sixth Branch.—Solomon Shourds married Hannah, daughter of Henry Howell, of Bass river. Their children were Benjamin, David, Stephen, Henry, James, Samuel, John, Abigail, Nancy, Jane and Hannah.

Benjamin Shourds resided in Philadelphia, and married Margaret May.

David Shourds married Catharine Cranmer, of Philadelphia.

James Shourds married — Adams.

Nancy Shourds married — Lee.

Henry Shourds married Matilda Cowperthwait.

Hannah Shourds married Collins Trueax.

Many of the former generations of the Shourds family were members of Quaker meeting.

SUSANNAH SHOURDS.

Susannah, daughter of Samuel Shourds, Sr., as before stated, married Adam Pavia, and they had but one child who lived to grow up, and that child was Amelia, who married Benjamin Seaman, Sr. After

Pavia's death, his widow, Susannah, married a man by the name of — Humphreys, who, if he was not a native, at least settled at, or near Pemberton, N. J., and had children: Sarah, and I think, Keziah. Sarah Hnmphreys married — Unsles, and had at least two children: Susan and Letitia. Susan married a Gale of Mount Holly, and Letitia married Thomas Carr, and resided at Pemberton. The second daughter of Susannah Humphreys, whose name must have been Keziah, married Thomas Earling, of Pemberton. The posterity of the above named persons (if there is any) are the descendants of Samuel Shourds, Sr., of Tuckerton.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.

In the year 1716, Robert Allen, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., came to Egg Harbor and married Edith, daughter of Edward Andrews, of Tuckerton. They were married in the Friends' meeting house at Tuckerton, and were the second couple married in that primitive edifice. Allen settled at Bass River, on the west side of the river, at the place now called Allentown. He had two sons whose names were Peter and Edward, and also a daughter named Edith, who married a man by the name of Story. Allen might have had other children, but if he had there is no one now living who has any knowledge of them.

First Branch.—Peter, son of Robert Allen, had sons, Joseph and Richard, and a daughter Elizabeth.

Peter Allen, like Nimrod of old, was a great hunter, and lost his life in consequence of his love for the chase. Sometimes he went a considerable distance from home for the purpose of killing deer, and at such times he put up in some rude hut in the wilderness, where he stored the game, which he procured on his last hunting expedition; he went from home with the intention of spending a week in the chase. The week passed away but did not bring back the hunter, but his friends supposed he was still pursuing his wild, but to him, pleasurable avocation; but after a considerable time had elapsed they became alarmed at his protracted stay, and went in search of him. After a long search they found an old log cabin which had tumbled down, and beneath the ruins they found the body of Peter Allen in a state of decomposition.

Joseph, son of Peter Allen, in his time, was one of the prominent men of Bass River. He was a Justice of the Peace, and was usually spoken of as 'Squire Allen. He had two wives, his first wife, Sarah Cranmer, daughter of Isaac C., Sr. She was the mother of Rebecca Allen, who married Captain William Cale. Rebecca's children were William, Wesley, Chalkley, Mary and Sarah.

After Captain Cale's death, Rebecca married Abraham Maynard, by whom she had a son named was Alfred.

Joseph Allen, Esq's., second wife was Mary, daughter of Captain John Leak, Sr. The children of this union were Joseph, William, Thomas, George, Phœbe, Achsah, Sarah, Mary, Eliza and Martha.

First Branch.—Joseph Allen, Jr., married Sarah, daughter of John Bodine. Their children: Jesse, Achsah, Abigail, Mary Jane, Maria and Louisa.

Captain Jesse Allen married Hannah, daughter of Job Weeks.

Achsah Allen married —— Anderson.

Abigail Allen married —— Taylor.

Mary Jane Allen married —— Smallwood, and after her death her sister Maria married her husband.

Louisa Allen married Reuben Loveland.

Second Branch.—William Allen, Esq., in his time, was one of the principal business men of Bass River. He married Rebecca, daughter of Captain Josephus Sears. Their children were Joseph, John, Samuel, Josephus, William, Catharine, Elvira, Abigail, Mary and Victoria.

Joseph Allen married Eliza Adams.

John Allen married Phebe Cranmer.

Samuel Allen married in Philadelphia.

Josephus Allen married at Jersey Shore, Pa.

William Allen married Lydia Vaughn.

Catharine Allen married Peter Gass.

Elvira Allen married Nathan Moore.

Abigail Allen married Forman Smith.

Mary Allen married Joseph M. Budd.

Victoria Allen married Captain William J. Parmentier.

Third Branch.—Thomas Allen married Anne, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Esq. Their children were Caleb, Mary, Thomas Jefferson, Uriah, Joseph B. and Maria.

Caleb Allen married Mary Eliza Leak.

Mary Allen married Enoch Adams.

Thomas J. Allen married Anna Jones, and after her death he married Amelia Throckmorton.

Uriah Allen married Phœbe Leak.

Joseph B. Allen married Marietta Mathis.

Maria Allen married William Gaskill.

Fourth Branch.—George Allen married Abigail French. Their children were Ellen, Hannah, Thomas, Achsah, Mary, Henry, George, John, William and Joseph. The marriages of George Allen's children have been related in the French family.

Fifth Branch.—Phœbe Allen married Josiah Cale. Their children: Joseph, Josiah, William, Martha, Mary, Eliza, Margaret, Phœbe Ann, Achsah and Marietta.

Captain Joseph Cale married Elizabeth Loveland.

Captain Josiah Cale married Catharine Leak.

Captain William Cale married Elizabeth Adams.

Martha Cale married Joseph French, Esq.

Mary Cale married Thomas Mathis.

Eliza Cale married Charles F. Cranmer.

Margaret Cale married Chalkley C. Sears.

Phoebe Ann Cale married Captain David Cavileer.

Achsah Cale married Zebulon M. P. Mathis, a prominent man of Bass River.

Marietta Cale married Adolphus Lamson, of Mannahawkin.

Sixth Branch.—Achsah Cale married Captain John Carlisle. Carlisle was one of the jolly sea captains of "ye olden time." Captain Carlisle's children were Richard Risley Carlisle and Elizabeth.

Richard Risley Carlisle is Prof. Risley, of theatrical fame. He was born and spent the early part of his life at Bass River. It is said that from his earliest youth it was manifest that nature had formed him for a play actor. He married Rebecca Willits.

Elizabeth Carlisle married Dr. Egbert, Jr.

Seventh Branch—Sarah Allen is one of the most prominent, useful and amiable ladies of Bass River. She is never weary of administering to the sick and afflicted. She is well advanced in years, yet long may she live to be a blessing to her native place. She married Recompense Darby, of Scotch Plains, East Jersey. Their children were Ann, John, Joseph, Margaret, William, Carlisle, Allen, Stanbury and Mason.

Ann Darby married Caleb S. Cranmer.

John Darby married Mary Robbins.

Joseph Darby married away from his native place, and resides in a distant town.

Margaret Darby married Edward Lane.

Carlisle Darby married Louisa Gerue.

Stanbury Darby married a daughter of Captain Samuel Johnson.

Allen Darby married Mary Amelia Jones.

Mason Darby married Sarah Johnson.

Eighth Branch.—Mary Allen married Ebenezer T. Deacon, son of Samuel Deacon, Esq. Among their children were Ann, William, Samuel, Sarah, Maria and Ebenezer.

Ninth Branch.—Eliza Allen married Samuel Deacon, Jr.

Tenth Branch.—Martha Allen married Captain Samuel Cavileer. Their children: Eliza Jane, Joseph Morris, Elmira, Samuel, Harry, Sarah Louisa, Gilbert and William.

Richard, son of Peter Allen, married in the upper part of Burlington county. His wife's name was Penelope. Richard Allen removed to the upper section of Burlington county, where his posterity reside.

Second Branch of Robert Allen's Family.—Edward Allen married Rachel, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River. Among

Edward's children were Charles, Simeon, Edward, John, Edith, Mercy, Sarah, Kesiah and Phœbe.

Charles Allen married Anne, daughter of Jacob Cranmer.

Simeon Allen married a Johnson, sister to Mathias Johnson.

Edward and John Allen did not marry.

Edith Allen married Jeremiah Peterson.

Mercy Allen married Joseph Gale.

Sarah Allen married William Wilson.

Mary Allen married David Brewer.

Kesiah Allen married William Myers.

Phœbe Allen married —— Booy.

Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Allen, married —— Hambleton, and had two children, Joseph and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Hambleton married Solomon Truax.

THE SAWYER FAMILY.

Doctor Ephraim Sawyer was a native of Connecticut, from where he emigrated to Absecon, N. J., and from thence to Tuckerton, where he ended his days. He was a skillful physician, and commanded the respect, confidence and patronage of the people of the place in which he was located. He was a man of sound principle, a gentleman in his deportment, and was also considered a very handsome man, having an agreeable countenance, handsome features, beautiful black eyes, and a head of hair whose ringlets could not be excelled. His wife was Sabra Church, of Connecticut. She was a very amiable lady, and had the love and respect of all who knew her. Doctor Sawyer's children were Standish, Erastus, George, David, Thomas, Artemisia, Charlotte, Cynthia, Lavina, Esther and Ursula.

Standish Sawyer left his native place and married in a distant section.

George Sawyer has had two wives, his first wife was Ellen Sickle ; she had one child, who was George Lee Sawyer. George Sawyer's second wife was Elizabeth Sapp ; her children are Joseph, Julia, Ellen, William and George.

David Sawyer has been twice married, his first wife was Sophia, daughter of Nicholas Sooy. Sophia's children were Ephraim, Erastus, Sabra, Thomas, Sophia and Esther.

David Sawyer's second wife was Eliza J. Simpers, of Maryland, her children are Hiram, William and George.

Charlotte Sawyer married Joseph Ridgway, Esq., a prominent citizen of Tuckerton. Their children were Cynthia, Sabra, Angeline, George, Theodore and William.

Cynthia Sawyer married Jonathan Johnson, of Lower Bank. They emigrated to the West. Among their children were Mortimer, Oliva, Pulaski and Blanche.

Lavina Sawyer married Gardiner Crane of Mannahawkin. Their

children: Silas, Cynthia, Sabra, Catharine, Zipporah, Albert and Eugene.

Esther Sawyer married Joseph B. Sapp, a prominent resident of Tuckerton. Their children were Joseph, Walter, Ella, Angelina, Amanda, Louisa and George.

Joseph Sapp, Jr., married Georgiana, daughter of Richard Bogan; she died soon after her marriage, and now Joseph Sapp, Jr., is married to Elizabeth Leeds. Ella Sapp married Francis French, of Bass River.

Captain Thomas Sawyer married Esther Ann Downs. Their child was Edwin Adolphus.

Ursula Sawyer married Jacob Ireland, a prominent and useful citizen of Tuckerton.

PETITT FAMILY.

Over an hundred years ago, Jonathan and Adam Petitt, who were brothers, emigrated to Egg Harbor, from Long Island, and about the same time there was a Jacob Petitt settled in the same place, and some people say he was a brother to Jonathan and Adam Petitt.

Jonathan Petitt settled on the farm now called the James Downs farm, on the confines of Tuckerton. Jonathan Petitt was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Shourds, Sr., of Tuckerton. Jonathan Petitt's children left their native place, and at this time there is not anything known of his posterity except his daughter Amy, who married Samuel Cawley, and their daughter Lydia, who married Joseph Willits.

Adam Petitt lived on the farm now called the Dr. Price farm.

Jacob Petitt married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Gifford, Sr.

THE FRENCH FAMILY.

At an early date, there was a family by the name of French, who settled in the lower part of Burlington county, and it is probable that Francis French, Sr., was a descendant of this family. Sometime before the Revolutionary War, Francis French, Sr., settled at Bass River. He was the proprietor of the mills, formerly called French's Mills. He had two wives, his first wife was the mother of Thomas French, Sr., the forefather of the Frenches of Bass River. His second wife was Phœbe, daughter of Jacob Cranmer, of Bass River. Phœbe's children were William and Jacob. These two sons emigrated to some other section. There is a large number of Frenches in Bass River, and they are the wealthiest and most influential citizens of that locality.

Thomas, son of Francis French, Sr., married Hannah Johnson of Atlantic county, N. J. Their children were: William, Francis, Joseph, Thomas, David, John, Rachel, Sarah, Ann, Mary, Abigail and Eliza.

First Branch of Thomas French, Sr.'s, Family.—Captain William French is a wealthy, enterprising and influential man. Captain French has had two wives; his first wife was Lavinia, daughter of Isaac Cranmer. Lavinia had one child, Hannah, who married and resides in Philadelphia. His second wife was Phœbe, daughter of Daniel Mathis, 2d. Her children were Martin Van Buren, Livingston, Hiram Albridge, Nelson, Ebenezer T., Mary Jane, Matilda and Arabella.

Martin Van Buren French married and resides at Jersey Shore, Pa. Livingston French married Sarah, daughter of Lloyd Jones, of Tuckerton.

Hiram Albridge French married Mary, daughter of Jesse R. Sears.

Nelson French married Caroline Collins, of Atlantic county.

Mary Jane French married Josiah Hackett, of Salem, N. J.

Matilda French married Alfred Ballinger, of Medford, N. J.

Arabella French married Thomas Ballinger, of Medford, N. J.

Second Branch.—Francis French, 2d, was an enterprising man, and at his death, left a considerable amount of property to be divided among his children. His sons are the principal business men of Bass River township.

Francis French married Ann, daughter of Daniel Mathis, 2d. Their children were Thomas E., Daniel, Lewis, Burrows, Levi, Francis, Mary Ann, Phœbe, Leah, Ellen and Anna.

Thomas E. French married Jane Gaskill of Tuckerton.

Daniel French married Elizabeth Giberson of Atlantic county.

Lewis French married Mary, daughter of Reuben Cavileer.

Burrows French married Mary, daughter of David Cavileer.

Levi French married Julia, daughter of Joseph Adams.

Francis French, 3d, married Ella, daughter of Joseph B. Sapp.

Mary Ann French married John Franklin Cranmer.

Phœbe French married Alfred, son of Joel Bodine.

Ellen French married Charles E. Adams, son of Isaiah Adams.

Anna French married Doctor Clark.

Third Branch.—Joseph French, Esq., married Martha, daughter of Josiah Cale. Their children were Maria, Eliza, Martha, Margarettta, Mary, Josephine, Lavinia and Emma.

Maria French married Thomas Adams.

Eliza French married Charles T. Adams.

Martha French married Arthur Sooy.

Margarettta French married Caleb Mathis.

Mary French married William Potts.

Lavinia French married James Kelley, Jr.

Fourth Branch.—Thomas French, Jr.'s first wife was Harriet, daughter of Micajah S. Mathis. He married a second wife at Jersey Shore, Pa., where he resides.

The fifth and sixth branches were David and John, who died unmarried.

Seventh Branch.—Rachel French married John Loveland. Their children were Thomas, Sarah, John, Asbury, Marshal, Henry, Elmira, Abbie and James.

Thomas Loveland married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Oliver Loveland.

Sarah Loveland married Forman McKean.

John Loveland married Mary Ellen, daughter of William O. Hatfield.

Marshal Loveland married Marietta, daughter of Samuel Crowley.

Henry Loveland married Jualla Weeks.

Abbie Loveland married Charles W. Palmer, of Tuckerton.

Eighth Branch.—Sarah French married Charles Adams.

Ninth Branch.—Ann French married Sylvanus Seaman. Their children were Joseph, and others. Names not ascertained.

Tenth Branch.—Mary French married John Hewlings, and removed to the West.

Eleventh Branch.—Abigail French married Captain George Allen. Their children are Ellen, Hannah, Thomas, Achsah, Mary, Harry, George, John, William and Joseph.

Ellen Allen married Joseph Truax.

Hannah Allen married De Witt Mathis.

Twelfth Branch.—Eliza French married Lewis Giberson. Their children were Hannah, Thomas, Sarah, James, Julia and others.

THE BURTON FAMILY.

Phineas Burton, Sr., was a native of Boston, Mass., and his father dying when he was quite young, his mother brought him to Barnegat, and from thence he came to Egg Harbor, where he learned the weaver's trade of Joseph Lippincott, Sr. Burton, like many other youngsters of the days of 1776, was anxious to quit his home and join the American army, but his years were not equal to his patriotism, therefore he was compelled to sit at the loom and weave, and think "if he could only leave the detestable machine and battle for liberty." Before the war closed, he became old enough for a warrior, and enlisted in a military company, but before the company was ready for service, peace was proclaimed, and the youthful soldier was disappointed in being an inhabitant of the "tented field," or in doing battle for freedom. When he became an old man, his mind wandered back to "the days that tried men's souls," and he delighted in telling tales of the Revolutionary War. I have heard him say that the first dollar he was the proud and happy owner of was earned in the following manner:—He lived with J. Lippincott, Sr., on the farm now owned by

John Davis. The Revolutionary War was raging throughout the colonies and the British, Refugees and Continentals each, whenever they had need and opportunity, helped themselves to whatever they fancied, that belonged to the inhabitants, and just at this juncture the Refugees were scouting about Egg Harbor. In consequence of this state of things people were compelled to secrete such effects as they desired to keep out of the hands of the war parties. One morning Phineas Burton, and another lad, were sent by Mrs. Lippincott to bury a pillow-case full of wearing apparel, and also some articles of bedding. The boys went down to the lower part of the field adjoining the salt marsh, and there they buried the goods. Just as they raised up from their task, they were confronted by two well-armed men, (Refugees), who had been watching them while they were hiding their effects. The boys were greatly frightened—believing their labor had been for nothing—for there stood the robbers ready for their spoil. The ruffians had other and more important affairs on hand, and therefore did not disturb the buried treasure. They told the boys they must get a boat and take them to the beach, for which service they would give each one a silver dollar. The youngsters were anxious for the money; but they had left home without hats or coats, and told the men if they would allow them to go home and get their hats and coats, they would row them to the beach, but the refugees would not admit of their going home, so they started on their voyage bare-headed, and without coats on their backs. When they arrived at the beach, the passengers gave each of them a Spanish dollar, and bade them go home as soon as they pleased. They commenced the return voyage, feeling exceedingly pleased and happy, as would have any other boys in the hard times of the Revolution. When they got home, they found the family in great trouble about their protracted absence.

Phineas Burton married Prudence, daughter of James Edwards of Barnegat. She was a very estimable woman, and considered a true Christian. She and her husband were both of the Methodist persuasion. Their children were Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, James, Peter, George, Catharine, Prudence, Phineas and Ann.

Elizabeth Burton married James Dougal. Their children: Edward, James, Charles Michael, Martha Ann and William.

Sarah Burton married Solomon Rockhill, 2nd. Their children were Ann, Mary, Lydia, John and Hannah.

Mary Burton married William Allen. They had a son Charles Allen, who married, and resides in the city of New York.

James Burton died unmarried.

Peter Burton married Margaret Ackley. Their children: Elizabeth, Peter and James.

George Burton married Elizabeth ——. Their children: Margaret,

Peter, Ann, George, John, Phineas, Prudence, Elizabeth, William and Charles.

Catharine Burton married James Gahan. Their children: Isaac, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary Ann and George.

Prudence Burton married David Allen. Their children: Isaiah, Mary, Elizabeth, William, Theodore, Sarah, Edward, Samuel and David.

Phineas Burton married Mary Barker, and has one child, Sarah P. Burton, who married Ellis Gifford.

Ann Burton married Joseph Headley. Their children: John, Phineas, Richard, George, Jemima Ann and Mary Elizabeth.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY.

The Edwards family do not properly belong to Egg Harbor, yet several members of the family married and resided in Little Egg Harbor; therefore I think I have a right to say a little about them. James Edwards, Sr., was a soldier in Gen. Braddock's army, and was wounded in battle--receiving a musket shot in his leg, which ball he carried to his grave. He lived to an advanced age, and was buried in the Methodist churchyard at Tuckerton. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought under Washington, and like many other of Washington's veterans, he loved Washington with an undying love. One of his granddaughters told me that when the Angel DEATH was hovering over him, one of his daughters, who stood at his bedside asked him if he knew he was dying, and he replied "O yes, I shall soon be with Jesus, where I shall meet with my dear old General Washington." His daughter asked him if he believed that warriors like Gen. Washington, inherited the kingdom of Heaven, and he answered "Yes, I believe that Washington is a bright star in the regions of glory." Soon after this his spirit took its flight to the spirit world.

James Edwards was a strict Methodist, and many of his descendants have been members of the Methodist church. The Edwards family is noted for possessing great conversational power, and for their intelligence and wit.

James Edwards came from Pennsylvania and settled at Barnegat, where he married Elizabeth Heady—or, as I believe some call it Huddy. Their children were Zopher, Thomas, James, George, Deborah, Elizabeth, Amy, Prudence and Keturah.

I have not been able to learn who Zopher and George Edwards married.

If I have been rightly informed, Thomas Edwards married Phoebe Collins, of Barnegat, of which place he was a permanent resident.

James Edwards, Jr., married Sophia Ridgway, of Barnegat.

Deborah Edwards married Thomas Collins, of Barnegat.

Elizabeth Edwards married Barzillai Mathis, of Egg Harbor. Their children: George, Martha, James, Emma, Susan and Phoebe.

Amy Edwards married Stephen Shourds, of Tuckerton. Their children: Mary, Samuel, James, Elizabeth, Sarah, Catharine, Ellen, William and Lucy Ann.

Prudence Edwards married Phineas Burton of Egg Harbor. Their children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, James, Peter, George, Catharine, Prudence, Phineas and Ann.

Keturah Edwards married Richard McClure. Their children were Harriet, James, Elizabeth, John and George.

THE COX FAMILY.

At a very early date there was a family by the name of Cox who settled in the upper section of Burlington county. They were of English origin, and it is probable that the Coxes of Ocean county are descendants of the above named family. Jonathan Cox, Sr., settled at Barnegat, and married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr., of Egg Harbor. Their children were Micajah, William, Joseph, Jonathan, Sarah, Lorania, Phoebe and Hannah.

I have not been able to learn who Micajah and William Cox married.

Joseph Cox, Sr., married Abigail, daughter of Timothy Willits, Sr., and widow of Thomas Barker. Joseph Cox's children were Jonathan, Joseph, Timothy, Hannah and Mary.

Jonathan Cox is settled at West creek, and is an enterprising and successful farmer. He is a strict Friend, and presides at the head of the Friends' Church, at Tuckerton. He married Martha, daughter of John Willits, Sr., of Egg Harbor. Jonathan Cox's children are Charles, Walter, Martha, Mary and Hannah.

Charles Cox married Sarah Parker.

Walter Cox married Josephine Shinn, and after her death he married Elmeda Joslin.

Martha Cox married —— Moore, of Mannahawkin.

Mary Cox married Nathan Carslake, of upper Burlington county.

Joseph Cox, Esq., is one of the leading men of West creek, and one of the wealthiest citizens of the place. He married Lydia Seaman. Their children are Joseph, Benjamin, Jonathan, Charles, Arabella and John.

Benjamin Cox married Margaret Seaman.

Timothy Cox married Elizabeth Seaman. Their children were Abigail, George, Elizabeth and Marion.

Abigail Cox married Thomas Stiles.

Hannah Cox married Thomas Chamberlin, and resides in the State of Indiana.

Jonathan Cox, Jr., married Sarah Ridgway, of Barnegat, and after her death he married Rebecca Burr, of Barnegat.

Phœbe Cox married Isaac Jackson.

Hannah Cox married —— Delany.

Sarah Cox married Thomas Hambleton.

Lorania Cox married Samuel Arnold, of Barnegat.

THE COWPERTHWAITE FAMILY.

At a rather early date Thomas Cowperthwaite came to Egg Harbor, and married Margaret, daughter of Reuben Tucker, Sr. For many years, Thomas Cowperthwaite was the proprietor of the boarding house on Short Beach, but that was a long time ago, and there are but few, if any persons now living, who once had a transient home and "made merry," in the pleasant seaside resort presided over by Thomas Cowperthwaite and his sociable wife.

Cowperthwaite's children were Nathaniel, Maria, Ruth and Rebecca.

Nathaniel Cowperthwaite married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Lippincott, of Tuckerton. Their children were Matilda, Alexander, Thomas, Margaret, Jacob, Martha and Samuel.

Matilda Cowperthwaite married Henry Shourds.

Alexander Cowperthwaite married Susan, widow of Samuel Anderson.

Margaret Cowperthwaite married John Adams.

Jacob Cowperthwaite married Lorinda Hill, and after her death he married Caroline Curl.

Martha Cowperthwaite married John Jones.

Samuel Cowperthwaite married Carrie Woodhull.

Maria Cowperthwaite married Hugh Johnson, of Lower Bank. Their children: Jonathan, Tucker, Margaret, Ruth and Hugh.

Ruth Cowperthwaite married Bront Slaight. Their children: Thomas, Margaret, Ruth, Bront and others whose names are not remembered.

Rebecca Cowperthwaite married William S. Lippincott. Their children: Maria, Elizabeth, Marion and Margaret.

Maria Lippincott married Lewis Osborn.

Elizabeth Lippincott married —— Egbert.

Marion Lippincott married William Hankins.

Margaret Lippincott married in New York.

THE ROCKHILL FAMILY.

Solomon Rockhill, Sr., emigrated to Tuckerton during the Revolutionary War, and bought of David Falkinburg the hotel which we moderns call the old tavern, but which at that time was a new tavern, and the first place of the kind established at Tuckerton. Solomon Rockhill belonged in the upper section of Burlington county, and

after residing at Tuckerton, several years, he went back to his native place, where he ended his days. He married Susannah Bullock, who was a member of Quaker meeting, and when she came to reside at Tuckerton, brought a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, which paper was received by the Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting.

Solomon Rockhill's children were John, Joseph, Samuel, Sarah, Rebecca, Amy, Elizabeth, Susan, Hope and Nancy.

First Branch.—John Rockhill, Sr., married Hannah, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr. Their children were Susan, Solomon, John, Hannah and Hope.

Susan Rockhill married Joseph McCullow. Their children: Mary Charles, Eliza, Hannah and Edward.

Mary McCullow married John Barnes, of New York.

Charles McCullow married in the State of Ohio, where he resides.

Eliza McCullow married John Jenny.

Hannah McCullow married in the State of Ohio, where she went to reside when quite young.

Edward McCullow married first Agnes Bartlett, and after her death he married her sister Henrietta.

The McCullows all reside in the West, principally in the State of Ohio.

Solomon Rockhill, Jr., married Sarah, daughter of Phineas Burton, Sr. Their children were Ann, Mary, Lydia, Hannah and John.

Ann Rockhill married Hezekiah Falkenburg, and after his death, she married Humphrey Adams.

Mary Rockhill married Jesse Headley.

John Rockhill married Eliza Lines.

John Rockhill, 2d, married Elizabeth Kindle. Their children were Zebedee, Phœbe, Solomon, Susan, Nathan, Rachel, Elizabeth, Sabra, Emma, Thomas, Mary Ella and Martha.

Captain Zebedee W. Rockhill married Amelia Langdon.

Phœbe Rockhill married Charles Bennett.

Solomon and Sabra Rockhill died unmarried.

Susan Rockhill married Elmer Riddle, of Cumberland county, N. J.

Nathan Rockhill married Jane Stiles.

Rachel Rockhill married Benjamin Chew.

Emma Rockhill married Joel Vansant, of Tuckerton.

Mary Ella Rockhill married Captain William Henry Falkenburg.

Elizabeth Rockhill married Captain Henry Brown. Their children were Hezekiah, Sella Augusta, Helen Gertrude and John Henry.

Captain Thomas Rockhill married two wives, the first was Phœbe Maria, daughter of Philip Ruther, and the second, Hannah Kennedy.

Martha Rockhill married Wilkinson Lippincott.

Hannah, daughter of John Rockhill, Sr., married Thomas, son of

James Hughes. Their children were James, John, Catharine, Ann, Thomas, Mason and Victoria.

James Hughes married Abigail Nail.

John Hughes married Elizabeth —, of Millville.

Catharine Hughes married John Thomas.

Ann Hughes married Elmer Scull.

Thomas Hughes married in Bridgeton.

Mason Hughes married away from his native place.

Victoria Hughes married Richard Hooper.

Hope, daughter of John Rockhill, Sr., married David Adams. Their children were Caleb, Adaliza, Emily, Susan, Charles, George, John Frelinghuysen and David Russell.

Caleb Adams married Sarah Ann Headley.

Adaliza Adams married Smith Cranmer.

Emily Adams married Richard Bartlett.

Susan Adams married John Fisher.

Charles Adams married Sarah Wiseman.

George Adams married Amy Gaskill.

Frelinghuysen Adams married Phœbe Cobb.

John Adams married Abigail Cobb.

Second Branch.—Joseph Rockhill went to the West, and it is said that some of his posterity reside at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and this is all that their Egg Harbor relations knew of their kinsman, Joseph Rockhill, or his descendants.

Third Branch.—I cannot learn anything of Samuel Rockhill's posterity, he having left Egg Harbor early in life.

Fourth Branch—Sarah Rockhill married — Frazer.

Fifth Branch.—Rebecca Rockhill married Jedediah Lines. Her children were Nancy, William, Susan, Joseph, Solomon and Rebecca.

Nancy, daughter of Rebecca Lines, married Joseph Lippincott.

William Lines married Phœbe Parker.

Susan Lines married John Horner.

Joseph Lines married in Philadelphia.

Solomon Lines married Theodosia Elberson.

Rebecca Lines married Stephen Parker, and after he was drowned she married his brother Charles.

Sixth Branch.—Amy Rockhill married Thomas Shourds. Their children were John, Samuel, Rockhill, Susan and Mary Ann. After Thomas Shourds' death, Amy, his widow, married John Mulliner, Sr., and their children were Nathan and John Mulliner.

Nathan Mulliner married Eliza Mullen, of Upper Burlington county. Their children were Helen, Elizabeth, Joseph, Henry and Arabella.

John Mulliner married Emeline Mathis. The names of their family is in another part of this work.

Seventh Branch.—Elizabeth Rockhill married Levi Davis.

Eighth Branch.—Susan Rockhill married John Sutton, of New Egypt.

Ninth Branch.—Hope Rockhill died unmarried. She and her lover, Isaac Parker, and several other young people went to the beach, and on their return, when in Tuckerton creek, opposite Shell Landing, the boat was capsized, and Hope Rockhill, and a girl by the name of Bunting, were drowned.

Tenth Branch.—Nancy Rockhill married John Norris.

A large majority of Solomon Rockhill, Sr.'s, posterity reside in distant sections.

THE ATWOOD FAMILY.

The Atwoods are of English origin. At rather an early date they came from England and settled in Massachusetts. Christopher Atwood was located at Cape Cod. He had a son Anthony, who settled in Egg Harbor, and was the forefather of the Atwoods at that place. Anthony Atwood, Sr., was a seaman and followed the West India trade. Captain Anthony Atwood, Sr., and Captain Hezekiah Brown, Sr., came together to Egg Harbor, where they purchased homes and ended their days in the place of their adoption. The properties which they purchased now constitute the Samuel S. Atwood farm in the neighborhood of Down Shore. The Atwood is a Methodist family; Anthony Atwood, Sr., was a local preacher; his daughter married a local preacher, his son Samuel is an unusually smart local preacher. His son, Anthony Atwood, Jr., is a minister of deep learning and of high standing in the Methodist Church. His son Joseph is a minister of good repute in the Methodist Church, and his grandson, Albert Atwood, is a minister in the Methodist Church.

Captain Anthony Atwood, Sr., married before he came to New Jersey, his wife being the widow of Samuel Snow, of Massachusetts. Her maiden name was Hannah Freeman Gross; she had one child by her first husband, and she married Samuel Lippincott, of Egg Harbor.

Anthony Atwood's children were Ann, Gideon, Samuel, Anthony, Joseph and Susan.

Ann Atwood married Samuel Weaver. Their children: Joseph, John, Samuel, Susan, Charles, Cyrus, Anthony and William.

Joseph Weaver married Sarah, daughter of Ezekiel Smith of Manna-hawkin.

John Weaver married Abigail Leeds.

Samuel Weaver, Jr., married Josephine Scull.

Susan, Charles, Cyrus and Anthony A. Weaver all died unmarried.

Gideon Atwood married in Norfolk, Virginia, and died soon after his marriage.

Samuel S. Atwood married first, Ruth Mathis, second Sarah —, third Ellen —, who was the mother of Albert and Samuel, and

fourth Hannah Young, who was the mother of Ellen, Oliver, Louisa, Roxana, and Paster C. Atwood.

Albert Atwood married Amanda Robinson of Toms River.

Alida Atwood married Captain Charles Cale.

Anthony Atwood married Rebecca Vanneman. Their children: Hannah Louisa, Emma, William, Anthony, Watson and Daniel.

Joseph Atwood in the early part of his life taught several terms of school in Egg Harbor, and the author of this work was one of his pupils, and she has always felt very grateful to him for the pains he took in instructing her in the branches which were taught in his school, and she cannot sufficiently express her gratitude to him for assisting to make her a proficient in geography.

Joseph Atwood's first wife was Louisa, daughter of John C. Cranmer of Ocean county. Louisa's children were Noah Jennings, Huldah Ann, Hannah and Joseph Freeman. The second wife, Abigail, was widow of Paul Sears, Jr.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

Captain Hezekiah Brown, Sr., came from Cape Cod to Egg Harbor. He had a sister Mary Brown, who came with him, and she married Micajah Mathis, 2nd. Captain Brown sailed a vessel, and during a severe snow storm his vessel was capsized, and he and his son Jonathan, and James, son of Stephen Shourds, and Joshua Gifford, Sr., were drowned. Captain Brown married before he emigrated to Egg Harbor; his wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were Jonathan, Sarah, Hannah, David, Hezekiah and Benjamin.

Sarah Brown married Joseph Devinney and went West.

Hannah Brown married Reuben White of Tuckerton. Their children: Barton, Wesley, Micajah and Ashbrook.

Wesley White married Phœbe Gauntt. Their children: Charles, William, Norman, Franklin, Mary, and Mary, 2nd. Mary White, 1st, was drowned in the surf at Long Beach.

Micajah White married Mary Jane Parker. Their child Harry.

David Brown went to the West and married away from Egg Harbor.

Hezekiah Brown, 2nd, married Sarah White. Their children: Mary, Daniel, William, Eliza, Hannah, Margaret, Micajah, Sarah, James, Thomas and Hezekiah.

Mary Brown married Louis Foloe.

Hannah Brown married William Wiley.

William Brown married Jane Parker.

Margaret Brown married Ezra Lippincott.

Benjamin Brown married Eveline Horner. Their children: Benjamin, Hezekiah, Othello, Henry, Mary, Sarah and James.

Benjamin Brown married Sarah Barber.

Captain Hezekiah Brown, 3rd, married Ann Willits.

Captain Othello Brown married Sarah E. Pharo.
 Captain Henry Brown married Elizabeth Rockhill.
 Sarah Brown married William Truex.
 James Brown married Letitia Rutter.

THE SEAMAN FAMILY.

The Seaman and some other families of which it is proper I should write, do not belong to Egg Harbor, they having first settled in Ocean county. Some of the members of those families having resided in, and in other respects being intimately connected with Egg Harbor, it is expedient for me to give a sketch of their genealogy.

At an early date Joseph Seaman came from Long Island to West creek. He purchased (of some person who professed to be the proprietor) the lands which compose the Edmund and Richard Bartlett farms. He settled on the Edmund Bartlett farm, built buildings, cleared a farm, set out a valuable orchard, and made other improvements, supposing that he had a legitimate title for the land he had bought. After he had lived there some years, Joseph Bartlett came to West creek, and being desirous of purchasing a home, he, who proved to be the legal proprietor of the Seaman property, sold Bartlett the lands which Seaman had improved. Seaman gave up his home to Bartlett, and removed to another location. Seaman owned a considerable tract of land on Long Island. He never sold his lands on Long Island, therefore in justice, all of his descendants are heirs to those possessions.

Joseph Seaman married a French woman, by the name of Sarah Burtow. Their children were Benjamin, David, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Hannah, Jemima and Sarah.

Benjamin, son of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married Amelia Pavia, a granddaughter of Samuel Shourds, Sr., of Tuckerton. Susannah, daughter of Samuel Shourds, Sr., married Adam Pavia, a Frenchman. They had seven sons, but they all died before they came to man's estate; they also had one daughter who was the above named Amelia, wife of Benjamin Shourds, Sr. Adam Pavia resided in Chester city, Pa. He carried on the manufacture of pewter ware, which was a profitable business, for at that time pewter ware almost supplied the place of China and Liverpool or stone ware. Pavia thought it would advantage him to set up a branch of his business in Virginia, and accordingly loaded a wagon with articles pertaining to his trade, intended to assist in the establishment of a pewter factory in Virginia. He started with his team with the intention of crossing the Alleghany mountains, and so on to Virginia. He never was heard from after he left home. It was supposed that while on the lonely mountainous route he was murdered and robbed of his property. After Pavia's disappearance, his widow married a second husband, and her daughter,

Amelia, not relishing living under the dominion of a stepfather, came to Tuckerton, and lived with her grandfather, Samuel Shourds, Sr., until her marriage with Benjamin Seaman. The children of this marriage were Joshua, Achsah, Lydia, Phœbe, Mary, Benjamin, Susannah, Samuel and Amelia.

Benjamin Seaman, Sr., was born November 11th, 1746, and died August 7th, 1812. Amelia, his wife, was born February 19th, 1750, and died December 14, 1817. Ages of their children :

Joshua Seaman was born November 13th, 1769.

Achsah Seaman was born April 5th, 1772.

Lydia Seaman was born January 24th, 1775.

Phœbe Seaman was born February 25th, 1778.

Mary Seaman was born March 11th, 1781.

Benjamin Seaman was born January 13th, 1784.

Susannah was born June 26th, 1786.

Samuel was born May 13th, 1789.

Amelia was born December 5th, 1792.

Joshua Seaman married Mary Ellsworth. Their children were Elizabeth, Phœbe, Mary, Achsah, Joshua, Catharine and Amelia.

Elizabeth Seaman married Job Cox.

Phœbe Seaman married Asa Pharo.

Mary Seaman married Thomas Lamson.

Achsah Seaman married William Lamson.

Joshua Seaman married Mary Sprague.

Catharine Amelia Seaman married Jonathan Sprague.

Second Branch.—Achsah Seaman married Jesse Sprague. She died in the year 1792, leaving two children.

Third Branch.—Lydia Seaman married Stephen Willits, Sr. Their children were John, Timothy, Amelia, Stephen, Benjamin, Mary and Lydia.

John Willits married Hannah Thompson. Timothy Willits, Keziah Cranmer. Amelia Willits, David Jones. Stephen Willits, Mary Oliphant. Benjamin Willits, Harriet Crane. Mary B. Willits, Nathan Atkinson.

Fourth Branch.—Phœbe Seaman married Philip Ellsworth, Sr. Their children were Mary, William and Catharine.

Mary Ellsworth married James Pharo. William Ellsworth, Mary Pharo. Catharine Ellsworth, John Hughes.

Fifth Branch.—Mary Seaman married Cornelius Kelly. Their children were Benjamin, Susan, Amelia, John, William and Dennis.

Sarah, daughter of Mary Seaman, married Benjamin Pharo.

Benjamin Kelly married Ann, daughter of William Ivins, and after her death he married Elizabeth Ann Cranmer.

Susan Kelly married Miles Sweeney, and resides in San Francisco, California.

Amelia Kelly married **Patrick Smith**, and resides in California.

John Kelly married **Elizabeth McCamridge**.

William Kelly married **Sarah Seaman**.

Dennis Kelly married **Susannah Cranmer**.

Sixth Branch.—**Benjamin Seaman, Jr.**, married three wives, his first wife was **Rebecca Jones**. She was the mother of **Phœbe and Hazleton**. His second wife was **Hannah Alexander**, she was the mother of **Lydia, Timothy and Charles**. His third wife was **Hannah Cummings**, a widow, whose maiden name was **Gifford**. She was the mother of **Sarah, Mary, Maria, Susan, William, Benjamin, Jane and Jeremiah**.

Phœbe Seaman married **Dennis Kelly, Sr.**

Hazleton Seaman married **Sarah Pharo**.

Lydia Seaman married **Joseph Cox, Esq.**

Timothy Seaman married **Amy Elizabeth Goolan**.

Charles Seaman married **Julia Parker**.

Sarah Seaman married **William Kelly**.

Mary Seaman married **Michael Medoro**.

Maria Seaman married **John Tilly**.

Susan Seaman married **James Ford**.

Benjamin Seaman married **Judith Ketcham**.

Jane Seaman married **Alfred Vancott**. ¹⁷⁸⁴

Seventh Branch.—**Susannah Seaman** married **George Langdon**. Their children: **Jane, John, Elizabeth, David, George, Susannah and Amelia**. **Susannah Seaman** had a second husband, **Joseph Page**.

Jane Langdon married **Amos Naile**. **John Langdon** **Catharine Camburn**. **Elizabeth Langdon** **John Naile**, and after his death **James Pharo**. **George Langdon** married in a distant section. **Susannah Langdon** married **Borden Pharo**, and **Amelie Langdon** married **Captain Zebedee W. Rockhill**.

Eighth Branch.—**Samuel Seaman** married **Miriam Pharo**. Their children: **Benjamin, Elizabeth, Maria, Samuel, James, Ruth, Phœbe, Amelia and Emily**.

Benjamin Seaman married **Ann Eliza Pharo**. **Elizabeth Seaman**, **Timothy Cox**. **Maria Seaman**, **Isaac Stiles**. **Samuel Seaman**, **Temperance Lewis**, and then **Elizabeth Nugent**. **Ruth Seaman**, **Jesse Rutter**. **Phœbe Seaman**, **John Hansel**. **Amelia Seaman**, **Captain Edward Soper**, and **Emily Seaman**, **Hanson Jones**.

Ninth Branch.—**Amelia Seaman** married **Elihu Mathis**. Their children: **Leah, Sabra A., Lydia, Benjamin Franklin, Sophrания and Lovenia E.**

Leah Mathis married **Ezra Blackman**. **Sabra A. Mathis**, **William C. Sears**. **Lydia Mathis**, **Jesse R. Sears**. **Sophrания A. Mathis**, **Joseph Parker**, and **Lovenia E. Mathis**, **Jesse R. Parker**.

David, son of **Joseph Seaman, Sr.**, married **Anna**, daughter of **James Pharo**. Their children: **Jerusha, Jemima, Anna and Maurice**.

Jerusha Seaman married John Havens, and went to reside in the State of New York, and after Havens' decease she married a man by the name of Peters.

Jemima Seaman married William Cook of Mannahawkin.

Anna Seaman married Sylvanus Sharp.

Maurice Seaman married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cranmer, and granddaughter of Josiah Cranmer, 2nd. Maurice Seaman's children: David, Jerusha, Ann Eliza, Maurice, Joshua, Aaron, Mary and Hannah.

David Seaman married Mary Johnson.

Ann Eliza Seaman married Hugh McGrattan.

Maurice Seaman, Jr., married Maria Stevens.

Joshua Seaman is a doctor, and has the reputation of being a skillful physician, who has performed many remarkable cures. Dr. Seaman married Melinda Hornbuckle.

Jane Seaman married —— Campbell.

Mary Seaman married —— Seaman.

Hannah Seaman married —— Snellbaker, and resides in Philadelphia.

Joseph, son of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married Kesiah, daughter of Joseph Parker, 2d, by his first wife, Edith. Joseph and Kesiah Seaman's children were Isaac, John and Edith.

Isaac Seaman married Amy Kinney.

John Seaman married Jemima Perkins.

Edith Seaman married Hezekiah Cranmer, son of one of the Josiah Cramers.

Mary, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married James Pearsall. Mary never lived in New Jersey. She remained on Long Island, having married before her father removed to New Jersey.

Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married Peter Parker, Sr.

Abigail, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married Joseph Parker, Jr.

Hannah, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married John Havens.

Jemima, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married Elias Truax. They were the progenitors of those of that name in Stafford and Egg Harbor townships.

Sarah, daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr., married John Sprague. They were the ancestors of many of the Spragues of Ocean county.

There are Seamans on Long Island who must be the descendants of a brother or uncle of Joseph Seaman, Sr., who settled at West creek, Ocean county, N. J. Elias Hicks (the founder of the society of Hicksite Friends) married Jemima Seaman, of Long Island. Jemima is an old and favorite name in the Seaman family. The females of the Seaman family are noted for their ingenuity, industry and enterprise, and also for being excellent housekeepers.

The male members of the Seaman family are distinguished for being skillful mechanics, and especially as being ingenious boat builders.

THE STILES FAMILY.

About the close of the Revolutionary War, Samuel Stiles, Sr., came from the middle section of Burlington county, and settled in Egg Harbor, where he ended his days at the advanced age of 91 years. It is said that Samuel Stiles was the first person who sincerely believed that wheat could be raised from the soil of Egg Harbor, and being of an experimental turn he sowed a patch of wheat which yielded a good crop, and caused the scales to fall from the eyes of his unbelieving brother farmers.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse Chew. Jesse Chew owned a large tract of land—now included in the Hammonton settlement, Atlantic county, N. J., and where some of the descendants of his daughter Elizabeth settled. Their children were Jesse, Isaac, Samuel, Mary, Hannah, Anne, Sarah, Susan and Eliza. The Stiles is a Methodist family and are noted for their aptness in learning, and for being endowed with a gift of oratory.

First Branch.—Jesse Stiles married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Willits, Sr. His first wife was the mother of his thirteen children. He married two other wives but there were no children with these two marriages. Jesse Stiles' children were Isaac, Eayre, Jacob, James Thomas, Samuel, Andrew, Jesse, Francis, Mary, Sarah Jane and Hannah.

Isaac Stiles married Maria Seaman. Their children: Jesse, Ann Eliza, and others whose names I have not obtained.

Eayre, Jacob and James Stiles married in the West.

Thomas Stiles married Abigail Cox. Andrew Stiles married Josephine Gaskill. Jesse Stiles, Jr., is married, and is a minister in the Methodist denomination.

Mary Stiles married James Southard and resides in the State of Ohio. Jane Stiles married Nathan Rockhill.

Second Branch.—Isaac, son of Samuel Stiles, Sr., married Elizabeth Cherry. He went to the West, and nothing is known of his posterity.

Third Branch.—Samuel Stiles married Sarah Cranmer. Their children: Samuel and Elizabeth. Samuel Stiles married Mary Throckmorton. Elizabeth Stiles married Albert Pharo.

Fourth Branch.—Mary Stiles married Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia. Their children: Hulda Ann, Cordelia, Josephine and Susannah.

Fifth Branch.—Hannah Stiles married Isaac Jenkins. They were prominent members of the Methodist Church at Tuckerton, and their house was a home for the Methodist ministers and other ministers to the church at that place. No children.

Sixth Branch.—Anne Stiles married Isaac Downs. Their children: Samuel, Charles, James, Fletcher, Isaac Jackson, Hannah, Sarah, Susan and Mary Harriet.

Samuel S. Downs is a surveyor and a prominent member of the Methodist church. He has had three wives, his first wife was Mary, daughter of Nicholas Sooy, her children were Charles, Samuel, Josephus, Esther Ann, Huldah, Sophia and Jefferson. His second wife was Rebecca Davis; her children: Clara and Susan. The third wife was Mary Hall.

Charles, son of Samuel S. Downs, married Hannah Ann Andrews. He is a minister in the Methodist Society.

Esther Ann, daughter of S. S. Downs, married Captain Thomas Sawyer, youngest son of D. Sawyer. Their child: Edwin Adolphus. Huldah, daughter of S. S. Downs, married John H. Austin.

Charles, son of Isaac Downs, has had three wives. The first wife was Mary Simpkins; her children: Samuel and Mary. The second wife was Mary Foster; her child: James. The third wife was Sarah J. Corson; her children: John, Charles and Louisa. Charles Downs has been a minister in the Methodist Society; his present wife, Sarah J. Downs, is an estimable and intelligent lady, and stands at the head of the column of enterprising ladies who are building the new Methodist church at Tuckerton.

James, son of Isaac Downs married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Sooy. Their children: Doctor McKendry Downs, Cordelia, Susan, William, James and Herbert.

Cordelia Downs married Josiah Lane. Susan Downs married Doughty Vansant.

Fletcher, son of Isaac Downs, married Almira Pearson. Their children: Orlean, Kate, Laura, James and Willie.

Hannah, daughter of Isaac Downs, married Rev. Noah Edwards, of Barnegat. Their children were James Watson and Charles Emmory.

Susan, daughter of Isaac Downs, married Dr. Jeremiah Hand, of Cape May. Their children were Joseph, Harold, Anne, Louisa and Josephine.

Seventh Branch.—Sarah Stiles had two husbands. Her first husband was James, son of Thomas Willits, Sr. The children of this union were Alphonso A. and Melvina. The second husband was Francis Rose; the children were Emma, Francis, Wilbur Fisk and Almira Vernon.

Alphonso A. Willits, D. D., is a minister of high standing in the Dutch Reformed Church, and is also a popular lecturer. He married Jane Street.

Melvina Willits married James, son of Brant Slaight.

Eighth Branch.—Susan, daughter of Samuel Stiles, Sr., married Eli

Gifford. Their children: Charles, Mary, Francis Julia, Sarah Jane and Amelia.

Ninth Branch.—Eliza Stiles married James B. Longacre. Their children: Sarah, Andrew, James, Eliza, Orlean and Phœbe Palmer.

THE BARTLETT FAMILY.

Joseph Bartlett, Sr., was an Englishman, and a citizen of the city of London. He emigrated to New Jersey sometime between the years 1750 and 1754. He settled on the farm now known as the Amos Bartlett farm, of West Creek, Ocean county, N. J. Soon after his arrival he married Phœbe Havens—a widow whose maiden name was Birdsall. She must have been a sister of Stephen and Nathan Birdsall, the first of the name who settled at Barnegat. The Bartlett family is of great respectability, noted for morality, pleasantness and kindness of heart. It is a Quaker family, and nearly all of its representatives have been of the Quaker persuasion.

Joseph Bartlett, Sr., had two sons whose names were respectively, Nathan and Joseph.

First Branch.—Nathan Bartlett had two wives; his first wife was Judith Somers, of Atlantic county, N. J. Judith's children were Edmund, Joseph, Mary, Judith, Sarah and Hannah. The second wife was Mary, widow of Timothy Willits, Sr., and daughter of Stephen Birdsall, Sr., and his wife, Deliverance Willits. Mary's children were Nathan and Phœbe. Edmund, son of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., married Deliverance Willits, daughter of his stepmother, and also daughter of Timothy Willits. Edmund's children were Nathan, Edmund, Mary, Zilpha, Phœbe and Judith.

Nathan, son of Edmund Bartlett, married Hannah, daughter of John Willits, Sr. Their children were John, Louisa, Amanda and Martha. These all reside in the State of Indiana. Louisa Bartlett married James Hanum. Their children were Hannah, Sarah, James M., Alice, Josephine, Nathan, Martha, Ella, Mary, Louisa, Edmund B., and Johnannis.

Hannah Hanum married De Witt Deckel.

Amanda Bartlett married Frederick Geer. Their children were Mary Melvina, Nathan, John, Martha Louisa, William H., Hannah D., Judith B., Sarah Rosa, Naomi, Alfred and Frederick.

Mary M. Geer married George Hawkins. Their children were Alva and Willie.

Nathan Geer married Amelia Merrilds. Child: Frederick B.

Martha Geer married William Chulip. Child: Ralph.

Edmund, son of Edmund Bartlett, Sr., married Mercy, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, 3d. Their children were Thomas, Joseph A., and Amos.

Zilpha, daughter of Edmund Bartlett, Sr., married Joseph Shinn. Their children were Edmund, Nathan, Oliver and Josephine.

Josephine Shinn married Walter Cox.

Phœbe, daughter of Edmund Bartlett, Sr., married Amos Ridgway. Their children were Thomas, Edmund, Amos, Alfred, Job and Phoebe Ann.

Joseph, son of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., married Abigail, daughter of Timothy Willits, Sr. Like his brother Edmund, his wife was his step-mother's daughter, by her first husband, Timothy Willits. No children.

Mary, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., married Jeremiah Willits, Sr.

Judith, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., married Jeremiah Ridgway, 2d.

Sarah, daughter of Edmund Bartlett, Sr., married Isaiah Darnell, son of Lewis and Grace Darnell. Their children were Aaron and Isaiah.

Hannah, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., married Jesse Andrews, Sr.

Nathan, son of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and Mary, his second wife, married Deliverance, daughter of Jarvis Hazleton, of Mannahawkin. Their children were Job, Joseph, James, Nathan, Edmund, Richard, Jarvis, Phœbe, Mary, Sarah and Deliverance Ann.

Job Bartlett married Abigail Brick. Their children were Mary, Ada, Joseph, Henry, John, Charles and Collin.

Joseph Bartlett married Ann P. Willits, and resides in the State of Ohio. Their children: Ellen, Mary, Henrietta, Alfred, Agnes, Phœbe Ann, Emily, Lovenia and Susan Jane.

James Bartlett married Phœbe Ann, daughter of Robert Barnes. They reside in the State of Ohio. Their children: Anna, Martha and George.

Nathan Bartlett married Sarah Ann, daughter of Eayre Oliphant, Sr. Their children: Eayre, William, Nathan, Marion, Anna, Helena and Phoebe Ann.

Edmund Bartlett married Sarah Ann Warren. Their children: Walter, Frank, Isaac, Sarah Ann and Lizzie.

Richard Bartlett married Margaret Warren. Their children: John and Alfred.

Jarvis H. Bartlett married two wives, his first wife was Matilda, daughter of Samuel Pharo, of Barnegat. Matilda's surviving child is Samuel Bartlett. Jarvis H. Bartlett's second wife is Martha, daughter of Japhet Leeds of Leeds Point. Martha's children are Harry, Ellen and Charles Allen Bartlett.

For many years Jarvis H. Bartlett was one of the principal business

men in Tuckerton, but the roguery that was practiced upon him about the Tuckerton railroad finally put an end to his business affairs.

Sarah, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, 2nd, married John D. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Tuckerton; a few years ago he was sheriff of Burlington county. He is of the Methodist persuasion, and one of the pillars of that church in Tuckerton. He is a gentleman of a pleasing address, and in all respects a worthy and useful citizen. John D. Thompson's children are Lovenia, who is married to a Mr. Kline, of Philadelphia, Mary Elizabeth, Emma D. and Arthur.

Phœbe, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and Mary, his wife, married Thomas, son of Job Ridgway. Their children: Amos, Mary, Ruth and Mercy.

Second Branch.—Joseph, son of Joseph Bartlett, Sr., married Hannah Gifford, who must have been a daughter of Jonathan Gifford, Sr., of Barnegat, and sisfer to Jonathan Gifford, 1st, of Little Egg Harbor. Joseph Bartlett's children were John, Mary, Phœbe, Rachel and Mabel.

John, son of Joseph Bartlett, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sooy, and granddaughter of Richard Osborn, Jr. John Bartlett's children were Thomas, Joseph, John, Abigail and Hannah.

Joseph, son of John Bartlett, married Cynthia Sooy. Their children: Richard, John, Japhet and Cynthia.

Richard, son of Joseph and Cynthia Bartlett, married Emily, daughter of David and Hope Adams. Richard Bartlett grew up in Timothy Pharo's store, in Tuckerton, and for many years he was the head clerk of that flourishing commercial establishment. He was highly respected by those who were acquainted with his sterling characteristics.

Hannah, daughter of John Bartlett, married Joseph Shinn.

Mary, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, 2d, married John Willits, Sr.

Phœbe, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, 2d, married James Willits, 3d.

Rachel, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, 2d, married Asa Mathis.

Mabel, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, 2d, married Maja Mathis, Esq.

THE DEVINNEY FAMILY.

Richard Devinney, Sr., was located in Egg Harbor, about the middle of the last century. His children consisted of sons and daughters, but I am not able to name the sons as before stated. One of the sons married Amy Morse, and among their children were Martha, who married Semor Rose, and Delilah, who married Michael Mick. The male members of the Devinney family all left their birth place, most of them settling in the West. Among Richard Devinney's daughters were Eunice, who married Isaac Cranmer, Sr., son of Stephen Cranmer, Sr., of Bass river. Mary, daughter of Richard Devinney, Sr., married James Pharo, 2d, and Phœbe, daughter of Richard Devinney, Sr., married Eli Mathis, Sr., of Bass River.

There was a Joseph Devinney who married Sarah, daughter of Captain Hezekiah Brown. He went to the West. John Devinney married Mahala, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis.

The Devinney and the Morse families were connected by marriages, and both names are now extinct in Egg Harbor.

THE SEARS FAMILY.

The Sears came from New England. Josephus, Paul, Sarah and Ann were the names of those who settled in New Jersey. Josephus Sears settled at Bass River, where he made himself a pleasant home. He was a sea captain, and after he came to Bass River, he married two wives, his first wife was Catharine Carter, who was a granddaughter of John Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River. Catharine's children were John, Haman, Louisa, Rebecca and Mary. His second wife was Achsah, widow of Chalkley Cranmer, Sr. Achsah's children were Chalkley C., William C. and Jesse R. Sears.

John Sears married Dorcas Adams.

Haman Sears married Abigail Leak.

Louisa Sears married James, son of John Wilson. Their children: Josephus, Catharine, James Forman, John, William, Deborah and Abigail.

Catharine Wilson married Joel Vansant. Their children: Louisa, Minnie, Edward, Joel, Doughty, Samuel, Madaline and Lizzie.

Rebecca Sears married William Allen, of Bass River.

Mary Sears married Henry Tice.

Chalkley C. Sears married Margaret Cale. Their children: Josephus, Josiah, James, Towers, Lavenia, Haman, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Catharine and Chalkley.

William C. Sears married Sabra A. Mathis. Their children: Elihu, Achsah and Abigail.

Jesse R. Sears married Lydia Mathis. Their children: Mary, Benjamin, Sabra and Walter.

Paul Sears, brother of Josephus Sears, Sr., settled at Williamstown, Gloucester county, N. J.

Sarah, sister of Josephus Sears, Sr., married Nicholas Sooy, Sr.

Ann, sister of Josephus Sears, Sr., married William Coffin, Sr.

THE SOOY FAMILY.

Yose Sooy was a Dutchman, in English his name was Joseph Sooy. He settled at the Upper or Lower Bank in Washington township, Burlington county. He had sons Nicholas, Joseph and Luke, and it is probable he had other sons and daughters. I have been unable to learn much about the genealogy of the Sooy family. They do not properly belong to Egg Harbor township. The first generations of the Sooy family made extensive locations of lands in Washington

township. The Sooys of Atlantic county are the descendants of Yose Sooy, and it is probable they are the descendants of Luke Sooy. There formerly was a Joseph Sooy at Leeds Point; his first wife was a Blackman and his second wife was a daughter of John Leeds, Sr.; this wife had two daughters, Elizabeth and Catharine. Elizabeth married Thomas C. Blackman. Catharine married James Gifford of English Creek. The last named Joseph Sooy had a daughter Sophia, by his first wife and she married Andrew English. There also was a Paul Sooy in the above named family, but I do not know which wife was his mother.

Nicholas, son of Yose Sooy married Sarah Sears. Their children: Nicholas, Noah, William, Archelaus, Paul Sears, Josephus, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Jemima and Parnell.

Nicholas Sooy, Jr., married Esther Weeks. Their children: Samuel, William, Ephraim, Josephus, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Sophia and Esther.

Noah Sooy, Sr., married Sarah Weeks.

William Sooy, Sr., married Rebecca Weeks.

Archelaus Sooy, Sr., married Bethiah Cranmer.

Paul S. Sooy, Sr., married Elizabeth Cavileer.

Josephus Sooy married Sarah —, her family name not ascertained.

Elizabeth Sooy married Arthur Thompson. Their children: Sooy, William, John, Alexander, Arthur, Hannah, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Hannah Sooy married a man by the name of Petitt.

Sarah Sooy married James Bodine.

Jemima Sooy married Alexander Thompson. Their children: Mary, Sarah, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Hannah, Margaret, Anna, Amelia and others, whose names are not ascertained.

Parnell Sooy married Samuel Bodine.

If I have been rightly informed, Joseph, son of Yose Sooy, was the father of Phœbe Sooy, who was the mother of Capt. Ebenezer Sooy, of Bass River. Ebenezer Sooy married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Loveland, 2nd. Their children: Benjamin, Reuben, Josiah, Cowperthwaite, Ebenezer, Samuel, Daniel, Phœbe, Ann Eliza and Jemima.

Benjamin Sooy married Margaret Haunsley, of New York.

Josiah Sooy married Catharine Johnson of Long Island.

Cowperthwaite Sooy married Sarah Robins.

Ebenezer Sooy married Eliza Henderson.

Dan. Sooy married Esther Mathis.

Phœbe Sooy married Maja B. Mathis.

Ann Eliza Sooy married Richard Bogan.

Jemima Sooy married Josiah Johnson.

THE DEACON FAMILY.

Samuel Deacon, Sr., was a native of the upper section of Burlington county. He came to Tuckerton sometime after the close of the Revolutionary War. By his industry and enterprise he rose to wealth and distinction, and was one of the leading men of the village of his adoption. He served as a Justice of the Peace during a long term of years, and for some years was the principal merchant of Tuckerton. He and Judge Tucker were contemporaries and were the aristocrats of their time and place. Deacon built and resided in the house on the corner of Main and Green streets, opposite the Union Hotel in Tuckerton, and at that time it was the most commodious edifice in the village.

Samuel Deacon, Sr., married Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Morse. She was one of the children born to him after his misfortune on Short Beach, as related in another part of this work. Deacon's children were Ebenezer T., Samuel, Ammon, Ann, Sarah and Catharine.

Ebenezer T. Deacon married Mary, daughter of Joseph Allen, of Bass River. Their children were Ann, William, Samuel, Sarah M., Ebenezer and Joseph T.

Samuel Deacon, Jr., married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Allen, of Bass River.

Ann, daughter of Samuel Deacon, Sr., married Dr. Mordecai Bryant, of Philadelphia. They have two sons.

Sarah, daughter of Samuel Deacon, Sr., married a gentleman by the name of Smith. Their children were Charles, Martha, Sophia and Sarah Ann.

Catharine, daughter of Samuel Deacon, Sr., married Courtney Crane, of Mannahawkin.

Captain Ebenezer Deacon, Jr., married Abigail Cranmer, and he is the only one of the Deacon family remaining in Egg Harbor.

THE HORNER FAMILY.

Jeremiah Horner, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Egg Harbor about the time of the Revolutionary War. After living in the place a short time he removed to another section, but his son Joseph remained in Egg Harbor, where he married Elizabeth Brown, and went to reside at the boarding-house, on Short Beach, and finally removed to the boarding-house, on Long Beach, where he remained several years and then removed to Tuckerton, where he died.

Joseph Horner's children were John, Jeremiah, Eliza, Morford, Eveline and Thomas. Joseph Horner married a second wife, who was Typhena, widow, and second wife of James Hughes.

John Horner's first wife was Susan Lines, and she was the mother of William Horner. The second wife was Phœbe Sprague, and her children were John, Arthur, Henry, Charles, Susan, Ann and Rebecca.

Jeremiah Horner married Sarah, daughter of William Gaskill and his wife, Sarah Gifford. Their children were Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Mary, William, Ann, Thomas, Sarah, Alonzo and Jeremiah.

Eliza Horner has been twice married, her first husband was Captain Samuel Johnson, by whom she had a son whose name was James Johnson. The second husband was a Mr. Barber, of New York. The child of this marriage was Jane Barber, who married Stansbury Darby.

Captain Morford Horner married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Michael Stanton. Their children were Peter, Charles, Edward, Eliza and Alfred.

Eveline Horner married Benjamin Brown. Their children were Benjamin, Hezekiah, Henry, Othello, Mary and Sarah. I believe all of those four sons are sea captains.

Captain Thomas Horner married Susan, daughter of John Giberson, of Atlantic county. Their children were Napoleon Bonaparte, Rosalthe, Mary, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Winfield Scott, Susan Orlean, Arthur Wellington, Ida and Victoria.

Captain N. B. Horner married Mary Eliza, daughter of Captain John Hanson.

Rosalthe Horner married William Flanagan.

THE LEAK FAMILY.

Captain John Leak was an Englishman. He settled at Bass River in early times, and was one of the leading men in the place of his adoption, and it is said he "fared sumptuously every day." Old records bear witness that he was a surveyor. During a considerable portion of his life, he lived at Bridgeport, where he died and is buried in the grave yard at that place, which formerly was called the Leak burying ground. He had a sister Phœbe, who married Job Mathis, Sr., and after his decease she married Caleb Cranmer, Sr. John Leak married Martha, daughter of Samuel Rose, and she is said to have been a very beautiful woman. Captain Leak's children were Samuel, William, George, John, Mary, Achsah, Phœbe and Martha.

Samuel Leak married Sarah, daughter of Micajah Mathis, Sr. Their children were John, Stacy Biddle and daughters whose names are not remembered.

John Leak married Rosana Allen. Their children: William, Lavisa, Sarah, Kesiah, Mary Eliza, Martha, John, Amy and Phœbe.

Stacy B. Leak married Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah Adams, 2nd. Their children: William, John, Mary Ann, Esther, Achsah, Hezekiah, Abigail and George.

Captain William Leak married Catharine Loveland. Their children were George, William, Catharine, Mary and Elizabeth.

George Leak married Hannah Mathis. William Leak, Jr., married

Mary Cavileer. Catharine Leak married Samuel Sooy, and Mary Leak married David Lowry. George Leak married Hepsibah Grant. Among their children were Grant, Margaret and Achsah.

Mary Leak married Joseph Allen, of Bass River.

Achsah Leak married Chalkley Cranmer, and after his decease she married Joseph Sears.

Phœbe Leak married Captain John Towers, and they had a daughter Phœbe who married —— Ogle.

Martha Leak married Reuben Clark.

JACOB LIPPINCOTT'S FAMILY.

Jacob Lippincott was a native of the upper part of Burlington county. He married Martha Oliphant, sister of Shinn Oliphant, Sr. Jacob Lippincott's children were Mary Ann, Ruth and Eayre.

Mary Ann Lippincott married Nathaniel Cowperthwaite.

Ruth Lippincott married Benjamin C. Bragg. Their children: Mary, Martha, Jacob L., George, Lewis, Hannah Ann, Rachel, Edward and Sarah Elizabeth.

Mary Bragg married Captain John Hanson. Their children: Ezra L., Anna, Henry, Benjamin, Mary Eliza, Ruth, John, Eva, Thomas and Walter.

Ezra L. Hanson married Melinda, daughter of Ezra and Leah Blackman. Their child: William Lockwood Hanson.

Anna E. Hanson married Captain Henry L. Cranmer. Their children: Eva and Ralph.

Mary E. Hanson married Capt. Napoleon B. Horner. Their child: Ida.

Martha Bragg married William Darby. Their children: Amy Anna, Mary Jane, Louisa, William, John, Ruth, Ann and Virginia.

Jacob L. Bragg married Matilda Bennett. Their children: Ida and George.

Capt. Louis Bragg married Eliza Adams. Their children: Ida and Willie.

Hannah Ann Bragg married James W. Risley. Their children: Benjamin C., James Henry, Sarah Louise, Mary Emma, George Harris, Eliza L., Charles E., Edward and Iva Viola.

Rachel Bragg married Maja Ireland. Their child: Clarence.

Edward Bragg married Elizabeth Walton. Their children: Edwin E., Lida A. and Helen Gertrude.

Ezra Lippincott married Eliza Cranmer. They have one son, Fountain, who married Eliza Gale. Their children: Nancy, Ezra and Susannah Eliza.

DR. WILLIAM K. MASON.

Dr. Mason's father was a native of Pemberton, N. J., and in the village Dr. Mason was born and grew up to manhood. Dr. Mason's father married Sarah Platt, and after his death his widow married Dr. Egbert, of Pemberton. Dr. Mason has one sister, who married a Whitaker.

In the year 1813, Dr. Mason came to Tuckerton to practice medicine, and here for more than fifty years he has been the principal and constant practitioner of Tuckerton, and the surrounding country, for a distance of many miles. Dr. Mason has seen a great number of people go down to the grave, and a very large number of those who were living when he came to Tuckerton have passed away from among the living, yet Dr. Mason still lives and administers to the sick. He is a faithful and efficient medical attendant, a steadfast and sympathizing friend, a kind and obliging neighbor, and in all respects a worthy citizen, and he would be greatly missed and regretted by the community in which he lives. His long practice has made him a wealthy man; but he has no children to inherit his accumulations. It is probable that, like many other wealthy, benevolent and liberal-minded men, the bulk of his property will be bequeathed in such a manner as to be a perpetual benefit to the public of his adopted place. He is a staunch Freemason, and built the Freemason and Odd Fellows' Hall, in Tuckerton. Dr. Mason married Elizabeth Johnson, a lady noted for kind-heartedness and sociability. Her sympathetic and amiable disposition makes her an excellent companion for a physician.

THE ELLSWORTH AND RUTTER FAMILIES.

These two families are noted for their cheerful, kind-hearted and generous dispositions. William Ellsworth and his wife, whose maiden name was Stratton, were natives of Ireland. They settled in Egg Harbor and had children: Philip, Mary, and Catharine.

Captain Philip Ellsworth married Phoebe Seaman, daughter of Benjamin Seaman. Their children were Mary, William and Catharine.

Mary, daughter of Philip Ellsworth, married James Pharo. Their children: Julia Ann, James and Catharine.

Julia Ann Pharo married Henry Freeland, of Bergen county.

Catharine Pharo married Jep Cadmus, of Bergen county.

Capt. William Ellsworth, son of Philip Ellsworth, Sr., married Mary Pharo. Their children: Philip, Joseph, Mary Catharine, Robert, Jean, John, Watson and William.

Captain Philip Ellsworth, son of William Ellsworth, 2d, married Lydia, daughter of John Willits.

Captain Joseph Ellsworth, son of William Ellsworth, 2d, married Mary Catharine, daughter of Joel Haywood.

Mary Catharine, daughter of William Ellsworth, 2d, married John Vanbuster, of Bergen county, N. J.

Captain William Ellsworth, 3d, married Rachel Freeland, of Bergen county, N. J.

Mary, daughter of William Ellsworth, Sr., married Joshua, son of Benjamin Seaman, Sr.

Catharine, daughter of Philip Ellsworth, Sr., married John, son of James Hughes, Sr., among their children were Susan, Charlotte, William and Phœbe.

Catharine, daughter of William Ellsworth, Sr., married John Rutter, an Englishman. Their children were Charles, Robert, John, William, Philip, Thomas, Dorothy, Catharine and Mary.

First Branch.—Charles Rutter married Mary Lines. Their children were Jesse, John, Electa, Jane, Eliza and Josephine.

Jesse Rutter married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Seaman, Sr.

John Rutter married Ruth, daughter of Ellis Mathis. John Rutter was a soldier in the army of the Potomac, and died in a rebel prison.

Electa Rutter married Charles Carlisle, of Cumberland county, N. J.

Jane Rutter married Joel, son of Joel Leeds, of Atlantic county, N. J.

Eliza Rutter married John Carlisle, of Cumberland county, N. J.

Josephine Rutter married Dr. Daniel Carlisle, of Cumberland county, N. J.

Second Branch.—Robert Rutter married Phœbe, daughter of James Cranmer, Sr. Their children were Hazleton, Catharine and Hannah.

Catharine Rutter married Captain Joseph Willits, of West creek, Ocean county, N. J.

Hannah Rutter married Isaac Crammer of Bass River.

Third Branch.—Joseph Rutter married Delilah Lines, sister to his brother Charles' wife. Delilah's children were William, Robert and Delilah. John Rutter's second wife was Phœbe Lines, sister to his first wife. Phœbe had a son John, who was a soldier in the Union army, and died in the hospital at Washington.

Fourth Branch.—William Rutter married Rachel, daughter of James Cranmer, Sr. Their children were James, Elizabeth and John.

Fifth Branch.—Philip Rutter married Ruth Lines, sister to his brother Charles' and John's wives. Ruth was the mother of Phœbe Maria, Delilah and Ruth. Philip Rutter's second wife was Abigail, widow of Joseph Haywood and daughter of Amos Pharo. Abigail was the mother of Catharine, Rachel, Letitia and Fillmore.

Sixth Branch.—Thomas Rutter married Phœbe Lewis. Their children were Dorothy, Mary Ann, Abigail, Victoria, Philip and Thomas.

Seventh Branch.—Dorothy Rutter married Stephen Inman, and has

chidren : William, Phœbe, Nancy, John, Catharine, Charity, Rachel, Jane and Stephen.

Eighth Branch.—Catharine Rutter married John Inman, and has children : Elizabeth, Catharine and Oliver.

Ninth Branch.—Mary Rutter married James Churchwood, and has children : Catharine, Hannah Ann and Phœbe.

THE ADAMS FAMILY.

Hezekiah Adams, Sr., settled at Bass River, on the farm now owned by his grandson, John Adams. Among his contemporaries, Hezekiah Adams had the reputation of being an honest man, which Pope says, is the noblest work of God. The Adamses are people of a social, friendly and pleasing address. Hezekiah Adams had children : Joseph, Hezekiah, Jeremiah, Charles, David, Dorcas and Mary.

I have not been able to learn much of the genealogy of the Adams family.

First Branch.—Joseph Adams, no account of his family.

Second Branch.—Hezekiah Adams married Margaret Humphrey. Their children : William, Ellis, John, Joseph, Humphrey, Enoch, Hannah and Phœbe.

William Adams married Elizabeth Taylor.

Ellis Adams married Achsah —.

John Adams married Fanny —.

Joseph Adams married Elma Cranmer.

Humphrey Adams married Ann, widow of Hezekiah Falkinburg.

Enoch O. Adams married Mary Allen.

Hannah Adams married Stacy B. Leak.

Phœbe Adams married Grant Leak.

Third Branch.—Jeremiah Adams married Elizabeth Jenkins. They were the parents of Reuben Adams and others.

Fourth Branch.—Charles Adams married Hannah Jenkins. Their children : Joseph, David, Mary, Sarah, Dorcas, Hannah and Rebecca.

Joseph Adams married Ann Bush.

David Adams, Jr., married Hope Rockhill.

Mary Adams married William Cranmer.

Sarah Adams married Captain Joseph Perkins.

Dorcas Adams married John Sears.

Rebecca Adams married Elisha Lippincott.

Fifth Branch.—David Adams married Elizabeth Robbins. Their children : Stacy, Moses, Charles, Isaiah, Mary Ann, Stephen, John, Washington, Sarah, Eliza, and Joseph Perkins Adams.

Stacy Adams married away from his native place.

Moses Adams married Charlotte Myers. Their children : Franklin Samuel and Jane.

Franklin Adams is the proprietor of the present Bass River hotel,

and like his uncle Isaiah, he is a total abstinence landlord. Franklin Adams married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Mathis, 3d.

Charles Adams married Sarah French.

Isaiah Adams was one of the leading men of Bass River. For many years he kept what is known as the "old Bass River Hotel," at the upper bridge, over the west branch of Bass river. Although an inn-keeper, he lived and died a total abstinence man. Whilst residing in the tavern, he carried on an extensive business in lumber, ship building and such like trades, and during this time he cleared a valuable farm and built a commodious mansion and other farm buildings, and when they were completed, he moved on to his farm, and became one of the most enterprising and skillful agriculturists in his native township. He paid great attention to the raising of choice fruits, planting extensive orchards of apple, peach, cherry and other excellent fruits. He was a State Legislator, and held various other minor offices.

He was a friend and assistant to the destitute and suffering. He was a cheerful contributor to the churches in his neighborhood, never pausing to inquire of what denomination they were, and ministers of the gospel who frequented that section, always found a hospitable home with Isaiah Adams. No one in the township of Little Egg Harbor ever hospitably received so much company as he did, and all who ever became acquainted with him were impressed with his obliging disposition, he ever being ready to make sacrifices to accommodate friend or stranger. He was a friend to education and was at considerable expense and pains to educate his children. He died about the commencement of the late rebellion, and was greatly missed in his neighborhood and surrounding sections.

Isaiah Adams married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Mathis, Sr. Their children: Charles E., Jesse, Henry and Irick.

Charles E. Adams is a gentleman of intelligence and worth. He married Ellen, daughter of Francis French.

Henry Adams married Julia, daughter of Captain Oliver Loveland.

Mary Ann Adams married — Riley, of Philadelphia.

Stephen Adams married Lovina Brush.

John and Washington Adams died unmarried.

Sarah Adams married William Mick.

Eliza Adams married Joseph Allen.

Sixth Branch.—Dorcas Adams married Isaac Cranmer, son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr.

Seventh Branch.—Mary Adams married Caleb Cranmer, Esq., son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr.

JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT, SR.'S, FAMILY.

The father of Joseph Lippincott came from England and settled near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., and his son Joseph settled on a farm in Egg Harbor. Joseph was a weaver, and carried on weaving as well as farming. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in the year 1744 he married Esther, daughter of Samuel Andrews, and granddaughter of Edward Andrews, of Tuckerton. In the year 1739, Nehemiah Andrews married Elizabeth Lippincott, who must have been a sister of Joseph Lippincott. Joseph Lippincott's children were: Samuel, Peter and Elizabeth.

First Branch.—Samuel Lippincott married Deborah Arnold, of Barnegat. Their children: Samuel, Joseph and Elizabeth. Deborah Arnold had a daughter Jemima, who married Peter Weaver, a German, and their children were Samuel, Joseph, Hannah, Sarah and Mary Theodosia.

Samuel Weaver married Ann, daughter of Captain Anthony Atwood, Sr. Their children were Joseph, John, Susan, Charles, Samuel, Cyrus, Anthony Atwood and William.

Joseph Weaver, Sr., married Mary Arnold, of Barnegat.

Hannah Weaver married and removed to Cincinnati.

If I am not mistaken, Sarah Weaver married a man by the name of Souders, and resided in the State of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Lippincott, Jr., married Hannah Snow, daughter of Captain Anthony Atwood's wife, by her first husband, who was Samuel Snow, of Massachusetts. Their children were Elisha, Ann, Snow, Gideon, John, Joseph, Sarahetta, Hannah and George.

Elisha Lippincott married Rebecca, daughter of Charles Adams, Sr. Ann Lippincott married Benjamin Hazleton, of Mannahawkin.

Gideon Lippincott married Sarah Weatherby.

John Lippincott married Elizabeth, daughter of Shreve Mathis.

Joseph Lippincott married Abigail Moore.

Sarahetta Lippincott married Hiram Bowker.

Hannah Lippincott married Sylvester Mathis.

George Lippincott married first, Marietta Weaver, and second, Susan Soper, daughter of Reuben Soper, 2d.

Joseph, son of Samuel Lippincott, Sr., married Nancy Fox. Their children were Norris, Susan and Samuel.

Norris Lippincott married Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Cranmer. Their children were Samuel, John, Susan and Josephine.

Captain Samuel Lippincott married Leah Throckmorton.

John Lippincott married Harriet Crane. He died in the army.

Susan Lippincott married Lewis Parker.

Josephine Lippincott married William Brown.

Susan Lippincott married Captain Joseph Gaskill.

Samuel Lippincott married Mary Cranmer. Their children: Ezra, Ann, Susan, Wilkinson, Mary Elizabeth and Sally.

Ezra Lippincott married Margaret Brown.

Ann Lippincott married Solomon Falkinburg.

Wilkinson Lippincott married Martha Rockhill.

Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lippincott, Sr., married John Inman, of Barnegat.

Second Branch.—Peter, son of Joseph Lippincott, Sr., married Mary Troth, of upper Burlington county. Their children: Isaac, David, Hugh and Hannah.

David Lippincott married Mary, daughter of John McGowen, of Mount Holly.

Hugh Lippincott married Rebecca Plum. Their children: Amelia, Ann, Elizabeth, Mary and Ezra B. Lippincott. Hugh Lippincott married a second wife, a widow by the name of Elizabeth Harrison. Her maiden name was Parker.

Ann Lippincott married John F. Adams.

Ezra B. Lippincott married Ruth Pharo.

Amelia and Elizabeth Lippincott reside in Philadelphia.

Hannah, daughter of Peter Lippincott, married Joseph Plum.

THE LOVELAND FAMILY.

The Lovelands were natives of Connecticut, and at an early date there was a Captain Loveland who came from that State and settled at Bass River. He had sons Charles and Samuel, and it is possible he had daughters, but if he had, like many others of the dead, they are now forgotten.

First Branch.—Captain Charles Loveland, Sr., was a sea captain, who sailed a brig and made voyages to foreign ports. He married Mary Gleason, of Connecticut, and had children Charles, Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, Esther, Henrietta and Catharine.

Charles Loveland, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilson, and had children Mary, Oliver, Catharine, Charles and Elizabeth.

Captain Oliver Loveland married Mary Jane, daughter of Caleb Cranmer, Esq.

Catharine Loveland married George W. Dubison.

Charles Loveland married in New York.

Second Branch.—Samuel Loveland, Sr., had children Samuel, Charles, Sarah, Damietta, Sabrina and Lucretia.

Samuel Loveland, Jr., married Jerusha Burnet. Their children: Samuel, Jesse, Catharine, Jemima and Joana.

Samuel Loveland married Hannah Gale.

Catharine Loveland married Captain Ebenezer Sooy. Their children: Benjamin, Reuben, Josiah, Ebenezer, Samuel, Cowperthwaite, Daniel, Ann Eliza, Phœbe and Jemima.

Jemima Loveland married Captain Daniel Townsend. Their children: Joseph Towers, Ebenezer, Norris, Samuel, Daniel, William Harry, James Demorest, Vandoran, Joanna, Jesse L. and Adaline.

Joseph T. Townsend married Ellen Jones.

Ebenezer N. Townsend married Elizabeth Sooy.

Samuel Townsend married Rebecca Jones.

Daniel Townsend, Jr., married Jane Jones.

William H. Townsend married Rebecca Blackman.

James D. Townsend married Elmira Jones.

Vandoran Townsend married Patience Stafford.

Joana Townsend married Captain James Robinson.

Jesse Townsend married Melvina Brogle.

Adaline Townsend married Thomas Scull.

Joana, daughter of Samuel Loveland, 2d, married Wm. Adams. They have one child—Catharine Louisa—who is married to Allen Washington, of New York city.

Charles Loveland, son of Samuel Loveland, Sr., married Sarah Grant. Their children: Wesley, John, Charlotte, Esther and Sarah.

Wesley Loveland married Margarett Mathis.

John Loveland married Rachel French.

Charlotte Loveland married Daniel S. Cranmer.

Esther Loveland married Thomas Taylor.

Sarah Loveland married —— McCullow.

Sarah, daughter of Samuel Loveland, Sr., married Josiah Sherman. Damietta Loveland married Solomon Leeds. Sabrina Loveland married —— Collins.—Lucretia Loveland married Richard Sooy.

Third Branch. Mary, daughter of Charles Loveland, Sr., married David Monroe.

Abigail Loveland married first, Lansdown, and second, Culpepper.

Elizabeth Loveland married Clayton Kindle.

Esther Loveland married John Baker.

Henrietta Loveland married in Philadelphia.

Catharine Loveland married Captain William Leak, Jr. She was a very estimable woman, and was like a ministering angel among the sick and sorrowing.

Many years ago there was a Robert Loveland who removed to the upper section of Burlington county, and his descendants reside in the place of his adoption.

With this closes the sketches of the ancient families of Little Egg Harbor—defective at best—but faithfully done so far as the material at hand would admit of.

If the descendants of the persons named should gather any reliable or useful information therefrom, the object of the writer will be accomplished, and her efforts in this direction fully repaid.

ATLANTIC COUNTY,

“IN YE OLDEN TIME”—AND NOW.

Although the county of Atlantic has generally been considered as an integral part of the old county of Gloucester, and separated from it by reason of the large extent of territory and the difficulties attendant upon the administration of justice, yet all this was anticipated nearly two hundred years ago by our far-seeing ancestors, as appears by the following, as extracted from Leaming and Spicer's laws of 1694:

“Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the said Egg Harbor shall be and belong to the jurisdiction of Gloucester county to all intents and purposes, till such time as they shall be capable, by a competent number of inhabitants to be erected into a county, any former acts to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The original political and judicial divisions of West New Jersey, as made by the Legislature in 1682, were Salem and Burlington counties, the first of which included what is now Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden counties, and the last Burlington and parts of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren counties.

As might be expected, the first settlers knew but little of the geography of the land they occupied, and they fell into many errors when attempts were made to establish political divisions, some of which errors led to litigation and occasionally to armed resistance.

The persistent efforts of Edward Byllynge to assume the government of the Province, and the firm resistance of the Proprietors thereto, caused much confusion among the emigrants and delayed the development of the Colony. During the interval of the sittings of the Legislature from this cause, which extended from May, 1682, (excepting one day in 1685) to November, 1692, the people settled about Newton, Gloucester, Red Bank and Egg Harbor met at Arwames (Gloucester) May 26th, 1686, and formed what may be termed a county constitution, which was intended to apply to the third and fourth tenths, being the territory lying between Penisaukin and Old Man's Creeks, both of which streams fall into the Delaware river.

This was the origin of "Old Gloucester, the only county in New Jersey that can deduce its existence from a direct and positive compact between its inhabitants." In 1694 the Legislature better defined the boundaries as follows:

CHAPTER VI.

An act for the boundaries of Gloucester County.

"BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council and representatives in this assembly met and assembled and by authority of the same, That the two distinctions or divisions heretofore called the third and fourth tenths, be and is hereby laid into one county named and from henceforth to be called the county of Gloucester, the limits whereof bounded with the aforesaid river called Cropwell on the north, and the river Berkley (formerly called Old Man's Creek) on the south."

This description, although bearing legal sanction, and presumably drawn from the best information to be had, shows how meagre this information was where no mention is made of the boundaries on the eastern slope of the State, or of the waters falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

It would appear that the inhabitants of Cape May county, had or assumed jurisdiction over part of the territory, now in Atlantic county, as on March 20th, 1693, the court of that county sitting at Coxe Hall, on the bay side, appointed John Somers, supervisor of roads and constable of Great Egg Harbor. January 21st, 1709 this subject appears to have again received the attention of the Legislature when the following act was passed :

"Gloucester county begins at the mouth of Penisaukin creek; thence up the same to the fork thereof; thence along the said bounds of Burlington county to the sea; thence along the sea coast to Great Egg Harbour river; thence up the river to the fork thereof; thence up the southermost and greatest branch of the same to the head thereof; thence upon a direct line to the head of Old Man's creek; thence down the same to Delaware river; thence up the Delaware river to the place of beginning."

The bounds of Burlington county, here referred to, are as follows : "Thence along the southermost branch thereof, (Penisaukin creek; sometimes called Cole's branch, until it comes to the head thereof, which is the bounds betwixt Samuel Lippincott's and Isaac Sharp's lands; thence upon a straight line to the southermost branch of Little Egg Harbour river, including said Sharp's land, in Gloucester county; thence down said branch and river, to the mouth thereof; thence to the next inlet on the south side of Little Egg Harbor's most southerly inlet;" thus showing, that more care, in connection with better knowledge of localities, had been used in fixing the lines of the old bailiwick, and which boundaries have remained, so far as Atlantic county is concerned to the present day.

Another boundary in due course of time attracted the attention of the inhabitants, and was the cause of much trouble before it was finally settled ; this was the line dividing the river townships, that is Waterford, Gloucester, Deptford, Greenwich and Woolwich, from the ocean townships being Galloway, Egg Harbor and Hamilton, and now the line between the counties of Camden and Gloucester, and the county of Atlantic.

For many years it had no importance, because of the sparse settlements in "the woods," and the small amount of tax assessed upon real estate, making it of little interest to any one to know its true locality, although such division existed on the statute books at least, and the people in their township capacity, from the beginning, recognized it.

About the middle of the last century, it became a mooted question among the settlers, and property owners in its supposed vicinity ; and for several years the assessors and collectors of the adjoining townships, were subjected to much annoyance on account of its uncertainty.

In the year 1765, Samuel Clement was appointed by the Justices and Board of Freeholders, of Gloucester county, to run and mark the several township lines among which was the boundary in question. Much care was exercised in the work, and a well executed map was returned to the Court, showing the whole proceeding.

The lapse of years, and the greed for timber, had removed most of the landmarks, as fixed by Samuel Clement, and in 1834 it became necessary to retrace the line as run by him in 1765. Great difficulty was encountered by those entrusted with the work, as the "oldest inhabitant" thereabouts, and who, perhaps, was present in 1765, when the trees were marked, the hills crossed and the streams forded, had gone to his last account, and no one could be found who had any direct knowledge of the original work. Experimental lines were opened, old men taken upon the ground and questioned, ancient trees were examined and boxed, the "Mount Hope hills," which were regarded as an initial point, (although about the middle of the line,) were shown to be in two or three different places, thus mystifying the matter in question, and throwing the practical men of the Commission almost entirely upon the old map as left by the surveyor in 1765. It was soon found to be a reliable paper, as the distances between the streams, the roads and other known points, corresponded with the work in hand and settled the line, as the then object was, between the townships ; and since February 7, 1837, it has been the acknowledged boundary between the counties of Camden and Gloucester and the county of Atlantic.

Of the Indian settlements within the bounds of Atlantic county, but little at this time is known, no pains having been taken to preserve their history and keep their names and traditions in remembrance. Sufficient

remains, however, to show that they had settlements in various places, and there can be no doubt that the blood of the aborigine flows in the veins of some of the descendants of the old families.

“How readily could the prowess of many of the “mighty hunters” of by-gone days, in these parts, be traced to the Indian blood that darkened their skins and toughened their sinews, and how many facts relating to these intermarriages would now be regarded with interest, if some one had but put them in an endurable form, so they might be read and known of at the present day.

The Mullica Indians, whose name was derived from Eric Mullica, a Swede, who settled very early on the east bank of Little Egg Harbor river, near Batsto, were no doubt a branch of the warlike tribe of Atsionks. They, the Atsionks, had their principal village near where Atsion now stands, and hence the name; and claimed the right to hunt, fish and cut timber on the main branch and all the tributaries of Little Egg Harbor or Mullica’s river.

The Tuckahoe Indians, a much more peaceful tribe, had their homes on the river of that name, in the southern part of the county, and where some few traditions are yet remembered of them.

Between the two tribes there was considerable intercourse, and in early times in going from one place to the other, they were known to cross Great Egg Harbor river at Inskeep’s ford, now a bridge, about two miles south from Winslow. At this point they would generally stop for the night, always sleeping in the open air, and never remaining after sunrise in the morning.

The first European settlers in this county were “whalemen,” coming from Long Island, New York. The capturing of the great aquatic mammal to secure the “oyle and bone” was profitable in those days, they being so numerous that nothing more than small boats were needed; coming near the shore and having but little fear of their mortal enemy. The houses of these hardy men were generally on the beaches near the sea, and where they had their apparatus for securing the oil and places for storing the bone. Very many of the present residents can trace their lineage to these first-comers, and perhaps have some knowledge as to their settlements and occupations; but all the stories of exciting scenes and hair-breadth escapes in the pursuit of their calling have been forgotten and lost sight of. The game they sought were giants, and nothing but skill, patience and a cool head could win in their terrible encounters.

The manufacture of salt by evaporation was extensively carried on in former years along the coast. The system was a primitive one, and the same as practiced “beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.” Large shallow vats made of plank, wherein the sea water was pumped and left exposed to the rays of the sun, which had the effect to carry off the liquid and precipitate the salt to the bottom.

Wind mills were always attached for pumping purposes, thus saving labor and furnishing a sufficient supply of water to the vats.

Care had to be taken to prevent rain from falling into the water to much increase the evaporation and delay the making. This was done by large sheds so arranged as to move back and forth as necessity required, making employment for several men. This salt had the preference as long as manufactured, being much cleaner and of better quality than any other in the market. The introduction of this necessity from the mines soon reduced the price so much that the works along the coast fell into decay, and at this time are entirely abandoned.

The cedar swamps were also a temptation, when shingles and staves could be so easily and so cheaply procured, and found ready and profitable sale in the West Indies. Gradually saw mills were built and ship boards cut and carried to New York and Philadelphia, thence to England, France and Germany.

There was also in those early days, much value in the furs and skins procured by the Indians, and bartered with the first settlers in that region. The remains of the beaver dams, yet to be seen, show that this animal could be found on almost every water course. Their mode of operations was ingenious, and shows a degree of sagacity at once striking and of much interest. If the flow of water was heavy and uncertain, dams would be built from the shore obliquely across the flat land until the stream was reached, which would be tapped at some suitable point, and only sufficient water be turned into the dam for their purposes, thus avoiding the probable destruction of their undertaking by a flood or overflow.

When a direction for their work was once fixed upon, nothing was allowed to prevent its being carried out. Large trees would be cut down, as if with a saw; logs removed and bogs filled up. Everything that would obstruct their fishing, interfere with their feeding, or endanger their security, was removed; and it required a perfect knowledge of wood craft, and a familiarity with their habits, and great care and patience to successfully hunt them. On the smaller streams, the dam was placed directly across, always however, leaving an outlet at one side for the water to escape in case of a freshet.

In the northern part of the county, between Atsion and Batsto; another system appears to have been adopted. The water from the main branch of Machesautuxen was carried to the eastward, through the high grounds, by means of ditches or canals, into a smaller stream known as Sleepy Creek, where dams were erected and where the beavers had their dwellings. It was a skillful operation to carry the water in this manner from one stream to the other by reason of the slight fall, but it was accomplished, and their works may there be examined at this day to prove the engineering capacity and persever-

ance of this remarkable animal. What necessity there could have been for such extensive and laborious operations must be left to conjecture. Higher up the same stream a series of dams were erected, flooding the whole valley for several miles, and so destroying the timber, that to the present time but little has grown upon the soil, leaving it, however, a valuable pasturage for cattle during the most of the year. The study of these evidences of animal sagacity, which were quite equal to the rude human intelligence that surrounded them, is deserving of more care than it has, as yet, received, and when properly considered, will disclose many things unknown in regard to them.

In these localities, where nature is left almost untouched, and where nothing has been done by man to destroy these objects of interest, there is room for wide speculation and a large field for theory and argument.

It is evident that the Indians and beavers lived upon friendly terms until the incoming of the European emigrants, who made it the interest of the natives to destroy them for the skin and fur, and from that period their extermination was but a question of time.

Here began the injustice done this untutored people, in the exchange of trinkets and rum for their peltry, at prices sadly beneath its value, and too often without any consideration at all. The effect of spirituous liquors upon this race of men, has became part of its history, and could not have been unknown to those who allowed avarice to get advantage of their better judgment.

At that day no religious denomination had enjoined its members touching its use, and the church was frequently scandalized, even through those whose example should have been the true guide. It was legitimate traffic, and those who secured the best bargains, no matter what the equivalent, were recognized as the fortunate men.

These pioneers were mostly members of the religious Society of Friends, and established meetings in several places along the shore. Perhaps the first in Atlantic county, was that at Somers Point, by John Somers, Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Jonas Valentine and Peter Conover, about the year 1695. The oldest preserved records show that in the year 1726, a monthly meeting of Friends was held at Richard Somers' house, on the Egg Harbor side, and at Rebecca Garretson's house, on the Cape May side, alternately, where first-day meetings, and week day meetings for worship, were also held, perhaps from the date first named. About 1728, a meeting for worship was established at the "widow" Deborah Leeds' house, near Leeds' Point, which was continued until a few year past, when the meeting was laid down and the records removed.

These old books contain much of value and interest to the genealogist and antiquarian, showing the marriages that were solemnized, the births and deaths that occurred, and the removals that took place in

these several meetings for many years, thus connecting the present generation with those through whose bravery, whose patience and whose industry, we are now permitted to occupy the land. The calling of our sturdy ancestors was exposing and dangerous, and it was a strange sight to see them in their broad brimmed hats and plain drab coats, armed with harpoons and axes, prepared for a contest on the water. Brave, deliberate and wary, they had the warrant of success when fighting these leviathans of the sea, and found much gain in their exciting occupation. Perhaps the quiet of their religious meetings was occasionally disturbed, when some one in passing would sound the alarm of, "now she blows!" "now she blows!" to call together a crew for service, and if some two or three of the little assemblage were expected to respond, the delay of the head of the meeting to end the sitting very soon became irksome and annoying.

As early as 1693 a ferry was established by the Legislature at Egg Harbor, in the following words:

"WHEREAS, There has been a complaint made to the House for want of a ferry at Egg Harbour, in order to redress which grievance, be it hereby enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in this present Assembly met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the justices of the county of Cape May are hereby empowered to erect and set up a ferry at the said Great Egg Harbour, which person or persons appointed by them for the purpose aforesaid, shall and may exact for the passage of every single person twelve pence, and for horses and cattle twelve pence per head, and for sheep and hogs four pence per head, and for all manner of grain two pence per bushel."

This ferry was across Great Egg Harbor river, from Somers' Point to Beesley's Point, and where it was expected a town would soon be built. This is also apparent from the deeds made by Doctor Daniel Coxe, of England, to the West New Jersey Society, in 1691, in which, among other real estate conveyed, were "certain town lots at Perth Amboy, Gloucester and Egg Harbour." The exact site of these lots extendeth beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, yet it cannot be doubted they once existed, or such a clause would not be found in so important a document as above named.

The act shows how the charges were to be regulated so that imposition should not exist and passengers be sure of transportation. From the width of the river at that point and its exposure to the winds from the ocean, this ferry sometimes had an embargo upon it, as the means for crossing was but an open boat worked by sails and oars. Primitive as these appliances were, they met the needs of the inhabitants and were quite up to the times.

The building of the bridge over the river a short distance below the present one at May's Landing soon changed the line of travel, and the ferry at Somers' Point gradually lost its importance and was finally abandoned. The town lots as there laid out in anticipation of

its being a central point for trade and business, and the head of navigation as well, shared the same fate and to the present generation are entirely unknown.

This but illustrates that which has occurred so often since, in the change of lines of travel, where economy in time, better facilities and reduction of cost can be secured, and *by which* so many well laid plans and plausible theories have come to naught, to the discomfiture, and sometimes utter ruin, of adventurers and speculators.

This is a progressive people, taking advantage of everything that aids them in locomotion, regardless of whom it may injure, or to whose benefit it may tend.

Doubtless those who sought the aid of the Legislature in establishing a ferry between Somers' and Beesley's Points, regarded the building of a town at either place a necessary sequence, and made haste to secure the land and get gain thereby, not thinking that any other means of communication between the two counties could be devised.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton once said that the buffalo established the courses and positions of the great highways across the continent of America; so the aborigines fixed the pathways from the Atlantic ocean to the Delaware river, across the State of New Jersey, and long before the white man attempted to explore the forests, the lines of travel through the country had become plain and beaten roads.

For many years after the first settlements on the ocean and the river, the only track between them was along the Indian trails. There appears to have been several of these trails through Atlantic county, one starting from Somer's Point and extending along the east side of Great Egg Harbor river, so as to go to the north of the heads of the several branches of Babcock's creek, and over the low lands made by the near approach of that branch to some of the tributaries of Little Egg Harbor river, called "the Locks," by Blue Anchor, and crossing the head of Great Egg Harbor river at Long-a-coming, (Berlin,) passing a short distance south of Haddonfield, and striking the Delaware at Cooper's Point.

The second, coming from the mouth of Little Egg Harbor river, in a westerly direction, and falling into the first-named trail, near the head of Landing creek, one of the branches of the last-named stream.

The third began near Mullica's plantation, a short distance from Batsto, and going in a westerly direction between the streams to the first-named trail, at the old "Beebe Place," about one mile south of Winslow. The fourth was called the "Old Cape road," starting in Cape May county. It crossed the head of Tuckahoe river, in a north-easterly direction, and to the west of the branches of Great Egg Harbor river to the upper waters of Hospitality stream, at Cole's mill; thence to "Inskeep's ford," and joining the first-named road at Blue Anchor, all tending towards William Penn's thriving village of Philadelphia.

Parts of these old Indian trails are still used, but most of them are not known to the present generation.

Blue Anchor was a central point, and where people from different parts of the country could be seen almost every day; where news could be gathered, the topics of the day discussed, and matters of business transacted. And who but has heard of this old hostelry! First as a log cabin, and kept by John Hider, as early as 1740. Eight years after John Briant occupied the premises, and in 1762, Robert Mattox became the owner, and lived there many years. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Josiah Albertson, who took possession about 1812, and built the present house, and remaining there until the railroad was carried through, when the old place lost its importance. Are there any of the descendants of the old families along the "shore," from Chestnut neck to Tuckahoe, but have some knowledge of this wayside inn? Where entertainment for "man and beast" was of the best; where there was always a guarantee of choice meals and clean beds; of a quiet house and but little drinking; where so many made it the half way stopping place in driving from the coast to Philadelphia, and who always found their horses well cared for and fresh the next morning for the long journey before them; where sportsmen delighted to quarter when in search of deer and bear in days long passed away; and where oyster and fish dealers always found a place for their jaded teams in the ample out-buildings, and for themselves before the wide-open fire of the bar room; where land owners and speculators "most did congregate," to talk over the value of timber, settle disputed boundaries, and carry out contracts already made; where passengers by stage were glad of an opportunity to "stretch their limbs," and renew their strength at the table or before the bar.

As the aborigines, in laying out their roads from one point to another, did not regard distance, and avoided the use of bridges over the streams by going around them, so our worthy ancestors adopted the same rule from sheer necessity, and accepted the situation until means could be provided to make the roads shorter by building bridges. The two roads coming "off Egg Harbour" fell into one, east of the "Locks," where great efforts were made to improve it by a "corduroy road" through the swampy lands. This entailed much expense upon the people and led to great controversy, but no other outlet could be found, hence the necessity of such an improvement.

Much appears in various old papers in regard to this, showing the same differences of opinion that exists at the present day, when a like effort is made and must be paid for out of the assessed taxes. This improvement was a step in advance, and assured travelers that their wagons need not stick in the mud at the "Locks," and there remain until others came along who had previously been in a like dilemma, and through sympathy rendered willing assistance to get them on to the fast land.

Nothing of this old road is now left, and the oldest inhabitant cannot trace it through the improvements of the thrifty Dutchmen who now occupy the soil where it was once in existence and regarded as a good and important thoroughfare.

The first attempt to lay a public road according to law in what is now Atlantic county, was previous to 1731, as will appear by the wording of the return of a highway laid by authority March 15th, in the year last named, to straighten and improve the one mentioned. The return is a curious document, and will be read with interest by those who have suffered defeat in making applications for roads through some apparently immaterial defect in preparing the papers. With some abbreviations it reads as follows:

“Forasmuch as there hath been a road formerly laid out for the inhabitants of the township of Egg Harbor, in the county of Gloucester, to travel from the east end of the shore to Sumers’ ferry; and whereas, the said road there laid out is since found inconvenient for the said inhabitants by reason of the swamps and marsh which the said road passeth through, so that the inhabitants have been necessitated to make application for alteration of the road aforesaid, and accordingly have made application to Thomas Wetherill, and others, six of the surveyors of Burlington county, to join with John Eslick, and others, six of the surveyors of Gloucester county.

“Now we, the said surveyors, twelve in number, agreeably to an act of the province, in that case made and provided, having found said road inconvenient, do see cause to make the following alterations: Beginning at Naked creek, and from thence as the same was formerly laid out and now beat, to Jeremiah Adams’ bridge. Thence over the same, and so on, as the road is now beat, ‘till it comes near William Read’s house. Then by a line of marked trees, on the northwest side of said road, ‘till it comes past the said Read’s house. Then along the beaten road, ‘till it comes to John Steelman’s land. So then by a line of marked trees, on the northwest side of the beaten road, ‘till it comes near across said Steelman’s land. Then along said beaten road to Absecon bridge. Then over the same, and so along the beaten road, ‘till it comes near Jeremiah Risley’s house. Then by a line of marked trees, on the northwest side of the beaten road, part over Daniel Lake’s land and part over said Risley’s land, and so into the beaten road again, and so along the same ‘till it comes to Abel Scull’s land. Thence crossing said Scull’s land, by a line of marked trees, ‘till it comes near David Conover’s house, and from thence along the road as it now lyeth, to the landing near Richard Sumers’ house. Dated 15th day of March, 1731.”

This paper has some noticeable peculiarities. No notice of the time or place of the meeting of the surveyors appears to have been required or given, the most of whom lived many miles from the shore.

Although the road to be laid out was entirely within the bounds of Gloucester county, yet an equal number of the surveyors of highways were from Burlington county; and the description of the courses and distances as made, would not stand the test of the law of the present day, in such cases made and provided.

The residences of several of the "oldest inhabitants" can be readily traced by this document, and may settle some mooted questions in that direction, and further shows that "Sumers' ferry" was an objective point, and of much importance in that day.

In 1762 a road was laid from Moorse's mill to Clark's mill, and the next year one from Tuckahoe river to Gibson's creek; and in 1775, a road was laid from the landing on Richard Somers' land to the King's road, from Egg Harbor to Gloucester. The records show many other like improvements, indicative of the increasing population and wants of the people.

The religious advantages of the first settlers in Atlantic county were meagre indeed. The Society of Friends erected a few small buildings for public religious worship at different points along the shore, and were only supplied with preachers from long distances.

The old minute books of the meeting at Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, of that at Salem, in Salem county, and of that at Newton, of old Gloucester county, if preserved, would doubtless show that traveling Friends occasionally found their way to these meetings in the wilderness, proving the sacrifices they were willing to undergo, to minister spiritual things to the little congregations that assembled there.

The journals of distinguished ministers who visited this country at an early date, disclose the many difficulties to be overcome, and the trials and sufferings to be passed through, to reach these out of the way settlements.

Here they always found those who adhered faithfully to the creed of the Church, and were exemplary and worthy members of this religious denomination, and whose precepts and examples were felt among the rude and untutored people who surrounded them.

About the middle of the last century the Presbyterian church sent missionaries into Atlantic county, who accomplished much among the scattered inhabitants, more particularly with those not connected with the Society of Friends, or coming within its influence. Unlike the Friends, however, this first attempt to disseminate their religious doctrines was never entirely lost sight of, and from these small beginnings sprung several flourishing churches. The Rev. Allen H. Brown, a gentleman whose self-sacrificing life has been devoted to doing good, and whose name is always mentioned with respect among the people of Atlantic county, exhausted this subject in a historical sermon delivered before the Presbytery of West New Jersey at Bridgeton, in 1865, showing the trials and discouragements this branch of the church had passed through during that period, but withal keeping pace with the wants of the people and the demands for religious instruction.

The records of Christ church, in Philadelphia, Pa., disclose some curious facts in connection with the early efforts of the Episcopal

church, through its missionaries, sent out by "the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts," established in London, England, to proselyte and build up churches in this part of New Jersey.

It is here shown that a few families "along the shore" were connected with it, but never enough to secure regular services or erect buildings.

The records before named run in this wise:

Baptisms by the Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, April 23d, 1763.

Edward, son of Edward and Millicent Doughty, born November 20, 1750.

Sarah, daughter of the same, born February 27, 1752.

Samuel, son of the same, born March 10, 1756.

Mary, daughter of the same, born January 13, 1758.

Millicent, wife of Edward Doughty (adult).

Mary, wife of Robert Doughty (adult).

Abel, son of Robert and Mary Doughty, born August 18, 1752.

Sarah, daughter of the same, born May 5, 1754.

Millicent, daughter of the same, born April 27, 1756.

Edward, son of the same, born November 26, 1758.

Christianna, daughter of the same, born December 27, 1760.

Rachel Carty (adult).

Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Midwinter, born August 19, 1748.

Nathaniel, son of Margarett Risley, born March 18, 1759.

Millicent, daughter of the same, born April 22, 1761.

Hannah, wife of Jonathan Doughty. Mary, daughter of the same.

Abner, son of the same. Jonathan, son of the same. Zepheniah, son of the same. Rebecca, daughter of the same.

These are "Egg Harbor" names, even to the present time, and among the earliest settlers there.

The Doughtys came, probably, from Long Island, and located at and near the present village of Absecon, having always been large land-holders and among the leading citizens.

The duties of clergymen were not always confined to preaching and the baptising of children, but were often enlarged to that of the marriage ceremony, and if the records of the old Wicacoa church, also at Philadelphia, and of other ancient churches of the realm, are still extant and could be examined, many such occasions would there appear, much to the gratification of such as care to know of their ancestors.

The hold of Quakerism was at that time too strong for the established church to make any great inroads, and the families in that region who

adhered to its doctrines were too few and isolated to warrant the building of places for divine worship.

These facts are, however, worth recording, so that some anxious seeker in days yet to be, may know in what direction to turn his steps.

Next came the fiery and aggressive Methodists. Their system of itinerancy, coupled with their persistent efforts to advance the cause of religion, soon made many proselytes. The preachers, always suiting themselves to surrounding circumstances, suffered nothing to turn them aside from their purpose. Not long was it before the success of this sect was assured, and step by step has the society advanced until the membership outnumbers that of any other in the county. Their camp meetings were always an attractive feature in this sparsely settled and heavily timbered country, drawing together large assemblies within the sound of the gospel. There were all the zeal and fervor of the preacher put forth; there were the most spirited and soul-inspiring hymns made to resound through the forest; and there the power of prayer was exercised among those who but seldom, except on these occasions, come within the influence of religious teachings.

Other religious denominations have entered upon the same field, but found it occupied, and hence met with but indifferent success.

The lands along the sea coast and navigable streams soon attracted the attention of the proprietors and were located at an early date, the inducements being, as before mentioned, the fishing, the cedar timber and the peltry. Thomas Budd, a proprietor, and the owner of many thousand acres of rights, made several large surveys on the beaches and on the main land. He came to Burlington in 1678, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia where he died. Under his will his widow Susanna Budd, as executrix, sold much of his real estate. There was some defect in the titles made by the widow, but of what character is not at present known, many of which were however cured by his son John Budd, who was the heir-at-law, executing a release to such lands as had been by the widow conveyed. The lapse of time has destroyed all knowledge of the difficulty or of the means used to bring about the settlement of the claim of the son John.

Thomas Budd, however, sold much of his land on the sea coast before his death. In 1695 he made conveyance to John Somers, then of Great Egg Harbor, for 1,500 acres, in several tracts, lying on Great Egg Harbor river and Patconk creek.

In the same year he sold to Jonathan Adams, of Long Island, 200 acres bounding on the same streams. At the same date he sold John Scull, of Long Island, 250 acres in the same neighborhood. Also, to Jonas Valentine, of Long Island, 100 acres, and to Peter Conover, of Long Island, about the same date, 250 acres, likewise bounding on Great Egg Harbor river and Patconk creek. Each of these deeds has this clause inserted: "With the privilege of cutting cedar, and com-

monidge for cattell, &c., on ye swamps and beaches laid out by ye said Thomas Budd for commons."

At that date such privileges had significance and value, and if now claimed and exacted would cause much contention and trouble, as a large portion of the built-up part of Atlantic City stands upon one of Thomas Budd's surveys. Other beaches that were by him located, and now desirable watering places, would come within the same category, and be subject to the same easements.

Thomas Budd also sold lands at Egg Harbor, to James Steelman, John Gilbert, and doubtless others, who neglected to record their titles, and hence nothing remains at this day that gives their name and generation.

It may not be out of place to particularly mention a conveyance that will interest the folks about Absecon, but of which they have little knowledge. December 3d, 1695, John Reading made title to Thomas Budd, for a tract of two hundred acres called "Mount Eagle," on the sea coast, near Great Egg Harbor, on the easterly side thereof, bounding with Absecon creek, alias Reading river, the southerly end fronting on the sound or mouth of said creek, &c., &c. Who of Absecon, at this day, can point out "Mount Eagle," or declare they heard the old folks call the stream "Reading river?" Who in that region of country can boast of the old parchment deeds, with the sign manual of one of the original proprietors, and his enormous seal thereto attached, having been preserved by his ancestors to the present owner, confirming or contradicting what is here written? In 1699, Susanna Budd, executrix, as before named, conveyed one thousand acres at Absecon, to Peter White, of Burlington county, N. J., it being one of the surveys made by her husband on the sea coast.

Francis Collins, who came from Oxfordshire, England, in 1678, and settled near where Haddonfield now stands, made locations in Atlantic county, in 1698, most of which he conveyed to his children before his death. Proprietors (who never came to America) made, through their agents, large surveys in this region for the purpose of obtaining some value for the rights assigned them under the various dividends made by the Council of Proprietors, and the West New Jersey Society, an association of gentlemen in London, secured large tracts of land in the same section of country, about the year 1742.

Very many small surveys were made as the people increased, generally, however, near the shore, and by those of limited means. The vague manner of description, regarding the boundaries and monuments of many of these surveys, particularly, the large ones, has been a source of dispute and litigation, from the location to the present day, and will continue, as the land increases in value, and the owners become more tenacious of their rights. The soil, after the timber was

removed, had no appreciable value, and the ownership was frequently ignored to avoid taxation.

In these latter days, however, and since the building of railroads, much of the land in this county is found to be well adapted to agricultural purposes, and has a gradual, but permanent advance in price.

A noticeable feature in this county is the many abandoned places, where formerly stood dwellings surrounded by considerable arable land, sometimes in the midst of the forest and away from any leading thoroughfare. At these places, perhaps, lived several generations of the descendants of the original settlers, at last seeking new homes nearer the cities, or in the far West.

In many instances, families who years ago lived upon these deserted lands, have been forgotten, and to the present owners entirely unknown. To trace them at all, and then but indistinctly, the old and time-stained records must be examined, which but too often yield poor and doubtful knowledge of them.

It would appear that in early times, that part of old Gloucester county, now Atlantic, was regarded as one township, and called "Egg Harbor," as in the year 1753, Daniel Scull, as Collector of Egg Harbor, paid to Ebenezer Hopkins, County Treasurer, thirty-four pounds, six shillings and eight pence, as county tax. In 1754, Ruddick Townsend, as Collector of Egg Harbor, paid to the same person thirty-five pounds, ten shillings and ten pence as county tax, and in 1755, John Somers, as Collector of Egg Harbor, paid the same person forty-five pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence as county tax.

In 1753 the Assessor's fees for Egg Harbor were one pound, six shillings and eight pence, and in 1754 the fees for the same services were one pound, eight shillings and nine pence.

This shows how sparsely the territory was settled, and what little value was attached to real estate in that region at that time, and will compare strangely with that of the present day within the same boundaries. And on the credit side of the accounts of the same county officer may be found items which to the inhabitants will appear strange. In 1749 a bounty of one pound was paid George May for one wolf's head; of one pound and ten shillings to Indian Sam for two panther's heads; of one pound to an Indian named John Powell, for a wolf's head; of one pound to an Indian named Oliver, for a wolf's head; of fifteen shillings to Richard Fry, for a panther's head; of one pound to Recompence Scull, for a wolf's head; of one pound to an Indian called Lockus, for a wolf's head, and of one pound to Philip Scull, for a wolf's head.

In 1753 a bounty of one pound and ten shillings was paid to Gideon Scull for two panther's heads; of the same amount to Edmund Doughty, Jr., for two panther's heads; of three pounds to Andrew Griscom, for a wolf's head, and of three pounds to Nathan Carter, for a wolf's head.

The inducements held out by the legal authorities for the destruction of these animals, shows how numerous they were at that date, and how destructive they were to the sheep and cattle of the inhabitants. Such a sound in these days as the cry of the panther in the swamps, or the howl of the wolf in the forest, would startle the whole community, and keep every one safely within doors from the going down of the sun at night to the appearing thereof in the morning.

It would bring back many long forgotten stories of terrible conflicts between some wild beast and the pack of hounds that had caught it after a long and tedious chase, of a predatory wolf that "bay'd the moon" near some out-lying habitation, while in search of a stray pig or calf that happened in the woods at night, and which, after much stratagem was trapped and killed; of a night hunt, at which all the men and dogs of a neighborhood were brought together to "drive" a swamp and capture, if possible, a panther, which was the terror of the whole region; of the "varmint" being hard pressed, at last "took to a tree," around which a fire was built and a watch set until daylight when it could be the more certainly killed.

And also of the baby, who lying in a gum log cradle by the side of its parents cabin, and carried off by a she-wolf, and saved just as she was about to feed it to her young; and of the nocturnal visits of this common enemy, against whose cunning and sagacity the people could scarcely protect their stock, and which was never safe, beyond the cleared land about the dwelling.

The manufacture of iron in New Jersey from bog or meadow ore may be traced to a very early date, and gave employment to many laborers and artizans. Much the largest deposit of this peculiar formation was on the western tributaries of Atsion or Little Egg Harbor river, in Atlantic county, extending from near the sources of these streams as far southeasterly as where Egg Harbor City now stands. As late as 1830 fourteen furnaces and cupolas, and as many forges, were in active operation in New Jersey, using only the bog ore found in the swamps and low lands. Many conveyances are in existence and of record showing the purchase and sale of land merely for the purpose of digging and removing the surface ore, and after such had been done, reverted to the grantor. Frequent litigations grew out of these grants, sometimes from their vagueness and uncertainty of description, and at others from dispute as to location, showing their value at that day and how tenaciously the owners and claimants adhered to their rights. In 1801 a memorable chancery suit was decided by Richard Howell, then Governor and Chancellor, between the owners of Atsion and those of Batsto, involving questions of this character, as well as the use of the river as a canal to carry ore to the Atsion furnace, and also the taking of water from Machesautuxen

branch to the Atsion furnace pond by means of "Salters' ditch," and which right, since the cultivation of cranberries on the bottom lands adjoining that stream, has again been brought in question.

The forests at that day, regarded as inexhaustible, supplied the proper fuel in the shape of charcoal, and the owners of the furnaces reaped large profits in producing this useful metal.

The furnace at Atsion was founded by Charles Read in —, and was continued by various subsequent owners until the ore became so scarce and the expense of transportation so great that no advantage could be realized.

The next in the county was that at Weymouth, established by Charles Shoemaker, and others, about the beginning of the present century, and continued for many years by William Richards, the ancestor of the present owner. Others in the county of later date were worked for a few years, but scarcity of ore and the development of the same industry in the State of Pennsylvania, so cheapened the cost of iron that none are now in existence here.

The old bog ore swamps, however, are again filling up, and one hundred years hence may find the same places supplied with ore ready for the furnace, but never again as valuable as it was to our ancestors. The same elements are still there, and the waters that permeate the soil, bringing to the surface the oxide of iron which they precipitate when in contact with the atmosphere, is doing the same work and producing the same crude material as that used so advantageously by the first emigrant settlers in this region of country.

How curious and how interesting would be the history of the discovery and manufacture of iron in West New Jersey!

The discovery of ore in the bogs was perchance by some metal worker, fresh from his native soil, who for the time in search of game in the forest, found himself knee deep in a slough, covered with a red slimy substance, that stained his clothes, and hindered his progress; and while standing by its side, contemplating his sad plight, discovered, what he thought, were particles of iron ore adhering to his dress.

From inquiry among the Indians, he found they knew nothing of its ingredients, and only used it mixed with bear's oil, for war paint, daubing their naked bodies, and thus making themselves hideous to behold. A more careful examination, proved that in dryer parts of the swamp, the substance was hard, and could be dug with facility, confirming his suspicions as to what it was, and deserving an experiment how to utilize it.

In due time a rude furnace is built, and in the presence of the wondering natives, a few pounds of metal are produced, in every way like the home commodity, and adding one other advantage to the land of his adoption. Capital was soon attracted into this channel, and better

means secured to make the manufacture of iron a success. Practical artisans were induced to emigrate, and accept lucrative compensation for their skill ; a home market was soon found, and the iron interest of West New Jersey assumed an importance not anticipated in the first location of what were called "the barren lands," to say nothing of the pots and frying pans made in the presence of the aborigines, and exchanged with them for the title to their soil ; too often, it may be said, rendering but a poor equivalent for the acres of valuable timber land and cedar swamps thus procured.

The extensive tracts of original forest lands, that lay too far from navigation to be of value to lumber dealers, in the course of time fell into the hands of speculators, among whom they became parts of keen bargains and sharp transactions. The haste to get gain induced many to join in new schemes to make the timber profitable, but all were found to be visionary and unreliable.

About the year 1814, William Coffin purchased of William Griffith two tracts of timber land in the northern part of the county, whereon had already been built a saw-mill, and which he managed advantageously. In 1819, Jonathan Haines obtained a half interest of William Coffin, and they, as partners, originated the "Hammonton Glass Works," the first attempt (after the iron furnaces) to utilize the growing timber in such manner as to make it of any value.

This drew together many workmen, and soon developed other advantages to the owners which evidenced their foresight and business tact. William Coffin subsequently became sole proprietor, enlarging the business and continuing many years, receiving the sure reward of industry, economy and perseverance.

This was the "money centre" of the region round about, and brought there all such who, for work and labor done, needed supplies from the store or cash from the purse of the owner.

From this small beginning other like factories sprung up in the "Pines;" these individuals having demonstrated that the manufacturing of glass could be made remunerative, where pure white sand and plenty of timber were to be found, even if the transportation was tedious and expensive.

But Atlantic county has taken a new departure. The building of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, in 1854, infused new energies into the whole territory. Another population, with different views and different purposes, was attracted within its borders, and soon entered upon industries and enterprises impracticable before the completion of that work.

Thousands of acres in their primitive condition have been cleared and are now under cultivation. Intelligent industry has upturned the virgin soil and made the waste places to yield their abundance. The impenetrable swamps of olden times are to-day valuable meadow lands, and the many streams that formerly ran to waste now furnish

the power where hundreds of persons are employed in manufacturing some useful and necessary commodity.

The bogs and slashes—harbor for vermin and breeding places for mosquitos—are mostly drained and covered with cranberry beds, giving work to many women and children, and a fair remuneration to the owners.

The perseverance, industry and economy of the German shows as much success in these wild lands as the enterprise and ingenuity of the Yankee, each, however, in his particular way proving the advantages of the soil and climate. And he who is “to the manor born,” profiting by the example of the strangers about him, finds his own worn out acres to contain the elements of a valuable farm, and enters upon its improvement with the assurance of success and profit. The days of charcoal burning and pine tar making are numbered, for the land once covered with the grand old forests now yields its annual produce to an industrious and thrifty population, and the soil that was never before open to the genial rays of the sun, is now covered with the plants, vines and fruit trees of the owner.

And now let us call the spirits of Thomas Budd, of Philadelphia, and of John Scott, of Rhode Island, from their dusty beds, who in the flesh in 1695 and in 1714, each made a survey on “Absequan” beach, where nature had been untouched, and where, but for the roar of the sea, solitude reigned supreme; where the “commonidge for cattle” extended from the surf to the thoroughfare, and from the Inlet on the north to the Great Egg Harbor river on the south; and ask them to look upon the changes thereabouts since that time.

Suppose them beside the surf, in view of the barren waste of former days, now covered with a “city by the sea,” filled with a population seeking the invigorating and healthful influences of the Atlantic Ocean, and what would be their surprise!

The ever-changing sand-hills have vanished, the stunted and storm-killed cedars, that protected the shore and sheltered the cattle, cannot be seen, and the places of the salt ponds and slashes are now scarcely known.

Only the ocean is the same, as when they directed the deputy surveyors to fix the boundaries of their land and in their names to take possession thereof. What could exceed their astonishment were they to look upon the scene as now presented, comparable with its condition then.

Before them are wide, graded and well-cared-for avenues, and beside which are erected hotels, cottages and private dwellings, where style of architecture and beauty of design cannot be excelled.

Suppose them to be near the railroad depots, and witness the thousands of people who daily visit the place for health and recreation, and well might they doubt the evidence of their senses.

And in these latter days let us look into the quiet study of Doctor

Jonathan Pitney, at Absecon, and listen to his arguments, directed to his old friend and neighbor, General Enoch Doughty, endeavoring to convince him of the feasibility of a railroad from Philadelphia to Absecon beach; how it would develop the General's extensive acres, and in a few years pay upon the investment, by reason of the travel to such a desirable summer resort, to say nothing of the legitimate business in freight and transportation along the line. How the General would state his misgivings and refuse to be a convert to the florid theories of his sanguine host, departing, however, with the wish "that such things might be," yet unable to see it even in the distant future.

Not discouraged, however, we may follow the Doctor on his way from home to Philadelphia, and hear him importune the large landholders along his route, making a plausible case by figures and arguments, but not fully bringing them to his own notions.

Alone and without assistance we see him before the Legislature, asking a charter for his favorite scheme, and which was not objected to, "because a proposed railroad with but one end would never be built," and afterwards how the "solid men" living and owning property between the two points, with one voice, called it a visionary scheme that would *never* be accomplished.

A few bold spirits were at last enlisted and the work under the charter began. At once the want of practical railroad men was felt, and much loss and delay occasioned thereby. The location of the line, in going from Camden, was the source of considerable controversy, until Winslow was reached, whence an unbroken forest extended to the salt marsh.

Unlooked for troubles met them at every step—yet the work made slow but positive progress, and when the rails were declared as continuously laid from Cooper's Point to Jeremiah Leeds' house, much gratification was manifested, even the croakers were pleased and admired the daring and courage of the projectors.

And now the Camden and Atlantic Railroad is as necessary to the wants of the people as any of the great rivers in our land, beside whose banks cities and towns have arisen, and from the borders of which, civilization and the development of our country took its start. Along this highway the land is already occupied, in places reaching for miles back on either side, and used for agricultural purposes; while near the road villages have sprung up, where artizans find healthy homes and profitable employment. Truly Atlantic county has arisen, and is to-day, with the additional railroad facilities of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City railway, and the branch of the West Jersey Railroad from Newfield to the same point; pressing to the foremost place among the bailiwicks of our State, and ere long will stand side by side with any other for breadth of cultivated acres, the extent of her water powers, and the beauty and healthfulness of her summer resorts.

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